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JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

FROM THE 4TH FEBRUARY, TO THE 15TH APRIL, 1915
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

In the Fifth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign,
Lord, King George the Fifth

BEING THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE 12TH PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

SESSION 1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1915

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Proclamations.	v
Journals of the House of Commons.	1
Index to Journals.	382

PROCLAMATIONS

CANADA



ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Thursday, the first day of the month of October next, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. Now KNOW YE, that for divers good and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby con-voking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the SEVENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this TWENTY-FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Saturday, the seventh day of the month of November, instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby con-voking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the statè and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this FIFTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

ARTHUR.

[L.S.]*

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Thursday, the seventeenth day of the month of December, instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of the month of JANUARY next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this ELEVENTH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

- To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Saturday, the twenty-third day of the month of January, instant, at which time at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. NEVERTHELESS, for certain causes and considerations, WE DO WILL, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, that you and each of you, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next at Our City of OTTAWA, aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon these things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this FOURTH day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF
CANADA

FIFTH SESSION, TWELFTH PARLIAMENT, 1915

Thursday, 4th February, 1915.

This being the day on which Parliament is convoked by Proclamation (hereunto annexed) for the Despatch of Business, and the Members of the House being assembled.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 22nd JANUARY, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Royal Highness the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber to open the Session of the Dominion Parliament on Thursday, the 4th of February, at Three o'Clock.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. STANTON, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

A Message was delivered by Major Ernest John Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

MR. SPEAKER,

His Royal Highness the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the Chamber of the Honourable the Senate.

The House attended accordingly; and being returned,

Mr. Speaker informed the House that, during the Recess, he had received communications from several Members, notifying him that the following vacancies had occurred in the representation, viz.:—

Of Honourable Louis Philippe Pelletier, Member for the Electoral District of Quebec County, by resignation;

Of Pierre Edouard Blondin, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Champlain, consequent upon his acceptance of an office of emolument, to wit: Minister of Inland Revenue;

Of Honourable Wilfrid Bruno Nantel, Member for the Electoral District of Terrebonne, consequent upon his appointment as a Member and Deputy Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners;

Of James McKay, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Prince Albert, consequent upon his appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan;

Of Thomas Beattie, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of London, by decease; and

Of Honourable George A. Clare, Member for the Electoral District of South Waterloo, by decease.

And that he had issued his several Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out new Writs of Election for the said Electoral Districts, respectively.

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

DEAR SIR,—I hereby resign my seat in the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral District of the County of Quebec.

Given under my hand and seal, at Ottawa, this 20th day of October, 1914.

LOUIS P. PELLETIER, [L.S.]

Witnesses:—

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,

ELZEAR L. Fiset.

Dominion of Canada, }

To Wit: }

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Champlain, in the Province of Quebec, consequent upon the acceptance of an office of emolument, to wit: Minister of Inland Revenue, by Pierre Emile Blondin, the sitting Member therefor.

Given under our hands and seals, at the City of Ottawa, this Twentieth day of October, 1914.

R. L. BORDEN, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of Halifax.

GEORGE E. FOSTER, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of North Toronto.

Dominion of Canada,}
To Wit: }

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Honourable,
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, consequent upon the appointment of the Honourable Wilfrid Bruno Nantel, the sitting Member therefor, a Member and Deputy Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Given under our hands and seals, at the City of Ottawa, this Sixth day of January, 1915.

R. L. BORDEN, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District of Halifax.

THOMAS CHASE CASGRAIN, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District of Quebec County.

Dominion of Canada,}
To Wit: }

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Honourable,
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Prince Albert, in the Province of Saskatchewan, consequent upon the appointment of James McKay, the sitting Member therefor, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan.

Given under our hands and seals, at the City of Ottawa, this Sixth day of January, 1915.

R. L. BORDEN, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District of Halifax.

R. ROGERS, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District of Winnipeg.

Dominion of Canada,}
To Wit: }

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Honourable,
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of London, in the Province of Ontario, consequent upon the death of Thomas Beattie, the sitting Member therefor.

Given under our hands and seals, at the City of Ottawa, this Sixth day of January, 1915.

R. L. BORDEN, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District of Halifax.

F. COCHRANE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District of Nipissing.

Dominion of Canada,}
To Wit: }

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Waterloo South, consequent upon the death of the Honourable George Adam Clare, the sitting Member therefor.

Given under our hands and seals, at the City of Ottawa, this Twelfth day of January, 1915.

R. L. BORDEN, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District of Halifax.

GEORGE E. FOSTER, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District of North Toronto.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House that, during the Recess, the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Certificates of the Election and Return of the following Members, viz.:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 27th November, 1914.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Twenty-second day of October, 1914, issued by His Royal Highness the Governor General, and addressed to David Tancrede Trudel, Notary Public, Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Champlain, in the Province of Quebec, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament in the room of The Honourable Pierre Edouard Blondin, appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, 20th October, 1914. The Honourable Pierre Edouard Blondin, Minister of Inland Revenue, of Grand Mère, was duly elected as such representative on the Seventh day of November, 1914, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To THOMAS B. FLINT, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 27th November, 1914.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Twenty-second day of October, 1914, issued by His Royal Highness the Governor General, and addressed to Cyrille Renaud, Notary Public, Loretteville, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Quebec County, in the Province of Quebec, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of The Honourable Louis Philippe Pelletier, Postmaster General, who resigned his seat on the 20th October, 1914. The Honourable

Thomas Chase Casgrain, Postmaster General, of Montreal, was duly elected as such representative on the Seventh day of November, 1914, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To THOMAS B. FLINT, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1915.

This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Eleventh day of January, 1915, issued by His Royal Highness the Governor General, and addressed to Hume Blake Elliot, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, of London, Ontario, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of London, in the Province of Ontario, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament in the room of Thomas Beattie, deceased, William Gray, merchant, of London, Ontario, was duly elected as such representative on the first day of February, 1915, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To THOMAS B. FLINT, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1915.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Sixteenth day of January, 1915, issued by His Royal Highness the Governor General, and addressed to Thomas Alison, Esquire, of North Dumfries, Galt, Ontario, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Waterloo South, in the Province of Ontario, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of The Honourable George Adam Clare, deceased, Frank Stewart Scott, Esquire, manufacturer, of Galt, Ontario, was duly elected as such representative on the First day of February, 1915, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To THOMAS B. FLINT, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 4th February, 1915.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Twelfth day of January, 1915, issued by His Royal Highness the Governor General, and addressed to Louis Joseph B. Leclerc, Notary, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, as Returning Officer for the

Electoral District of Jacques-Cartier, in the Province of Quebec, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of The Honourable Frederic Debartzsch Monk, who resigned his seat, Joseph Adelard Descarries, Barrister, of Quebec, was duly elected as such representative on the First day of February, 1915, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To THOMAS B. FLINT, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1915.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Eleventh day of January, 1915, issued by His Royal Highness the Governor General, and addressed to George B. Willett, Esquire, High Sheriff, of Dorchester, N.B., as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of The Honourable Henry Robert Emmerson, deceased, Arthur Bliss Copp, Barrister, of Sackville, N.B., was duly elected as such representative on the First day of February, 1915, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To THOMAS B. FLINT, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

The following Members, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House:—

Honourable Thomas Chase Casgrain, for the Electoral District of Quebec County;
Honourable Pierre Edouard Blondin, for the Electoral District of Champlain; and
Frank Stewart Scott, Esquire, for the Electoral District of South Waterloo.

Ordered, That Sir George Foster have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the administration of Oaths of Office.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when the House did attend His Royal Highness the Governor General this day in the Senate Chamber, His Royal Highness was pleased to make a speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the House, as followeth:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

During the months which have elapsed since the outbreak of war, the people of Canada have given most abundant and convincing evidence of their firm loyalty to our Sovereign and of their profound devotion to the institutions of the British Empire.

Since I last addressed you, a Canadian Expeditionary Force of more than thirty thousand men has been safely despatched across the Atlantic, and, after arriving in the British Islands has been engaged in completing the necessary training before proceeding to the Front. Notwithstanding the unusually severe weather conditions which have prevailed in the British Islands, the training has proceeded satisfactorily and it is anticipated that the Force will very shortly take its place in the field of action.

The earnest and resolute spirit of patriotism which animates the whole Dominion has evoked a magnificent response to the call for service beyond the seas. Large additional forces have been organized from which further contingents are ready to be despatched as soon as the necessary arrangements for receiving them and completing their training can be consummated.

Notwithstanding the inevitable disturbance of trade which was created by the outbreak of war on so vast a scale, the financial and business conditions of the Dominion have shown great stability, and on the whole, the country has adapted itself to the new conditions in a very effective way.

My advisers will submit for your consideration measures rendered necessary by the participation of this Dominion in the great task which our Empire has undertaken in this war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before you immediately and the estimates for the next fiscal year will be submitted without delay. You will be asked to make the necessary financial provision for effective aid in the conduct of the war.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The strong unity of purpose which inspires His Majesty's Dominions gives us the firm assurance that the cause for which this war has been undertaken will be maintained to an honourable and successful issue. I commend to your favourable consideration the measures which will be submitted to you for aiding that great purpose, and I pray that the Divine blessing may be vouchsafed to your deliberations.

On motion of Sir George Foster, for Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,
Resolved, That the Speech of His Royal Highness the Governor General, to both Houses of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, be taken into consideration on Monday next.

On motion of Sir George Foster, for Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

Resolved, That the Order for the consideration of the motion for an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the Opening of the Session, have precedence over all other business, except introduction of Bills, until disposed of.

On motion of Sir George Foster, for Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Rogers,

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, List of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House, under Rule 10, said Committee to be composed of Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Messieurs Reid (Grenville), Casgrain, Pugsley, Stanfield and Pardee, and that that portion of Rule 10 limiting the number of Members of the said Committee, be suspended in relation thereto.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—The Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, which is as follows:—

To the House of Commons.

The Joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to report to Parliament for the year 1914, as follows:

During the short recess, since the August session, there have been few items of consequence to report.

All the available literature, official and otherwise, relating to the war has been collected, and it is hoped that Members will find little on the subject missing from the Library Catalogue or shelves.

Special attention has been paid to the publications relating to International Law and the conduct of business during war.

The purely literary side of the Library has had to be somewhat neglected, in view of the necessarily large purchases of books relating to the war.

There has been indeed a marked diminution in the output of books of general literature in England and France during the year.

Some very valuable donations have been received during the recess. Among them are the following:

H. J. Elwes, F.R.S., and A. Henry, M.A.

Trees of Great Britain and Ireland. Illustrated Portfolio, 7 volumes. Forwarded to the Library by H.R.H. the Governor General, on behalf of the authors.

Book of the Dead.

"Facsimiles of Papyrie of Hansfer, Auhai, Kerasher and Netchemet."

Translation, etc., by E. A. Wallis Budge. From the Trustees of the British museum.

Catalogue of Lamps in the British museum. By H. B. Walters.

Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets in the Konyunjik. Collection of the British museum. Supplement. By L. W. King.

We have received from France the following documents bearing on the present war:—

Documents diplomatiques;

La grande guerre européenne;

Pièces relatives aux négociations qui ont précédé les hostilités;

Le Livre Jaune Français;

Le Livre Gris Belge;

Le Livre Orange Russe;

Pourquoi nous sommes en guerre;

Le Bulletin de l'Armée;

Communiqués officiels;

Ordres du Jour.

The customary list of donations is attached hereto; also, the list of copyrights as usual.

The annual catalogue of accessions is in print and will be duly distributed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. DECELLES,

General Librarian.

MARTIN J. GRIFFIN,

Parliamentary Librarian.

Library of Parliament, 4th February, 1915.

(For Appendix to this Report, see Sessional Papers No. 40.)

On motion of Sir George Foster, for Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Rogers,
Resolved, That when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until
Monday next, at Three o'Clock, P.M.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Four
of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Monday next, at Three o'Clock, P.M.

Monday, 8th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Fripp,—The Petition of The Premier Trust Company; The Petition of The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company; The Petition of Duncan Donald McBean; The Petition of The Ottawa and New York Railway Company; and the Petition of Agnes Gravelle, of the village of Portsmouth, Province of Ontario, the lawful wife of Thomas Wilfrid Gravelle, of the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta.

By Mr. Macdonell,—The Petition of Colonel Sir Henry Mill Pellatt, C.V.O. and others; The Petition of John J. Seitz and others; and the Petition of The Toronto Terminals Railway Company, all of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

By Mr. Macdonald,—The Petition of The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

By Mr. Bickerdike,—The Petition of The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.

By Mr. Middlebro,—The Petition of The Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

By Mr. Marshall,—The Petition of The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, London, Ontario.

By Mr. Porter,—The Petition of William John Owen Delaney, of the City of Toronto, Ontario, electrical engineer, the lawful husband of Louisa Delaney, (née Harrison) of the same place.

By Mr. Wilcox,—The Petition of The Essex Terminal Railway Company.

By Mr. Glass,—The Petition of The Independent Order of Foresters.

By Mr. Nesbitt,—The Petition of The Title and Trust Company.

By Mr. Green,—The Petition of B. Isenberg of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, capitalist, and others, of other places in Canada and the United States of America; The Petition of The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company; and the Petition of the Kettle Valley Railway Company.

By Mr. Clark (Red Deer),—The Petition of Arthur Ernest Birdsell, of the Township of Brantford, County of Brant, Ontario, farmer, the lawful husband of Minnie Birdsell, whose present place of residence is unknown; The Petition of William Robert Delaney, of the City of Ottawa, mechanic, the lawful husband of Nellie Delaney (née Hook) of the City of Toronto, Ontario; and the Petition of The Alberta Central Railway Company.

By Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar),—The Petition of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and the Petition of The Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company.

By Mr. Clements,—The Petition of The British Columbia and White River Railway Company.

By Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure),—The Petition of John Phelan Callaghan and others of Westmount and Montreal, Quebec.

By Mr. Barnard,—The Petition of Edith Marguerita Lyons (née Schram) County of Lincoln, Province of Ontario, the lawful wife of Wilbert Franklin Lyons, clerk, whose present place of residence is unknown.

By Mr. McCraney,—The Petition of Charles I. Alexander, Real Estate Broker, of the City of Saskatoon, Province of Saskatchewan, the lawful husband of Agnes Josephine Alexander.

By Mr. Barker,—The Petition of The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company; and the Petition of W. Harwood and others of Hamilton, Ontario.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery a Certificate of the Election and Return of Samuel James Donaldson, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Prince Albert, which is as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,

OTTAWA, 5th February, 1915.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Eighth day of January, 1915, issued by His Royal Highness the Governor General, and addressed to David W. Paul, of Prince Albert, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Prince Albert, in the Province of Saskatchewan, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of James McKay, appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, Samuel James Donaldson, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, was duly elected as such representative on the First day of February, 1915, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To THOMAS B. FLINT, Esquire,

Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

The following Members, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House:—

William Gray, Esquire, for the Electoral District of London;

Arthur Bliss Copp, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Westmorland; and

Samuel James Donaldson, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Prince Albert.

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of R. A. Pringle, K.C., Commissioner appointed to investigate into the payment of subsidies to the Southampton Railway Company, together with the Evidence, etc., taken before the Commissioner. (*Sessional Papers, No. 41.*)

Also, laid before the House,—Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 37.*)

And also, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Ninth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20c.*)

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 24.*)

Mr. Burrell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Fifth Census of Canada, 1911,—Agriculture, Volume IV. (*Sessional Papers, No. D.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General, Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1913-1914—Marine. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21.*)

Also, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1913-1914—Fisheries. (*Sessional Papers, No. 39.*)

Also, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 38.*)

Also, laid before the House, pursuant to section 47 of the Naval Service Act, 1910, copies of Orders in Council:—

No. P. C. 2175, dated 21st August, 1914, *re* Extra Rates of Pay for Service in Submarine Vessels.

No. P. C. 2251, *re* Rates of Pay and Allowances for Petty Officers and Men Volunteering for War Service.

No. P. C. 2960, *re* Scheme of Separation Allowance for the Dependents of those serving in H.M.C. Ships. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44.*)

Also, No. P. C. 260, dated 3rd February, 1915, *re* Establishment of Rank of Mate in the Royal Canadian Navy. (*Sessional Papers, No. 43.*)

And also, laid before the House, pursuant to Sec. 12, Chap. 43, 3-4 George V.:—

Radiotelegraph Regulation 106, concerning the wave length for use by Canadian licensed ship stations, during the period of hostilities, and

Amendment to the Radiotelegraph Regulations, Nos. 103 (Ship Stations in Territorial Waters) and 104 (Ship Stations in Harbours). (*Sessional Papers, No. 42.*)

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, Vol. 1. (*Sessional Papers, No. 19.*)

Mr. Crothers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 36.*)

And also, Seventh Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 36a.*)

Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914:

Part I.—Canadian Trade. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

Also, Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, and (4) United States. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10a.*)

And also, Part III.—Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States.) (*Sessional Papers, No. 10b.*)

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Royal Highness the Governor General, signed by His Royal Highness.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followth:—

Arthur,

His Royal Highness the Governor General transmits to the House of Commons an approved Minute of Council appointing the Honourable William James Roche, Minister of the Interior, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs; the Honourable John Dowsley Reid, Minister of Customs; the Honourable Albert Edward Kemp, and the Honourable Thomas Chase Casgrain, Postmaster General, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons, as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the Eleventh Chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intituled: "An Act respecting the House of Commons."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, 8th February, 1915.

Ordered, That Mr. Bradbury have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of the motion for an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, in reply to His Speech at the opening of the Session, being read.

Mr. Weichel moved, seconded by Mr. Achin,—That the following Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Royal Highness for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament; namely:—

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Royal Highness for the gracious Speech which Your Royal Highness has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And the question being put on the said motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Rogers,

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honourable the Privy Council.

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General.—Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 28.*)

On motion of Mr. White (Leeds), seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of a Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

On motion of Mr. White (Leeds), seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

Mr. White (Leeds), a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Royal Highness the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as follows:—

Arthur,

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending on 31st March, 1916, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1876," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 3.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, February, 1915.

On motion of Mr. White (Leeds), seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Resolved, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

And then The House, having continued to sit till fifteen minutes before Ten of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 9th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Girard,—The Petition of The James Bay and Eastern Railway Company.

By Mr. Guilbault,—The Petition of The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.

By Mr. Smith,—The Petition of The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company; and the Petition of The Toronto Eastern Railway Company.

By Mr. Bradbury,—The Petition of The Canadian Northern Railway Company.

By Mr. Green,—The Petition of The Southern Central Pacific Railway Company.

By Mr. Michaud,—The Petition of The Van Buren Bridge Company, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, one of the United States of America.

By Mr. Blain,—Two Petitions of The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

By Mr. Bickerdike,—The Petition of John Wardell Power and others, of the Cities of London, England, and Montreal.

By Mr. Wallace,—The Petition of Adam Clarke Anderson, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Ontario, manufacturer's agent, the lawful husband of Evangeline Medora Anderson (née Vance) of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, one of the United States of America.

By Mr. Fripp,—The Petition of Cecil Howard Lambert, accountant, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Ontario, the lawful husband of Pearl Eva Lambert (née King) at present in one of the United States of America.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Premier Trust Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement of actual operations for a further period of two years, from the second day of April, 1915.

Of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to lease its railway and undertaking to The New York Central Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

Of Duncan Donald McBean; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to receive payment of the further partial fees for the second and third terms of six years each, and extend the terms or duration of Patents 86,787, 86,788 and 86,789, for improvements in subaqueous tunnels, subaqueous tunnel construction and subaqueous working chambers.

Of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to lease its railway and undertaking to The New York Central Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

Of Colonel Sir Henry Mill Pellatt, C.V.O., and others, of the City of Toronto, Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time within which the Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada may obtain a license to carry on its business.

Of John J. Seitz and others, of the City of Toronto, Ontario; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the The Catholic Truth Society of Canada.

Of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act further amending Chapter 170 of the Statutes of 1906, by increasing the limit of their bonding powers, and for other purposes.

Of The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing their directors to from time to time make advances to or assist any company, now or hereafter incorporated, the capital stock or the majority of which is or may at any time be held by or for their benefit, and for other purposes.

Of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act confirming, ratifying and making effective for a period of ninety-nine years, an agreement dated 24th April, 1912, between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the said company.

Of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time within which they may complete and put in operation the lines of railway which they were heretofore authorized to construct.

Of the Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to commence the construction of its line of railway and expend fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon within two years after the passing of such Act, and to complete the said line of railway and put it in operation, within five years thereafter.

Of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company of the City of London, Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to change the name of the Company to the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, and for other purposes.

Of the Essex Terminal Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion, and putting into operation its line of railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Independent Order of Foresters; praying for the passing of an Act to amend Chapter 113 of the Statutes of 1913.

Of the Title and Trust Company; praying for the passing of an Act to change the name of the Company to "Chartered Trust and Executor Company."

Of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of its lines of railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Alberta Central Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the construction of its lines of railway.

Of William Robert Delaney, of the City of Ottawa, mechanic, the lawful husband of Nellie Delaney (née Hook) of the City of Toronto; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Nellie Delaney, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Arthur Ernest Birdsell, of the Township of Brantford, County of Brant, Ontario, farmer, the lawful husband of Minnie Birdsell, whose present place of residence is unknown; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Minnie Birdsell, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Of William John Owen Delaney, of the City of Toronto, Ontario, electrical engineer, the lawful husband of Louisa Delaney (née Harrison), of the same place; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Louisa Delaney, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Of B. Isenberg, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, capitalist, and others, of other places in Canada and United States of America; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the construction and completion of the lines of Railway of the Athabasca and Grande Prairie Railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to sell, lease or charter its vessels to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Limited, and for other purposes.

Of the Kettle Valley Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act ratifying and confirming an agreement entered into with the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company, and for other purposes.

Of the British Columbia and White River Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending for two years after the passing of such Act the time within which it may commence the construction of its Railway and expend (including expenditure already made) an amount equal to fifteen per cent of its Capital Stock thereon, and for other purposes.

Of John Phelan Callaghan and others of Westmount and Montreal, Province of Quebec; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Marcell Trust Company.

Of Edith Marguerita Lyons (née Schram), of the City of St. Catharines, County of Lincoln, Province of Ontario, the lawful wife of Wilbert Franklin Lyons, clerk, whose present place of residence is unknown; praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with the said Wilbert Franklin Lyons, her husband, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.

Of Agnes Gravelle, of the Village of Portsmouth, Province of Ontario, the lawful wife of Thomas Wilfred Gravelle, of the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta; praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with the said Thomas Wilfred Gravelle, her husband, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.

Of Charles I. Alexander, Real Estate Broker, of the City of Saskatoon, Province of Saskatchewan, the lawful husband of Agnes Josephine Alexander; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Agnes Josephine Alexander, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Of the Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to change the name of the Company to Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Of the Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the times within which the Company may commence and complete the construction of the Railway authorized by Chapter 71 of the Statutes of 1913.

Of W. Harwood and others, of Hamilton, Ontario; praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of all nickel, nickel ore, nickel matte, ferro nickel, nickel oxide or any combination or alloy of nickel during the continuance of the present war.

Joseph A. Descarries, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Jacques Cartier, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, tenders and other documents, in regard to the purchase of any cars for the Intercolonial Railway, during the years 1912 and 1913. (*Sessional Papers, No. 45.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, showing:—1. The average cost per mile of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from its inception to date;

2. The average cost per mile in the last ten years;

3. The average rental per mile of lines leased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the names of such leased lines;

4. The rental paid by the C.P.R. for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, from Toronto to Owen Sound. (*Sessional Papers, No. 46.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, showing the revenue derived from freight received at and forwarded from the following stations

on the Intercolonial Railway, during the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, giving, separately, the amount for each of said stations, viz.: Drummondville, Rimouski, Ste. Flavie, Metapedia, Campbellton and Bathurst. (*Sessional Papers, No. 47.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, showing the names of the staff employed in the several departments of the general offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, together with their salaries, respectively, as of 1st April, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 48.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, showing the names of the men who have been appointed to positions in the Prince Edward Island Railway Service, from the 1st January, 1912, to the 1st May, 1914; the positions held by such appointees and the salary or wages attached to each position. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49.*)

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, showing the names, tonnage, port of registry and destination of all foreign vessels engaged in fishing, both sail and steam, that entered and cleared from the port of North Sydney, during the year ending 31st December, 1913. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50.*)

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and the Attorney General of Quebec, with regard to the appointment of Judges, since the first of February, 1913. (*Sessional Papers, No. 51.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, showing:—

1. Particulars of the inventories and value of the estate of the late George A. Montgomery, Registrar at Regina, whose estate escheated to the Crown.

2. The amount realized at Regina or elsewhere, on the conversion of said estate into money.

3. The costs paid or allowed with names and amounts paid or allowed before the residue was paid over to the Crown.

4. The amount paid over and actually received by the Crown.

5. The disposition of the fund and the names of the persons to whom any sum has been paid, and the respective amounts thereof so paid over or allowed, since the Crown received the same.

6. A statement showing the difference between the reports of the present and the late Minister of Justice, as to disposition of the fund, and a copy of such correspondence and representations as led up to any change.

7. The actual balance now on hand and the intended disposition thereof. (*Sessional Papers, No. 52.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, showing all persons, male or female, who have been capitally convicted in Canada, and each Province, for each year, from the 1st of July, 1867, to the 2nd of February, 1914, specifying the offences and whether and how the sentences were carried into effect by execution, or otherwise, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction; crime of which convicted; sentences passed; judges by whom sentenced; and how dealt with.

2. For a Return showing all convicts, male and female, who have been reprieved from the execution of capital sentences passed upon them, during the above mentioned period, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction; crime of which convicted; sentences passed; by whom sentenced; sentences commuted, and if so, to what.

3. For a Return showing all persons in Canada, and each Province, convicted, during the above mentioned period, of murder whose sentences have been mitigated, or who have received a free pardon, together with a statement of the offences of which

they were severally convicted, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction; nature of offence; sentences; and extent of mitigation of sentences and dates.

4. For a Return of instances, during the above mentioned period, in which appeal has been made on behalf of the persons convicted of capital offences to His Excellency, The Governor in Council, for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of pardon, or mitigation of sentences, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction and place; crime of which convicted; sentences; dates of appeal; and the result. (*Sessional Papers, No. 53.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General, Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

Also, laid before the House,—The Civil Service List of Canada, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 30.*)

Also, in pursuance of Section 88 of the Exchequer Court Act, (Revised Statutes 1906, Chapter 140), General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada made, respectively, on the 23rd September, 1914, and the 18th June, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 54.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all agreements made and entered into between the Department of Marine and Fisheries or the Government and Railway and Express Companies, including the Intercolonial Railway, relating to the transportation of fresh fish by fast freight or express, since the year 1906; also, a copy of all guarantees given to railway and express companies by the Government or any Department thereof, relating to such transportation, together with a statement of all disbursements made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries each year, under the terms of such agreements or guarantees, distinguishing between disbursements made on account of fast freight and disbursements made on account of express shipments; also, the number of refrigerator cars, subject to guarantee, by Department of Marine and Fisheries, forwarded by fast freight from Mulgrave or Halifax to Montreal, each calendar year, since 1906, and the number of tons of freight carried by such cars each year; also, the number of refrigerator express cars forwarded from said points, Mulgrave and Halifax to Montreal, up to 31st December, 1913, under the terms of an agreement made since 1911, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Railway or Express Companies or both; also, the number of tons of fresh fish carried by express companies, prior to 31st December, 1913, under the last mentioned agreement; and the amount paid up to 31st December, 1913, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under the last mentioned agreement; also, the number of tons of fresh fish carried by express companies from Mulgrave and Halifax to points west, since 1906, on which the Government paid one third, but not under the terms of the said agreement made as aforesaid, since 1911. (*Sessional Papers, No. 59.*)

And also,—Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 55.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, showing the details of moneys paid to J. F. Farrington, \$248.25, B. H. Smith, \$469.50, and H. C. Dash, \$182.40, as set forth in *Hansard* of this session, page 3071. (*Sessional Papers, No. 56.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of instruction sent to Mr. William Flynn, advocate, to hold investigations into charges made against employees of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in Bonaventure County, and reports made by him in such investigations. (*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing upon the application made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the dismissal of Ulric Dion, light keeper at St. Charles de Caplan, Quebec, and the appointment of Omer Arsenault in his place, and on the action taken by the Department in that connection. (*Sessional Papers, No. 58.*)

Mr. White (Leeds), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on 31st December, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

Also, laid before the House,—Report of the Auditor General, for the year ended 31st March, 1914, Volume I, Parts a b and A to L; Volume II, Parts M to U; Volume III, Parts V to Z. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

Also, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 2.*)

Also, Statement of Governor General's Warrants, issued since the last Session of Parliament, on account of 1914-15. (*Sessional Papers, No. 64.*)

Also, Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 18th August, 1914, to the 4th February, 1915, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 65.*)

Also, Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service, during the year ending 31st December, 1914, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired; also, whether vacancy is filled by promotion or by appointment, and salary of any new appointee. (*Sessional Papers, No. 66.*)

Also, Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission to 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 67.*)

And also,—Statement of the affairs of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended 30th April, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 68.*)

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, showing all the Post Offices in the several Counties in the Province of Nova Scotia for which a rent allowance, or a fuel fund, and light allowance is made, specifying the amount of such allowance in each case. (*Sessional Papers, No. 60.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, etc., in the year 1913, relating to the carrying of the mails between Grand River Falls and Grand River, County of Richmond, and the awarding of the contract to Malcolm McCuspie. (*Sessional Papers, No. 61.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th May, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and memorials, since the 1st day of November, 1911, relating to the Post Office at Johnstown, Richmond County, N.S., and to complaints against the present Postmaster and recommendations for his dismissal. (*Sessional Papers, No. 62.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all papers, petitions, letters and telegrams, concerning the change of site of the Post Office at St. Lazare Village, County of Bellechasse, Quebec. (*Sessional Papers, No. 63.*)

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Resolved, That Albert Sévigny, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Dorchester, be appointed Chairman of Committees of the Whole House.

Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong (Lambton) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Railway Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On the motion for the introduction by Mr. Maclean (York) of a Bill intituled: "An Act to regulate the exportation of nickel, etc."

Mr. Speaker ruled as follows:—

"It appears to me quite clear that a Bill to regulate or restrict the export of nickel, is a bill relating to trade, within the meaning of Rule 50 of this House. Mr. Speaker Cockburn held that the term "trade" included exporting goods and in 1911, upon the question of the introduction of the Bill to amend the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, Mr. Speaker Marcil held that it was a Bill relating to trade within the meaning of that Rule, and must be introduced upon Resolution. Last year a Bill relating to the exportation of petroleum was introduced upon Resolution.

"It is true that the Bill to regulate the export of Electric Power and Natural Gas, Chapter 16 of the Statutes of 1907, was introduced, in 1906, by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and in 1907, by Sir Allen Aylesworth, without a Resolution, but in both instances this would seem to have been the result of inadvertence, and no exception was taken to what I conceive to have been an irregularity.

"In the Session of 1911 it was decided that a resolution was necessary with respect to three bills, one relating to the importation, etc., of White Phosphorus Matches, one relating to the importation, etc., of Explosives, and the other to the importation, etc., of Opium, that they must be introduced upon Resolution. I therefore rule that Mr. Maclean's Bill referred to can only be introduced after being considered in Committee of the Whole."

Sir Robert Borden moved, seconded by Sir George Foster, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor in Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war, etc.

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted The House, That His Royal Highness the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of this motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, petitions, departmental recommendations and other papers and documents, in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the definition of a "coasting voyage," as defined in the Canada Shipping Act, since the revision of the Statutes in 1886.

On motion of Mr. Turgeon, seconded by Mr. Proulx,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all accounts of the transfer of the storm signal at Shippigan, N.B., from its former position on land to the public wharf, showing the total cost of said transfer, during the months of October and November in 1911.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Copp,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all papers, petitions, letters and telegrams exchanged between the Quebec Board of Trade and the Department of Railways and Canals, concerning the circulation of trains on that section of the National Transcontinental Railway between Cochrane and Quebec City.

And then The House, having continued to sit till fifteen minutes before Four of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow at Two O'Clock, P.M.

Wednesday, 10th February, 1915.

TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Bennett (Calgary),—The Petition of The Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca Railway Company; The Petition of Chilian Longley Hervey, engineer, and others, of the Cities of Montreal and Ottawa, and the Petition of Donald Robert McDonald, of the Village of Alexandria, Ontario, and others of other places.

By Mr. Cash,—The Petition of The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

By Mr. Taylor,—The Petition of The British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

By Mr. Stevens,—The Petition of Edwin Clark Blanchard and George Thomas Reid, of the City of Tacoma, in the United States of America, and Albert Howard MacNeill, of the City of Vancouver, B.C.; and The Petition of The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.

By Mr. Fripp,—The Petition of The Niagara-Welland Power Company; and the Petition of Austin McPhail Bothwell, of the City of Winnipeg, lecturer in modern languages, the lawful husband of Dorothy Jean Bothwell (née Couper), of the same place.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the James Bay and Eastern Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time wherein the Company may construct the line of railway authorized by the Statutes of Canada for 1910, chapter 113, section 7.

Of the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time wherein the Company may construct the lines of railway authorized by the Statutes of Canada for 1913, chapter 93, section 2.

Of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time wherein the Company may construct the line of railway authorized by section 1, chapter 151 of the Statutes of 1912.

Of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time wherein the Company may construct certain lines of railway authorized by the Statutes of Canada for 1910, chapter 80, section 6, paragraph (i) and by the Statutes of 1913, chapter 94, section 3, paragraph (b), and for other purposes.

Of the Southern Central Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time wherein the Company may commence and complete the lines of railway authorized by section 7, chapter 191, of the Statutes of 1903.

Of the Van Buren Bridge Company, duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, one of the United States of America; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Company to subject its property and assets constructed or acquired in Canada to the lien or charge of a mortgage to secure bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and for other purposes.

Of the Toronto Eastern Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act

extending the time for the commencement and construction of the lines of railway authorized by section 8, chapter 167 of the Statutes of 1910.

Of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act confirming and ratifying an agreement entered into with the Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time wherein the Company may construct certain lines of railway, authorized by the Statutes of Canada for 1913, chapter 92, section 2.

Of John Wardell Power and others, of the Cities of London, England, and Montreal; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of Austral Insurance Company.

Of Adam Clarke Anderson, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, manufacturers' agent, the lawful husband of Evangeline Medora Anderson (née Vance) of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, one of the United States of America; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Evangeline Medora Anderson, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Cecil Howard Lambert, accountant, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, the lawful husband of Pearl Eva Lambert (née King), at present in one of the United States of America; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Pearl Eva Lambert, his wife, to be dissolved and that he be divorced from her.

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table,—Account of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force, during each month of the year 1914, and of their pay and travelling expenses, pursuant to Chapter 92, Section 6, Sub-section 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 69.)

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the First Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, has the honour to present the following as his First Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in each case, viz.:—

Of Duncan D. McBean, for an Act to extend the duration of certain letters patent of invention for improvements in subaqueous tunnels, &c.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, for an Act authorizing them to make advances to any company, the capital stock of which may be held or controlled by them.

Of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, for an Act confirming an agreement made with the Canadian Northern Railway Company regarding joint terminals at Edmonton.

Of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their line of railway.

Of the Essex Terminal Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their line of railway.

Of the Independent Order of Foresters, for an Act to amend chapter 113 of the Statutes of 1913.

Of the Title and Trust Company, for an Act to change the name of the Company to that of the Chartered Trust and Executor Company.

Of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their line of railway.

Of the Alberta Central Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their line of railway.

Of B. Isenberg and others, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of the Athabaska and Grand Prairie Railway.

Of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of certain branch lines; to confirm an agreement with the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, respecting terminal facilities at North Toronto, and for power to sell, lease or charter its vessels to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Limited, or to any other duly authorized company.

Of the British Columbia and White River Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their line of railway.

Of the Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company, for an Act to change the name of the company to that of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Of the Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their authorized line of railway from Langford to the City of Galt. And

Of William John Owen Delaney, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Louisa Delaney, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Bills:—

Bill respecting The Alberta Central Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Athabasca and Grande Prairie Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company.

Bill respecting The British Columbia and White River Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Essex Terminal Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

Bill respecting The Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company, and to change its name to "Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company."

Bill to amend The Independent Order of Foresters Consolidated Act.

Bill respecting The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.

Bill to ratify and confirm a certain agreement between The Canadian Northern Railway Company and The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

Bill respecting certain patents of Duncan Donald McBean.

Bill respecting The Title and Trust Company, and to change its name to "Chartered Trust and Executor Company"; and

Bill respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The said Bills were read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Rule 99.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had directed the Clerk of the House to lay upon the Table of the House his Recommendation and the Report of the Clerk of the House, in connection with the appointment of Messieurs Jules Tremblay, Paul Gédéon Ouimet, Joseph Thomas Keliher and Louis Joseph Chagnon, as permanent Translators on the Blue Book Translation Staff of the House of Commons, which are as follows:—

The Honourable the House of Commons.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has the honour to recommend the appointment as Translators (Blue Book Branch) of the House of Commons, of Messieurs Jules

Tremblay, Paul Gédéon Ouimet, Joseph Thomas Keliher and Louis Joseph Chagnon, in accordance with the Report of the Clerk of the House hereto annexed.

T. S. SPROULE,

Speaker.

Dated the 10th day of February, 1915.

10th FEBRUARY, 1915.

The Honourable

THE SPEAKER,

House of Commons.

SIR,—

Vacancies having occurred in the Blue Book Translation Branch of the House of Commons and the said positions requiring to be filled, application was duly made to the Civil Service Commission for persons properly qualified for that work.

The Civil Service Commission, having conducted examinations on that behalf, have forwarded certificates of qualification in the usual form, of Messieurs Jules Tremblay, of Ottawa, Paul Gédéon Ouimet, of Outremont, and of J. T. Keliher and L. J. Chagnon, of Ottawa, as being properly qualified as to competency, health, character and habits for the said positions. They are to be graded in Sub-division A of the Second Division (that being the grade fixed by the Organization of the House) and at the minimum salary of that grade.

I beg further to report that the knowledge and ability requisite for these positions are professional, technical and peculiar. The said translators having entered upon their duties on the following dates, viz.: Mr. Jules Tremblay on the 22nd January, 1915; Messieurs Ouimet and Chagnon on the 25th January, 1915; and Mr. Keliher on the 26th January, 1915; I recommend that the payment of their respective salaries begin on the said dates, respectively.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That Mr. Bickerdike have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Code.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. McCraney have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Code.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Knowles,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing how much money has been spent amongst the merchants of the City of Medicine Hat for Government relief, to whom the payments were made and the total amount in each case.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Knowles,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the amount of coal imported into Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, respectively, from the United States, during the year 1914; also, the amount of duty collected in each of the said provinces, during the same year.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 35.*)

Mr. Martin (Regina), from his place in the House, asked leave to move the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be "The question of supplying seed grain to the farmers of the Western Provinces."

He then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to Mr. Speaker, who having read it to the House, put the question: Has the Member leave to proceed?

No objection being taken;

Mr. Speaker accordingly called upon the Member to propose his motion.

Mr. Martin (Regina) then moved, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

That the House do now adjourn;

And a Debate arising thereupon, and the Question being put on the motion: It passed in the Negative.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned till To-morrow, at Three of the Clock, P.M.

Thursday, 11th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Green,—The Petition of The National Wood Distilling Company, of Wilmington, State of North Carolina, one of the United States of America.

By Mr. Macdonell,—The Petition of Arthur Lionel Eastmure and others, of the City of Toronto, Provisional Directors of the Casualty Company of Canada; and the Petition of T. H. Beith and others, of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

By Mr. Bennett (Calgary),—The Petition of The Athabaska Northern Railway Company.

By Mr. Fripp,—The Petition of Helene Suzette Douglas (née Baxter) of the City of Montreal, Quebeç, the lawful wife of Frederick Charles Douglas, of the same place, physician.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to lay out, construct and operate certain branch lines of railway.

Of Chilian Longley Hervey, engineer, and others, of the Cities of Montreal and Ottawa; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of Entwistle and Alberta Southern Railway Company.

Of Donald Robert McDonald of the Village of Alexandria, Ontario, and others of other places; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Brulé, Grand Prairie and Peace River Railway Company.

Of the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time wherein they may construct the line of railway authorized by Section 1, Chapter 115 of the Statutes of 1912.

Of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time wherein they may construct the line of railway authorized by section 1, chapter 54, of the Statutes of 1909.

Of Edwin Clark Blanchard and George Thomas Reid of the City of Tacoma, in the United States of America, and Albert Howard MacNeill of the City of Vancouver, British Columbia; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company.

Of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending for two years the time within which it may complete the construction of any portion of its line of railway, authorized by the Statutes of Canada.

Of the Niagara-Welland Power Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending for a further period of at least five years from the 16th day of May, 1915, the time within which they may complete the works they are authorized to construct by the Statutes of Canada.

Of Austin McPhail Bothwell, of the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, lecturer in modern languages, the lawful husband of Dorothy Jean Bothwell (née Couper) of the same place; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Dorothy Jean Bothwell, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Sir Robert Borden, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House, under Rule 10, reported the following Lists:—

No. 1.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messieurs:

Aikins (Sir James),	Crothers,	Marcile (<i>Bagot</i>),
Barker,	Demers,	Munson,
Barnard,	Descarries,	Nickle,
Bennett (<i>Calgary</i>),	Devlin,	Northrup,
Bennett (<i>Simcoe</i>),	Doherty,	Porter,
Blondin,	Fripp,	Rainville,
Borden (Sir Robert),	German,	Robidoux,
Boys,	Kay,	Ross,
Bristol,	Lafortune,	Séigny,
Bureau,	Lamarche,	Thomson (<i>Qu'Appelle</i>),
Carvell,	Lancaster,	Tremain, and
Charlton,	Lapointe (<i>Kamouraska</i>),	Wilson (<i>Laval</i>).—40.
Chisholm (<i>Antigonish</i>),	Lemieux,	
Coderre,	Macleam (<i>Halifax</i>),	

No. 2.

On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines

Messieurs:

Achim,	Bradbury,	Douglas,
Aikins (Sir James),	Bristol,	Edwards,
Armstrong (<i>Lambton</i>),	Buchanan,	Elliot,
Arthur,	Bureau,	Ethier,
Baker,	Carroll,	Fisher,
Barker,	Cash,	Forget (Sir Rodolphe),
Barnard,	Chabot,	Fowler,
Barrette,	Charlton,	Fripp,
Béland,	Clark (<i>Red Deer</i>),	Gauthier (<i>Gaspé</i>),
Bellemare,	Clements,	Gauvreau,
Bennett (<i>Calgary</i>),	Cochrane,	German,
Bennett (<i>Simcoe</i>),	Cockshutt,	Girard,
Bickerdike,	Copp,	Gordon,
Blain,	Cruise,	Graham,
Boivin,	Currie,	Green,
Boyce,	Delisle,	Guilbault,
Boyer,	Descarries,	Guthrie,
Boys,	Devlin,	Hartt,
Brabazon,	Donaldson,	Henderson,

Hepburn,	McKenzie,	Sharpe (<i>Lisgar</i>),
Jameson,	McLean (<i>Queens, P.E.I.</i>),	Sharpe (<i>Ontario</i>),
Kemp,	McLean (<i>Sunbury</i>),	Smith,
Knowles,	McLeod,	Smyth,
Lachance,	Marshall,	Stanfield,
Lalor,	Martin (<i>Regina</i>),	Stevens,
Lamarche,	Middlebro,	Sutherland,
Lancaster,	Molloy,	Taylor,
Lancôt,	Morphy,	Thomson (<i>Qu'Appelle</i>),
Lapointe (<i>Kamouraska</i>),	Murphy,	Thornton,
Lapointe (<i>Montreal, St. J.</i>),	Neely,	Tobin,
Law,	Nesbitt,	Tremain,
Lemieux,	Nickle,	Turgeon,
L'Espérance,	Northrup,	Turriell,
Macdonald,	Oliver,	Wallace,
Macdonell,	Pannet,	Weichel,
Maclean (<i>York, O.</i>),	Pardee,	White (<i>Renfrew</i>),
MacNutt,	Porter,	White (<i>Victoria, Alta.</i>),
McCrahey,	Pugsley,	Wilson (<i>Laval</i>),
McCrea,	Rhodes,	Wilson (<i>Wentworth</i>), and
McCarthy,	Schaffner,	Wright.—120.

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twenty-five Members.

No. 3.

On Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Messieurs:

Ames,	Gauvreau,	Morrison,
Armstrong (<i>York, O.</i>),	Girard,	Murphy,
Ball,	Glass,	Pacaud,
Blondin,	Gordon,	Papineau,
Boulay,	Guthrie,	Paul,
Bourassa,	Hepburn,	Perley (<i>Sir George</i>),
Boyce,	Hughes (<i>Victoria</i>),	Porter,
Boyer,	Jameson,	Proulx,
Boys,	Kemp,	Reid (<i>Grenville</i>),
Broder,	Knowles,	Robb,
Bureau,	Lachance,	Ross,
Burnham,	Lamarche,	Scott,
Carrick,	Lavallée,	Sharpe (<i>Ontario</i>),
Carvell,	Macdonell,	Shepherd,
Chisholm (<i>Antigonish</i>),	McLean (<i>Sunbury</i>),	Steele,
Clarke (<i>Wellington</i>),	McLeod,	Stewart (<i>Hamilton</i>),
Davidson,	McMillan,	Thoburn,
Deelin,	Marcil (<i>Bonaventure</i>),	Tobin,
Ethier,	Martin (<i>Montreal, Ste. M.</i>),	Turriell,
Forget (<i>Sir Rodolphe</i>),	Mondou,	Walker, and
Frapp,	Morris,	White (<i>Renfrew</i>).—64.
Gauthier (<i>St. Hyacinthe</i>),		

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Ten Members.

No. 4.

On Standing Orders.

Messieurs:

Achin,
 Alguire,
 Armstrong (*Lambton*),
 Barrette,
 Best,
 Boulay,
 Burrell,
 Chabot,
 Cromwell,
 Doherty,
 Fortier.

Hazen,
 Knowles,
 Kyte,
 MacLean (*York, O.*),
 MacNutt,
 McCoig,
 McCraney,
 Marcile (*Baqot*),
 Michaud,
 Morris,
 Paquet,

Paul,
 (Bellevue-Restigouche)
 Rhodes,
 Roche,
 Scott,
 Seguin,
 Sharpe (*Lisgar*),
 Stanfield,
 Turgeon,
 Verville, and
 White (*Leeds*).—33.

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

No. 5.

On Printing:

Messieurs:

Bickerdike,
 Bowman,
 Brabazon,
 Brouillard,
 Cardin,
 Chabot,
 Clark (*Bruce*),
 Clarke (*Wellington*),

Currie,
 Douglas,
 Elliot,
 Graham,
 Gray,
 Lavallée,
 L'Espérance,
 Martin (*Montreal, Ste. M.*),
 Middlebro,
 Murphy,
 Nicholson,
 Roche,
 Stevens,
 Verville,
 White, (*Victoria, Alta.*), and
 Wilson (*Wentworth*).—21.

No. 6.

On Public Accounts.

Messieurs:

Aikins (Sir James),
 Baker,
 Bennett (*Simcoe*),
 Blain,
 Boys,
 Carvell,
 Casgrain,
 Chisholm (*Antigonish*),
 Chisholm (*Inverness*),
 Clarke (*Essex*),
 Clarke (*Wellington*),

Clements,
 Crothers,
 Davidson,
 Edwards,
 Fisher,
 Foster (*Kings, N.S.*),
 Fowler,
 Fripp,
 Garland,
 German,
 Hughes (*Kings, P.E.I.*),

Kyte,
 Lalor,
 Lancaster,
 Maclean (*Halifax*),
 McCoig,
 McCraney,
 McCrea,
 McKenzie,
 McLeod,
 Marshall,
 Martin (*Montreal, Ste. M.*),

Martin (<i>Regina</i>),	Neely,	Rogers,
Meighen,	Nicholson,	Sinclair,
Merner,	Nickle,	Smyth,
Michaud,	Northrup,	Stanfield,
Middlebro,	Pardee,	Stewart (<i>Lunenburg</i>),
Molloy,	Proulx,	Tobin,
Mondou,	Pugsley,	Trenain,
Morphy,	Reid (<i>Restigouche</i>),	Truax,
Morrison,	Rhodes,	White (<i>Leeds</i>), and
Murphy,	Rabidoux,	Wilcox.—63.

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twenty-one Members.

No. 7.

On Banking and Commerce.

Messieurs:

Aikins (Sir James),	Foster (Sir George),	Nickle,
Ames,	Fowler,	Northrup,
Armstrong (<i>Lambton</i>),	Gauthier (<i>St. Hyacinthe</i>),	Osler (Sir Edmund),
Armstrong (<i>York, O.</i>),	Glass,	Pacaud,
Baker,	Graham,	Papineau,
Ball,	Gray,	Pardee,
Barker,	Guthrie,	Perley (Sir George),
Barnard,	Hanna,	Porter,
Bellemare,	Henderson,	Power,
Bennett (<i>Calgary</i>),	Hughes (<i>Kings, P.E.I.</i>),	Pugsley,
Best,	Hughes (<i>Victoria</i>),	Rainville,
Bickerdike,	Jameson,	Rhodes,
Boivin,	Kay,	Robb,
Boyce,	Kemp,	Roche,
Bristol,	Knowles,	Ross,
Broder,	Law,	Sexsmith,
Buchanan,	Lemieux,	Sharpe (<i>Lisgar</i>),
Burnham,	L'Espérance,	Sharpe (<i>Ontario</i>),
Cardin,	Loggie,	Sinclair,
Carrick,	Macdonald,	Steele,
Carvell,	Macdonell,	Stewart (<i>Hamilton</i>),
Charlton,	Maclean (<i>Halifax</i>),	Stewart (<i>Lunenburg</i>),
Clark (<i>Bruce</i>),	Maclean (<i>York, O.</i>),	Sutherland,
Clark (<i>Red Deer</i>),	McCraney,	Thompson (<i>Yukon</i>),
Cockshutt,	McCurdy,	Thomson (<i>Qu'Appelle</i>),
Copp,	McLean (<i>Sunbury</i>),	Thornton,
Currie,	McLeod,	Tobin,
Demers,	McMillan,	Turriff,
Edwards,	Marshall,	Verville,
Fisher,	Martin (<i>Regina</i>),	Warnock,
Forget (Sir Rodolphe),	Meighen,	Webster,
Fortier,	Middlebro,	Weichel, and
Foster (<i>Kings, N.S.</i>),	Nesbitt,	White (<i>Leeds</i>).—99.

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twenty-one Members.

No. 8.

On Agriculture and Colonization.

Messieurs:

Achim,
 Alguire,
 Armstrong (*Lambton*),
 Armstrong (*York, O.*),
 Arthurs,
 Ball,
 Best,
 Boivin,
 Bourassa,
 Bowman,
 Broder,
 Brouillard,
 Buchanan,
 Burrell,
 Cash,
 Champagne,
 Chisholm (*Antigonish*),
 Chisholm (*Inverness*),
 Clark (*Red Deer*),
 Clarke (*Wellington*),
 Cromwell,
 Cruise,
 Currie,
 Delisle,
 Donaldson,
 Douglas,
 Edwards,
 Elliot,
 Fortier,
 Foster (*Kings, N.S.*),
 Garland,
 Gauthier (*Gaspé*),
 Gauvreau,

Girard,
 Glass,
 Gordon,
 Graham,
 Guilbault,
 Hanna,
 Hartt,
 Henderson,
 Hughes (*Victoria*),
 Kay,
 Lanctôt,
 Lewis,
 Lovell,
 MacNutt,
 McCoig,
 McCrea,
 McLean (*Queens, P.E.I.*),
 McMillan,
 Marcile (*Bagot*),
 Marshall,
 Meighen,
 Merner,
 Molloy,
 Morphy,
 Morris,
 Morrison,
 Munson,
 Neely,
 Oliver,
 Pacaud,
 Paquet,
 Paul,
 Proulx,

Richards,
 Robb,
 Roche,
 Ross,
 Schaffner,
 Scott,
 Seguin,
 Sexsmith,
 Sharpe (*Lisgar*),
 Sharpe (*Ontario*),
 Sinclair,
 Smith,
 Steele,
 Stewart (*Lunenburg*),
 Sutherland,
 Taylor,
 Thoburn,
 Thompson (*Yukon*),
 Thomson (*Qu'Appelle*),
 Thornton,
 Truax,
 Turriff,
 Walker,
 Wallace,
 Warnock,
 Webster,
 Weichel,
 White (*Renfrew*),
 Wilcox,
 Wilson (*Laval*),
 Wilson (*Wentworth*), and
 Wright.—98.

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twelve Members.

No. 9.

On Marine and Fisheries.

Messieurs:

Alguire,	Hazen,	Pardee,
Barnard,	Hughes (<i>Kings, P.E.I.</i>)	Power,
Boulay,	Jameson,	Robidoux,
Bradbury,	Kyte,	Shepherd,
Cardin,	Lafortune,	Sinclair,
Casgrain,	Lapointe (<i>Montreal, St. J.</i>),	Stevens,
Chisholm (<i>Inverness</i>),	Loggie,	Stewart (<i>Lunenburg</i>),
Clarke (<i>Essex</i>),	McCurdy,	Taylor,
Clements,	McKenzie,	Truax,
Copp,	McLean (<i>Queens, P.E.I.</i>),	Turgeon,
Fowler,	Morrison,	Wallace, and
Gauthier (<i>Gaspé</i>),	Nicholson,	Wilcox.—36.

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Ten Members.

No. 10.

On Mines and Minerals.

Messieurs:

Arthurs,	Hartt,	Mondou,
Carrick,	Hepburn,	Nesbitt,
Carroll,	Lalor,	Osler (Sir Edmund),
Chisholm (<i>Antigonish</i>),	Law,	Richards,
Cochrane,	Lemieux,	Sexsmith,
Cockshutt,	Lewis,	Shepherd,
Devlin,	Loggie,	Smith,
Douglas,	Lovell,	Smyth,
Foster (<i>Kings, N.S.</i>),	Macdonald,	Thompson (<i>Yukon</i>),
Garland,	McMillan,	Turriff, and
Green,	Marcil (<i>Bonaventure</i>),	Walker.—35.
Guilbault,	Merner,	

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Ten Members.

No. 11.

On Forests, Waterways and Water-powers.

Messieurs:

Ames,
Barrette,
Béland,
Bellemare,
Blain,
Bourassa,
Bowman,
Brabazon,
Champagne,
Charlton,
Cochrane,

Coderre,
Cromwell,
Cruise,
Davidson,
Donaldson,
Ethier,
Green,
Henderson,
Michaud,
Munson,
Osler (Sir Edmund),

Perley (Sir George),
Richards,
Rogers,
Stewart (*Hamilton*),
Thoburn,
Warnock,
Webster,
White (*Victoria, Alta.*),
Wilson (*Laval*), and
Wright.—32.

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Ten Members.

No. 12.

Official Report of Debates.

Messieurs:

Burnham,
Descarries,
Devlin,
Foster (Sir George),
Gray,

Hanna,
Lapointe (*Montreal, St. J.*),
Lavallée,
Lemieux,
Marcil (*Bonaventure*),

Perley (Sir George),
Rainville,
Reid (*Restigouche*),
Schaffner, and
Taylor.—15.

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Five Members.

No. 13.

On the Library.

Messieurs:

Béland,
Borden (Sir Robert),
Boyer,
Broder,
Casgrain,
Copp,

Clark (*Bruce*),
Crothers,
Doherty,
Foster (Sir George),
Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),
Lemieux.

Lewis,
Meighen,
Pardee,
Pugsley, and
Sevigny.—17

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, List of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House, during the present Session, presented this day, be concurred in.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That the Select Standing Committees of this House shall, severally, be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House; and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records, with the exception of the Committee on Debates and that on the Library of Parliament.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, to acquaint their Honours that this House will unite with them in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and that the Members of the Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz.:—Messieurs: Bickerdike, Bowman, Brabazon, Brouillard, Cardin, Chabot, Clark (Bruce), Clarke (Wellington), Currie, Douglas, Elliot, Graham, Gray, Lavallée, L'Esperance, Martin (Montreal, Ste. Mary's), Middlebro, Murphy, Nicholson, Roche, Stevens, Verville, White (Victoria, Alberta), and Wilson (Wentworth) will act as Members, on the part of this House, on the said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, informing their Honours that this House has appointed Messieurs Bédard, Borden (Sir Robert), Boyer, Broder, Casgrain, Copp, Clark (Bruce), Crothers, Doherty, Foster (Sir George), Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), Lemieux, Lewis, Meighen, Pardee, Pugsley, and Sévigny, a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the House of Commons are concerned, and to act on behalf of the House of Commons, as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That Messieurs Fripp, Pardee, Ross and Stanfield, be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant, as far as the interests of the Commons are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Restaurant, and that a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours therewith.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General.—Copy of correspondence respecting the control of the exportation of nickel. (*Sessional Papers, No. 74.*)

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table of the House,—Memorandum respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence—European War, 1914-15. (*Sessional Papers, No. 75.*)

Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters,

telegrams, complaints and documents of all kinds received by the Department of Trade and Commerce, during the years 1913-14, with respect to the Pictou-Mulgrave-Cheticamp steamship route. (*Sessional Papers, No. 76.*)

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1914, for a copy of all documents, bearing on an application or applications made to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or the Department, on an amendment to the Indian Act, to facilitate the sale of the Indian Reserve of Restigouche, Quebec, or on the acquiring otherwise of any portion or the whole of the said reserve, for industrial or other purposes, and any answers given thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 77.*)

And also, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 27.*)

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Second Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, has the honour to present the following as his Second Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in each case, viz.:—

Of the St. Lawrence and Adirondaek Railway Company, for an Act empowering them to lease their railway to the New York Central Railroad Company.

Of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company, for an Act empowering them to lease their railway to the New York Central Railroad Company.

Of the James Bay and Eastern Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their line of railway from a point near Lake Abitibi to the mouth of the Saguenay River.

Of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their line of railway from Hamilton to the City of Niagara Falls.

Of the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of certain branch lines.

Of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of certain of their branch lines.

Of the Southern Central Pacific Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of certain of their authorized lines of railway.

Of the Toronto Eastern Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their line of railway and branches.

Of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of certain branch lines.

Of the Van Buren Bridge Company, for an Act to authorize them to subject their property in Canada to a lien or charge of a mortgage securing certain bonds issued by them; and

Of Agnes Gravelle, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Thomas Wilfrid Gravelle, her husband, and that she be divorced from him.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:—

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.

Bill respecting The James Bay and Eastern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Ottawa and New York Railway Company.

Bill respecting The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.
Bill respecting The Southern Central Pacific Railway Company.
Bill respecting The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.
Bill respecting The Toronto Eastern Railway Company; and
Bill respecting The Van Buren Bridge Company.

The said Bills were read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Rule 99.

Ordered, That Mr. Maclean (York) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Railway Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing if any official statement was given on behalf of the management of the I. C. R. to the effect that wages would be paid in their absence to the employees of the railway who volunteered for active service. If so, when and by whom.

If any order has been made by the Railway Department, providing for such payment, and if so, when the said order was made.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Laval), seconded by Mr. Tobin,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. How many persons have been made prisoners of war, since the declaration of war between the Allies, Germany and Austria.

2. Where they have been kept captive.

3. What is the name of each place of detention, and the name of the officer in charge of such place of detention.

By leave of the House—

Sir Robert Borden moved, seconded by Sir George Foster,

That the House do forthwith proceed to Government Orders.

And the question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative. Government Orders were accordingly called.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. White (Leeds) moved, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And a Debate arising thereupon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), seconded by Mr. Carvell, adjourned.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have appointed the Honourable Sir Charles de Boucherville, K.C.M.G., and the Honourable Messieurs Boyer, Corby, Costigan, P.C., Davis, Dennis, Derbyshire, Douglas, Gillmor, Gordon, Kerr, P.C., LaRivière, McHugh, Poirier and Power, P.C., a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Library of Parliament.

Also, The Senate have appointed the Honourable Messieurs Cloran, Currie, Dennis, Derbyshire, De Veber, Domville, Forget, Frost, Gillmor, LaRivière, Legris,

McKay (Alma), MacKean, McCall, Pope, Prince, Ratz, Riley, Shehyn, Talbot and Taylor, a Committee to superintend the printing of the Senate, during the present session, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament.

And also, The Senate informs the House, That the Honourable Messieurs Taylor, Thompson, Watson and Young, have been appointed a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant of Parliament, as far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Restaurant.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed Resolutions for defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made some progress thereon, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at the next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and correspondence, regarding a proposed daily mail service between Lower South River and South Side Harbour, Antigonish County, and improved postal accommodation for the residents of the last named district.

On motion of Mr. Pugsley, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, etc., concerning the purchase of the property known as the Carlslake Hotel, in Montreal, for post office purposes.

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence which has passed between the Auditor General and the Militia Department, or any other Department of the Government service, in regard to the expenditure under the War Appropriation Act.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence with, and instructions issued to, Fishery Officers in Nova Scotia, during the year 1914, relative to fishing bounties payable to fishermen in respect of fish caught during the year 1914.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered; That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Antigonish County to whom the bounty, under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said County whose applications have been rejected, and a list giving names and addresses of all applications from said County whose applications have not yet been disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Carvell, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, Orders in Council, petitions and any other

documents, in connection with the removal of Edward N. Higinbotham from the position of Postmaster at Lethbridge, Alberta.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Carvell, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, accounts, Orders in Council and other documents, in connection with the distribution of relief to the settlers in the drouth-affected districts of Alberta.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Proulx, seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the petition, papers, documents and letters, in connection with the incorporation of the Dominion Trust Company, incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada in 1912, being Chapter 89 of 2 George V.

On motion of Mr. Proulx, seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the Department of Justice and the Government of the Province of British Columbia, or any of its Members, with regard to a certain Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in 1913, being Chapter 89 of 2 George V., entitled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Trust Company."

On motion of Mr. Turgeon, seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all tenders received by the Post Office Department, for the mail service between Caraquet and Tracadie, Gloucester County, N.B., on the 15th day of January last, with the names of the tenderers, the respective amounts of the tenders, and the name of the new contractor.

On motion of Mr. Pugsley, seconded by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, relating to the purchase of, and payment by the Government for two submarines authorized by Order in Council, dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also, of all reports received by the Government or any Department thereof referring to said submarines.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Graham,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions and memoranda from commercial bodies or other parties, in relation to the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, and of all correspondence in connection with the same, since 21st September, 1911.

On motion of Mr. Turriff, seconded by Mr. Maclean (Halifax),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all invoices, accounts, statements, letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents, in connection with the purchase of drugs, bandages, medical supplies and other goods purchased by the Government or any Department of the Government, from J. E. Powell, or from the Carleton County Drug Store of Hintonburg.

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Customs, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 11.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till fifteen minutes after Ten of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 12th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Macdonell,—The Petition of Alfred O. Beardmore and others, of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

By Mr. Bennett (Calgary).—The Petition of William Ewart New, of the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta, the lawful husband of Bertha Olivia New (née Patterson) of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the National Wood Distilling Company of Wilmington, State of North Carolina, one of the United States of America; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for commencing the construction, manufacture, use or sale in Canada, of the invention covered by patent No. 106,931 for a process of Destructive Distillation of Wood.

Of Arthur Lionel Eastmure and others, of the City of Toronto, Provisional Directors of the Casualty Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Of T. H. Beith and others, of Toronto, Ontario; praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of all nickle ore, nickle matte, ferro-nickle, nickle oxide or any combination or alloy of nickle, during the continuance of the present war.

Of the Athabaska Northern Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to declare its corporate powers to be of full force and effect, and extending the time for the construction and completion of its authorized works.

Of Helene Suzette Douglas (née Baxter) of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, the lawful wife of Frederick Charles Douglas, of the same place, physician; praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with the said Frederick Charles Douglas, her husband, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Third Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, has the honour to present the following as his Third Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in each case, viz.:—

Of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, for an Act to confirm agreements with the Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company, and the Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company respecting Terminals at Belleville and at Orillia, respectively.

Of the Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca Railway Company, for an Act authorizing them to construct certain branch lines of railway.

Of Donald R. McDonald, and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Brulé, Grande Prairie and Peace River Railway Company.

Of the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their authorized line from Theodore to a point between Govan and Lanigan.

Of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their authorized line from Michel to Kananaskis.

Of Edwin C. Blanchard and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company.

Of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of any of their authorized lines of railway, not yet constructed.

Of the Niagara-Welland Power Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their works.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:—

Bill respecting The British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate The Brulé, Grande Prairie and Peace River Railway Company.

Bill to confirm certain agreements made between The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, The Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company and The Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

Bill respecting The Niagara-Welland Power Company.

Bill to incorporate Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company.

Bill respecting Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.

The said Bills were read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Rule 99.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, showing the names of the sailors who have been employed on the *Eureka*, during the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. (*Sessional Papers, No. 78.*)

Also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1914, showing the total bond issue of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its affiliated Companies; and the total cost to date of the construction of the lines of Railways comprising the C.N.R. system, including terminals, sidings, etc. (*Sessional Papers, No. 79.*)

Also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, reports and evidence relative to the dismissal or proposed dismissal of W. A. Case, of the Government Quarantine Service at Halifax, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 80.*)

Also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, showing:—1. The freight rates charged during the years 1912 and 1913, on wheat from Canadian ports to ports in the United Kingdom by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Steamship Lines, the Allan Steamship Line and the Canadian Northern Railway Company's Steamship Lines;

2. The profits made by the freight boats of the said several lines which carried wheat alone or with other freight. (*Sessional Papers, No. 81.*)

Also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all reports, requests, petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams and other correspondence and documents, relating to the removal, suspension or dismissal, by the management of the Intercolonial Railway, of Warren Carter and Frederick Avard, employees in the freight department of the I.C.R. at Sackville, N.B.; and of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence in the Department of Railways and

Canals, or in the Railway Offices at Moncton, or in any Department of Government, addressed to the Minister of Railways and Canals, or to any other Member of the Government, or to any official of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Intercolonial Railway, by any person or persons in the County of Westmorland, N.B., in any manner relating to said employees and to the dispensing with their services, particularly of any letters sent to F. P. Brady, General Superintendent of the Intercolonial, by any party or parties in Sackville, N.B., or elsewhere, and of all replies to any such letters, correspondence or documents. (*Sessional Papers, No. 82.*)

Also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, showing:—1. What investigations and other work have been entrusted by the Government, or any Department thereof, to G. Howard Ferguson, Member for the electoral Division of the County of Grenville, in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

2. How much the said G. Howard Ferguson has been paid by the Government, or any Department thereof, for fees and disbursements since the 21st of September, 1911, and how much is still due and owing to him.

3. How much has been paid to the said G. Howard Ferguson by the Government or any Department thereof, since the 21st of September, 1911, in connection with any other matter whatever. (*Sessional Papers, No. 83.*)

Also presented,—Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any Minister, Officer or Department thereof, between 10th October, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor, between the above dates, to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 84.*)

Also presented,—Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any Minister, Officer or Department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates in each of the years following up to the 10th October, 1911, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor, for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 84a.*)

Also presented,—Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all Departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.

2. How many have resigned.

3. How many have deserted the service.

4. How many deserters have been punished.

5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present, Government, during the same period. (*Sessional Papers, No. 85.*)

Also presented,—Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, complaints, memorials, correspondence and telegrams, not already produced, relating to officials in any Department of the Government, since 10th October, 1911, the number of officials dismissed, reports of investigations held in respect of such charges, items of expenditure and costs of each investigation, the names of persons appointed to office in the place of dismissed officials, and of all recommendations received in behalf of persons so appointed, in the Province of Prince Edward Island. (*Sessional Papers, No. 86.*)

And also, presented,—Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, showing all cases in which Charles Seager, of Goderich, acted as Government Commissioner in the investigation of officials charged with partisanship, or other offences, from and including the year 1896 to the year 1900; and the names of all officials dismissed by reason of the reports of the said Charles Seager, the positions held

by such officials, and when such dismissals took place; with a copy of the evidence taken in all such cases, together with the Commissioner's reports thereon; and also, showing what fees were paid to the said Charles Seager for conducting such investigations. (*Sessional Papers, No. 87.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting The Pollution of Navigable Waters.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Code.

Mr. Bickerdike moved, seconded by Mr. Macdonald, That the said Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon; the said Debate was, on motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Casgrain, adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Delisle, seconded by Mr. Turgeon,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing how many persons of German nationality are employed in the several Departments of the Federal Government, in what capacity and the salaries received, respectively.

On motion of Mr. McCraney, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. How many applications for seed grain have been received from residents of the three Prairie Provinces, since June, 1914.

2. How many bushels of grain were included in the applications.

3. How many acres of land were to be seeded by the grain applied for.

4. How many bushels of wheat, oats and barley, respectively, the Government has on hand with which to meet the applications.

5. If arrangements have been made under which the several Provincial Governments will assist in meeting the needs of the settlers for seed grain.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Six of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Monday next, at Three o'Clock, P.M.

Monday, 15th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Bennett (Calgary),—The Petition of The Western Dominion Railway Company.

By Mr. Fripp,—The Petition of The Lohmann Company of the City of New York, United States of America.

By Mr. Stevens,—The Petition of The Vancouver Life Insurance Company; and the Petition of The Canada Preferred Insurance Company.

By Mr. Macdonell,—The Petition of Louis Mosso and others, of Hamilton and other places, Ontario.

By Mr. Brabazon,—The Petition of Violet Burnett Delmege, of the City of Montreal, Quebec, the lawful wife of Vassall Lavicount Delmege, of the same place, bank clerk.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Alfred O. Beardmore and others, of Toronto, Ontario; praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of all nickel, nickel ore, nickel matte, ferro-nickel, nickel oxide or any combination or alloy of nickel, during the continuance of the present war.

Of William Ewart New, of the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta, the lawful husband of Bertha Olivia New (née Patterson), of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Bertha Olivia New, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had directed the Clerk of the House to lay upon the Table of the House his Recommendation and the Report of the Clerk of the House, in the matter of the classification of the position of the Assistant Curator of the Reading Room, which are as follows:—

To the Honourable

The House of Commons.

The Clerk of the House has reported to me that in his opinion the position of the Assistant Curator of the Reading Room is one not necessary to be filled by a graded Clerk, and that it would be advisable to cancel that provision as to this position, particularly inasmuch as the work is being most satisfactorily performed by one of the other permanent employees of the House.

I have made personal enquiry into the matter and am of the opinion that the grading of this office can be dispensed with to the advantage of the service of the House. I thereupon recommend that the organization of the Staff of the House in that regard be amended accordingly.

T. S. SPROULE,

Speaker.

House of Commons,

15th February, 1915.

15th February, 1915.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

SIR,—When the re-organization of the Staff of the House of Commons was approved in June, 1912, the late Mr. Joseph Patry occupied the position of Assistant Curator of the Reading Room. This post was then graded in Sub-division A of the Third Division.

I beg to report, that in my opinion after a careful observation of the work required in this position, such grading is unnecessary, and I would recommend that it be cancelled. The present Assistant Curator, who was assigned to this duty upon the death of Mr. Patry, is one of the oldest and best permanent employees of the House and he has proved himself perfectly competent in every way for the work of the office.

I am, sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the House of Commons.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker of the House of Commons, recommending the appointment of Messieurs Jules Tremblay, Paul Gédéon Ouimet, J. T. Keliher and L. J. Chagnon, as Translators in the Blue Book Translation Branch of the House of Commons, laid on the Table on Wednesday, 10th February last, be concurred in.

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House.—Letters of the Honourable Louis P. Pelletier, M.P., and the Honourable Wilfrid B. Nantel, M.P., resigning their positions as Postmaster General and Minister of Inland Revenue, respectively, and letters of the Prime Minister in acknowledgment thereof. (*Sessional Papers, No. 90.*)

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House.—Report of Board of Officers on boots supplied to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. (*Sessional Papers, No. 91.*)

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House.—Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the nine months ended 31st December, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 97a.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th May, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, Orders in Council, contracts, tenders, papers and other documents, in possession of the Department of Public Works, and of the Department of Militia and Defence, relating to the construction of an Armoury at Amherst, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 89.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, complaints and of all other documents, in any way referring to the operation of the Salmon Hatchery at North East Margaree, and the fish pond at Margaree Harbour from 1911 to date. (*Sessional Papers, No. 88.*)

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the following Bills, viz. :—

- Bill respecting The Alberta Central Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Athabasca and Grande Prairie Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The British Columbia and White River Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Essex Terminal Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
- Bill respecting The Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company, and to change its name to "Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company."
- Bill respecting The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.
- Bill to ratify and confirm a certain agreement between The Canadian Northern Railway Company and The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The James Bay and Eastern Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Ottawa and New York Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The Southern Central Pacific Railway Company.
- Bill respecting The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company; and
- Bill respecting The Toronto Eastern Railway Company.

The said Bills were accordingly read a second time, and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of Bill respecting certain patents of Duncan Donald McBean.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the following Bills, viz. :—

- Bill to amend The Independent Order of Foresters Consolidated Act; and
- Bill respecting The Title and Trust Company and to change its name to "Chartered Trust and Executor Company."

The said Bills were accordingly read a second time, and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Nesbitt, seconded by Mr. McCraney,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. How many transport wagons were purchased for the Second and Third Contingents.
2. From whom they were purchased, and the name of each person or firm.
3. How many were purchased from each.
4. What was the price paid per wagon.
5. If any tenders were asked.
6. If any tenders were received that were not accepted.
7. If so, what was the price tendered at.

On motion of Mr. Cockshutt, seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Ontario),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing whether any exportations of food-stuffs have been made since 1st August last, to European Countries other than the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, and if so, their nature and to what countries.

On motion of Mr. Carvell, seconded by Mr. Turriff,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all tenders for army stores that have been received and dealt with by the Department of Militia and Defence, since 1st August, 1914.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Isaac Arbuckle, foreman carpenter, I.C.R., at Pictou, and of appointment of Alexander Talbot to the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents, relating to the dismissal of James Brennan, fireman I.C.R. at Stellarton.

On motion of Mr. Turriff, seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the removal from the Customs Service at Lethbridge, Alberta, of Brown Pipes and A. R. Gibbons.

On motion of Mr. Turriff, seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the appointment of A. H. McKeown to the Immigration Service at Lethbridge, Alberta.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Turriff,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the removal from office of A. E. Humphries, Inspector of Immigration at Lethbridge, Alberta.

On motion of Mr. Carvell, seconded by Mr. Turriff,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all tenders, in connection with the supply of lumber to the Department of Militia, for the training camps at Medicine Hat and Calgary, and of the invoices for the material supplied.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and addresses of all persons, in Yarmouth County, to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said county whose applications have been rejected and a list giving names and addresses of all applicants from said county whose applications have not yet been disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return giving the names of all the transports hired, since 1st August, 1914, for the conveyance of troops, horses, stores and material to England, the name of each vessel owner, broker or other person through whom the vessel was chartered, the tonnage of each vessel, speed, rate paid per ton per week or month, minimum time for which engaged, date of agreement, date at which pay commenced, date at which pay ceased, and the total sum paid by the Government for hire and other charges.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, contracts, and other documents relating to the purchase of cars by the Intercolonial Railway since 1st July, 1914.

On motion of Mr. McCraney, seconded by Mr. Turriff,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, instructions, reports and other documents, relating to an application by Udo F. Schrader for a grazing lease in townships 40 and 41, range 7 west of the 3rd Meridian, Province of Saskatchewan.

On motion of Mr. Robb, seconded by Mr. Law,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all tenders, letters, and telegrams, including first and second call for tenders, for rural mail delivery in the Township of Dundee, County of Huntingdon.

On motion of Mr. Carvell, seconded by Mr. Buchanan,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, by any and all persons whomsoever, had with the Department of Railways and Canals, or F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway, or any other official thereof, with reference to freight rates over that portion of the Trans-continental Railway, Province of New Brunswick, and also, with reference to the removal of the Y connection at Wabski, County of Victoria, between the said Trans-continental Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway at that point.

On motion of Mr. Carvell, seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence had by Margaret Lynch, or any person representing her, with reference to the expropriation of certain land belonging to the said Margaret Lynch, in the City of Fredericton, Province of New Brunswick, by the Intercolonial Railway, and also, of all letters, telegrams and correspondence had with F. P. Gutelius or any other official of the Intercolonial Railway, with reference thereto.

On motion of Mr. Carvell, seconded by Mr. Graham,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, and other documents, relating to the operation of the St. John Valley Railway, so called, by the Intercolonial Railway, since the first day of July last past, and of all letters, correspondence, etc., had either with the Department of Railways and Canals, or with F. P. Gutelius, or any other official of the Intercolonial Railway.

On motion of Mr. Carvell, seconded by Mr. Michaud,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, leases, and other documents, relating to the cutting of lumber by Mr. B. F. Smith, and others, from the so-called Tobique Indian Reserve, in the Province of New Brunswick, since the twelfth day of March, A.D., 1914, and also, of all agreements, offers and promises made either by the said B. F. Smith or the Department of Indian Affairs, with reference to the sale or disposal of any of the said Tobique Indian Reserve, since the said date, or any logs or lumber cut thereon.

2. Also a statement of all lumber cut by the said B. F. Smith from the said Reserve, the rates of stumpage charged, and the amounts actually paid thereon, from the first day of January, 1912, down to the date hereof.

Mr. Lemieux moved, seconded by Mr. Hughes (King's, P.E.I.), That in the opinion of this House, more stringent measures should be taken to give effect to the Berne Convention concerning Copyright.

And a Debate arising thereupon, the said Debate was, on motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Doherty, adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Twelve of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 16th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. White (Renfrew),—The Petition of The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company.

By Mr. Barker,—The Petition of A. A. Hayes and others, of Hamilton and other places, Ontario.

By Mr. Blain,—The Petition of Thomas R. Evens and others, of the County of Peel, Ontario.

By Mr. Martin (Regina),—The Petition of Thomas Jefferson Moore, of Richardson, Saskatchewan, farmer, the lawful husband of Lydia Lee Moore (née Wingo), of the City of Calgary, Alberta.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Western Dominion Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of their line of railway.

Of the Lohmann Company of the City of New York, United States of America; praying for the passing of an Act empowering the Commissioner of Patents to grant an order placing their patents (No. 134,775, for Improvements in Processes for combining a Permeating Metallic Protection with the surface of Metallic articles; and No. 144,707, for Improvements in Permeating metal coating for Metallic articles), under the compulsory licensing clause of the Patent Act, and for other purposes.

Of the Vancouver Life Insurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time until the 12th March, 1916, within which they may obtain a license under the provisions of the Insurance Act.

Of the Canada Preferred Insurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act amending its Act of Incorporation, to extend the time within which it may obtain a license under the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1910, from the 10th of April, 1915, to the 10th of April, 1917.

Of Louis Mosso and others, of Hamilton and other places; praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of all nickel, nickel ore, nickel matte, ferro-nickel, nickel oxide or any combination or alloy of nickel, during the continuance of the present war.

Of Violet Burnett Delmege (née Cooke), of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, the lawful wife of Vassall Lavicount Delmege, of the same place, bank clerk, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with the said Vassall Lavicount Delmege, her husband, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.

Mr. Burrell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act." (*Sessional Papers, No. 92.*)

And also, laid before the House,—Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," 1913-14, pursuant to Section 8 of the above named Act. (*Sessional Papers, No. 93.*)

On motion of Mr. Middlebro, seconded by Mr. Blain,

Ordered, That the Public Accounts and the Report of the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Supplement to the 47th Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries Branch),—Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1911-14, Part I—Marine Biology. (*Sessional Papers, No. 39b.*)

Also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all telegrams, correspondence, instructions, recommendations, and other documents that passed between the Shellfish Fishery Commission of 1913, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, from the date of the appointment of said Commission to 31st December, 1913, excluding such documents as have been printed in the published report of said Commission. (*Sessional Papers, No. 94.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, tenders, telegrams, complaints and of all other documents, in any way referring to the collecting of spawn for the Margaree Lobster Hatchery, during the years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. (*Sessional Papers, No. 95.*)

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1915, showing the amount of coal imported into Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, respectively, from the United States, during the year 1914; also, the amount of duty collected in each of the said provinces, during the same year. (*Sessional Papers, No. 96.*)

On motion of Mr. Hazen, seconded by Mr. Roche,

Resolved, That a Select Committee consisting of Messieurs: Boyer, Bradbury, Burrell, Casgrain, Graham, Gray, Hazen, Kyte, L'Espérance, McCraney, Molloy, Murphy, Northrup, Descarries, Warnock and Wilson (Wentworth), be appointed to enquire into the Pollution of Navigable Waters and to consider all matters relating thereto, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, to examine witnesses under oath, and to report from time to time.

By leave of the House,

Mr. Hazen moved, seconded by Mr. Roche,

That Order No. 4 on Public Bills and Orders be now called;

And the Question being put on the Motion:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Order No. 4 was accordingly read as follows:—

“House in Committee on Bill respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.”

On motion of Mr. Hazen, seconded by Mr. Roche,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That the report of the Board of Enquiry consisting of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Hallock, E. A. Stephens, Esquire, and Theo. Galipeau, Esquire, respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, a copy of which report was laid upon the Table of the House on the 15th instant, and all matters pertaining to the boots so supplied to the said Department, be referred to a Special Committee of seven Members, with instructions to investigate the matters aforesaid and to report thereon to this House.

That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses on oath or affirmation and to report from time to time.

That the following Members shall constitute the said Committee, namely: Sir James Aikins, and Messieurs: Lemieux, Macdonald, McCurdy, Middlebro, Nesbitt and Rainville.

Ordered, That Mr. Doherty have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Sinclair have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Criminal Code.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. Meighen,

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs Northrup, Maclean (Halifax), Murphy, Carvell, Robidoux, Bennett (Calgary), and the mover be appointed to enquire into the operation of the Act relating to the election of Members of this House, and into the practice and procedure in connection with election petitions; and to consider what changes are desirable therein, with power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses, under oath, and to report from time to time.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it stand adjourned until Thursday next; that Government Orders shall have precedence, after Questions and Notices of Motions for production of Papers, on Thursdays on and after the 25th instant, until the end of the Session, and that Government Orders shall also have the same precedence on Wednesdays as on said Thursdays, until the end of the Session; the House to meet at Three O'Clock on Wednesdays, and the sittings on such Wednesdays to be in all respects under the same rules provided for other days.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Trade and Commerce—Salaries, including one Cereal Technologist, at \$2,800, \$121,825; Contingencies, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and sixty-two dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Canada's proportion of expenditure in connection with International Customs Tariffs Bureau, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Gold and Silver Marking Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty for Trade and Commerce—West Indian Cable, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Trade and Commerce—Supervision Lake and Ocean freight rates, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty for Department of Customs—Salaries, \$323,375; Contingencies, \$20,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

And the House continuing to sit in Committee,

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Van Buren Bridge Company.

Bill respecting The British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate The Brulé, Grande Prairie and Peace River Railway Company.

Bill to confirm certain agreements made between The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, The Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company, and The Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

Bill to incorporate Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company.

Bill respecting Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.

The said Bills were accordingly read the second time, and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting The Niagara-Welland Power Company.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million two hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Interior—Salaries, \$1,142,567.50; Contingencies, \$120,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four million two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Customs—Salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports in the Dominion, including pay for overtime of officers, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, \$3,590,000; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of ports and of other officers on inspection and preventive service, including salaries and expenses in connection with the Board of Customs, \$335,000; Miscellaneous—Printing and stationery, subscriptions to commercial papers, flags, dating stamps, locks, instruments, etc., for various ports of entry, express charges on samples, stationery and forms, legal expenses, premiums on guarantee bonds, and uniforms for Customs Officers, \$180,000; To provide for expenses of maintenance of revenue cruisers and for preventive service, \$100,000; Amounts to be paid to Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it, for secret preventive service, \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three million four hundred and seventy-five thousand and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty for Dominion Lands and Parks—Salaries of the Outside Service, \$465,000; Contingencies, advertising, etc., \$300,000; Salary of one carpenter, Mr. John Mason, \$914.50; Surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, etc., \$1,043,500; Amount required to pay the fees of the Board of Examiners for D. L. Surveyors, of the Secretary and of the Sub-examiner and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent of rooms and furniture, etc. (The fees of Mr. E. Deville, W. F. King and Otto J. Klotz, members of the Board, and J. A. Coté, Secretary, are to be paid out of this sum, \$2,400; To assist in publishing the transactions of the Association of Dominion

Land Surveyors, \$125; Protection of Timber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the N.W.T. and the Railway Belt in B.C., tree culture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and inspection and management of Forest Reserves, \$750,000; Grant to Canadian Forestry Association, \$2,000; Protection of Reindeer Herd, \$3,000; To pay expenses connected with Water Power investigations and reports in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Railway Belt in B.C., \$194,000; For surveys and works under the Irrigation Act, etc., including \$400 for P. Marchand, as Auditor of disbursements made by Companies acquiring lands under the Irrigation system, \$268,350; Grant to Western Canada Irrigation Association, \$500; Canadian National Parks, \$349,670; Engraving, lithographing, printing and preparation of maps, plans and kindred publications of the Dominion, including necessary materials for same, \$81,500; Costs of litigation and legal expenses, \$11,000; Ordnance Lands, salaries and expenses, \$2,120; Grant to Alpine Club of Canada, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Department of Marine—Salaries, \$209,100; Contingencies, \$49,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Department of Naval Service—Salaries, \$170,600; Contingencies, \$50,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Thursday next, at Three o'Clock, P.M.

Thursday, 18th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Stevens,—The Petition of Charles Fenn Petty and others.

By Mr. Schaffner,—The Petition of Thomas Batin Harries, veterinary surgeon, of the City of Calgary, Alberta, the lawful husband of Minnie Henrietta Harries (née Michael).

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement of the construction of the canals which they have been authorized to construct, from the 1st of May, 1916, to the 1st of May, 1918, and for other purposes.

Of A. A. Hayes and others, of Hamilton, and of Thomas R. Evens and others, of the County of Peel, all of Ontario; severally praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of nickel, nickel ore, nickel matte, ferro-nickel, nickel oxide or any combination or alloy of nickel, during the continuance of the present war.

Of Thomas Jefferson Moore, of Richardson, Province of Saskatchewan, farmer, the lawful husband of Lydia Lee Moore (née Wingo), of the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Lydia Lee Moore, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Fourth Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, has the honour to present the following as his Fourth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in each case, viz.:—

Of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, for an Act to increase their Capital Stock, to change the name of the Company to that of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, and for other purposes.

Of the National Wood Distilling Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction and manufacture in Canada of a process of Destructive Distillation of Wood covered by Letters Patent of invention No. 106,931.

Of the Athabaska Northern Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of its line of railway.

Of the Western Dominion Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of its line of railway.

Of the Lohmann Company, for an Act authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to place under the compulsory licensing clause of the Patent Act, certain letters patent of invention held by them, in connection with processes for combining a permeating metallic protection with the surface of metals, and improvements thereto.

Of the Vancouver Life Insurance Company, for an Act to extend the time for obtaining a license to commence business.

Of the Canada Preferred Insurance Company, for an Act to extend the time for obtaining a license to commence business.

Of Helen Suzette Douglas, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Frederick Charles Douglas, her husband, and that she be divorced from him.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:—

Bill respecting The Athabaska Northern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canada Preferred Insurance Company.

Bill respecting The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, and to change its name to "The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation."

Bill respecting certain patents of The Lohmann Company.

Bill respecting The Vancouver Life Insurance Company; and

Bill respecting The Western Dominion Railway Company.

The said Bills were read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Rule 99.

CORRECTION:

Mr. Speaker explained to the House that, the ruling which he had given on the 16th instant, in connection with a statement of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, was not that "it was unparliamentary to say of a Member's statement that it was untrue," but that "it was unparliamentary to say that it was untrue to the knowledge of the Member making the remarks."

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of the agreement between the Government of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at the time the special land grant was made whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were enabled to get their land grant in one block, for the purpose of establishing their present irrigation system east of Calgary, Province of Alberta. (*Sessional Papers, No. 98.*)

Also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the sale of any timber on Parry Island, Parry Sound District, and of advertisements, agreements for purchase and any other documents connected with such sale or grant of timber to any person or persons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 99.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, showing reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Larivière, Dominion Lands Agent at Girouard; the date of his appointment and of dismissal and salary at time of dismissal; also, the name of Agent appointed in his place, with date of appointment and salary. (*Sessional Papers, No. 100.*)

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 33.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—A detailed statement of all Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last Return (21st January, 1914) submitted to the Parliament of Canada, under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. (*Sessional Papers, No. 102.*)

And also,—Annual Return respecting Trade Unions, under Chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906. (*Sessional Papers, No. 101.*)

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, Copy of the Eighth Joint Report of the Commissioners for the Demarcation of the Meridian of the 141st Degree of West Longitude. (*Sessional Papers, No. 97.*)

On motion of Mr. Copp, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. How many motor trucks were sent with the first contingent to England.
2. From whom they were purchased, and by whom they were manufactured.
3. What their capacity was.
4. What price was paid for them.
5. If any expert was employed by the Government in connection with their purchase. If so, who.
6. If any commission was paid by the Government to any one in connection with their purchase.
7. If the trucks have given satisfaction in service. If not, what defects were exhibited.
8. If a committee was appointed by the Militia Department or the Government in regard to the purchase of motor trucks for the second and further contingents. If so, who comprised it, and what were their special qualifications.
9. If one, Mr. McQuarrie, was a member of this committee. If so, is it true he was, and is still, an employee of the Russell Motor Car Company of Toronto.
10. If one, Owens Thomas, was employed as expert on the said Committee. If so, what he was paid, or what he is to be paid for his services, and how long his services were utilized.
11. If Mr. Thomas received any commission, in connection with the purchases of motor trucks either from the Government or the manufacturers.
12. What recommendations were made by the said committee to the Militia Department or the Government, in connection with purchases of motor trucks.
13. If the trucks have been purchased. If so, how many, from whom, and at what price.
14. If it is true that these trucks were purchased from the Kelly Company, Springfield, Ohio. If so, could not efficient and suitable trucks have been procured from Canadian manufacturers.
15. If it is true that the Government has decided to go into the motor truck business, by placing orders with Canadian manufacturers for parts, and supplying such parts to assemblers in Canada. If so, is it true that orders have been, or are being placed with the Russell Motor Car Company, to manufacture engines.
16. Who recommended Mr. Thomas to the Minister of the Militia or the Government.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill No. 3, to amend the Railway Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Bickerdike for the second reading of Bill to amend the Criminal Code.

And the question being put on the said motion; It passed in the Negative, on a division.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill No. 19, to amend The Criminal Code.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, No. 30, to amend The Railway Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams, papers, and documents received by any Department of the Government of Canada, or any Minister of the Crown from any company, corporation, person or persons, requesting the removal of any customs duties upon wheat or wheat products entering Canada, or protesting against any diminution or removal of such customs duties, and any replies thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 103.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 19th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Clark (Red Deer),—The Petition of Edith May Boydell (née Webster), of the City of Sherbrooke, Quebec, the lawful wife of Arthur Trevor Boydell, of Salt Lake City, Utah, one of the United States of America.

By Sir James Aikins,—The Petition of The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company; and the Petition of The Canadian Western Railway Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Charles Fenn Petty and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Vancouver Island Railway Company.

Of Thomas Batin Harries, veterinary surgeon, of the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta, the lawful husband of Minnie Henrietta Harries (née Miebach); praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Minnie Henrietta Harries, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, documents or other papers, relating to the cancellation of the entry of R. Bannatyne, for the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, Township 35, Range 18, West of the 2nd Meridian. (*Sessional Papers, No. 104.*)

And also, presented,—Return showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, during the year which ended on the 30th September, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 106.*)

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, showing the name of the Postmaster of the Parish of St. Romuald, County of Lévis, who, it is said, was dismissed from office since September, 1911, the reasons for such dismissal, the nature of the complaints made against him, the names of the parties who made those complaints, together with a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating thereto, the name of the enquiring commissioner, and report of investigation, if any, and of all evidence taken at the investigation, the names of those who recommended the successor, names of the parties by whom the Government was represented at such investigation, with a detailed statement of all the accounts paid or to be paid by any Department, in connection with the aforesaid dismissal and investigation, the names of the parties who received any money or filed their accounts in connection with said investigation, and the amount awarded to or claimed by each of them. (*Sessional Papers, No. 105.*)

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all arrangements made between the Government and the various Provinces, under the Agricultural Instruction Act. (*Sessional Papers, No. 93a.*)

Mr. Middlebro, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the Inquiry respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that leave be granted to have their proceedings, and any evidence taken by them, printed from day to day, and that Rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

On motion of Mr. Middlebro, seconded by Sir James Aikins,
Resolved, That the said Report be concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all Orders in Council, letters and telegrams exchanged between the Dominion Government and the several Provinces, concerning the proposed transfer of fisheries in tidal waters from the Provincial to the Federal control.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence and other documents, relating to the awarding of the mail contract at Maria Capes, Bonaventure County, in 1914.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Graham,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and addresses of all persons, in the County of Pictou, who have been paid the Fenian Raid Bounty, and of all persons in said County who have made application for said bounty and who have not yet received it.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Regina), seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, relating in any way to the supplying of seed grain to settlers for the season of 1915.

2. A copy of all memoranda and instructions given by the Government, or any Department thereof, to any of its officials, regarding the purchase and distribution of seed grain to settlers in the Provinces referred to.

3. A copy of all circular letters whether written, printed or typewritten, together with forms of application, forms of security and all such other forms or circulars as were issued by any Department, or any official of the Government, in dealing with the seed grain problem.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Regina), seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this house, a Return showing the total quantity of seed grain purchased to date, specifying in each case, the number of bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the average price per bushel paid for each class of seed grain secured to date; the names and addresses of all persons employed to purchase seed grain and the amount of salary and expenses paid to each; and the names and addresses of all persons empowered to take applications from settlers for seed grain, and a copy of all instructions sent to such persons in connection therewith, and the amount of the salary or remuneration paid to such persons.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Regina), seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House,

a copy of all Orders in Council, letters, memoranda and all documents issued by the Government, or any Member or Department thereof, which contain instructions or directions regarding the distribution of relief or assistance, of any nature whatsoever, to settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan, owing to the partial crop failure of the past season.

2. With a Return showing the total amount of such relief or assistance actually granted to such settlers, in each of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, exclusive of the cost of administration and exclusive of all expenditures made in connection with the purchase and storing of seed grain.

3. The total amount of such relief or assistance actually granted to settlers in each of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, being within the area recently fixed by the Interior Department and referred to as the "drought stricken area," such amounts to be exclusive of the cost of administration and exclusive of all expenditures made in connection with the purchase and storing of seed grain.

4. The names and addresses of the committee, board or other body appointed by the Government to take charge of the distribution of such relief, and a statement as to the provision made by the Government for their remuneration and expenses.

5. A list of all persons appointed by the Government, or any Department thereof, since 15th July, 1914, to assist in receiving and approving applications for such relief: such list to include the names of the persons so employed, their addresses, monthly, daily or other salary, date of employment, length of time employed, total salary paid each and total amount paid each for expenses.

6. The provision made by the Government for getting security for loans advanced by way of such relief, and

7. The steps, if any, taken by the Government to prevent duplication of relief to needy settlers by the Federal and Provincial authorities.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

Mr. Sinclair moved, seconded by Mr. McKenzie,

That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to amend Section 3 of Chapter 65 of the Acts of 1908 by repealing the said section and substituting therefor the following:—

(F) "Coasting voyage" means a voyage between any port or place on the eastern coast of Canada, and any other port or place on such coast, or in Newfoundland, Labrador, or St. Pierre or Miquelon, or any other port or place on the eastern coast of the United States of America or Mexico or Central America or in the West Indies, or on the eastern coast of South America, not further south than forty degrees south latitude; and also means a voyage between any port or place on the western coast of Canada, and any other port or place on such coast, or on the western coast of the Territory of Alaska, or of the United States of America or of the western coast of Mexico or Central America or South America, not further south than forty degrees south latitude.

Mr. Hazen moved in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. Doherty,

That all the words after the word "That" in the first line of the proposed resolution down to and including the word "following," in the third line of the resolution, be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—

"The Committee of Marine and Fisheries be instructed to enquire and report whether it is expedient to enact as follows"; and by adding to the proposed resolution at the end thereof the following words: "or whether it is expedient to make any other amendment, and if so, what amendment to the existing laws defining a coasting voyage."

And the Question being put on the main motion, as amended; It was resolved in the

Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and post office addresses of all persons in Guysborough County, N.S., to whom the bounty, under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act, has been paid; the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been rejected, and the reason for such rejections; also, the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been received but have not yet been paid, distinguishing between those who have been dealt with and allowed, and such applications as have been received but not yet considered, if any.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and addresses of all persons in South Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, who have been paid Fenian Raid Bounty; the names and addresses of all persons in South Cape Breton, N.S., who have made application for said bounty and who have not yet received it.

On motion of Mr. Clark (Red Deer), seconded by Mr. Pardee,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement, in detail, of: The number of prisoners of war in this country; the number under parole; the number held in detention camps; the number of detention camps, where situated, how accessible, and the number of prisoners in each; the amount of cost to Canada in each of these camps, respectively, for subsistence, pay, clothing, transportation and supervision; the nature of work done by prisoners, and the total value of same to date.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, letters and all other documents, in any way referring to the dismissal of Mr. Mallet, Captain of the life-boat in the life-saving station at Cheticamp, and the appointment of his successor.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds in any way referring to a proposed change in the mail route from Inverness railway station to Margaree Harbour.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda, pay lists, recommendations and any other documents whatsoever, in any wise appertaining to the construction of a wharf at Lower Burlington, in the County of Hants.

By leave of the House,

Mr. Doherty moved, seconded by Mr. Coderre,

That Order No. 8 on Public Bills and Orders be now called;

And the Question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Order No. 8 was accordingly read as follows:—

“Second Reading of Bill No. 40, to amend The Criminal Code.”

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Kyte, the said Bill was read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, at the next sitting of the House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Five of the Clock, P.M., adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o’Clock, P.M.

Monday, 22nd February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Edith May Boydell (née Webster) of the City of Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, the lawful wife of Arthur Trevor Boydell, of Salt Lake City, Utah, one of the United States of America; praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with the said Arthur Trevor Boydell, her husband, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.

Of the Calgary and Fernie Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their lines of railway.

Of the Canadian Western Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their lines of railway.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery a Certificate of the Election and Return of Gédéon Rochon, Esquire, of the Electoral District of Terrebonne, which is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, 20th February, 1915.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Twelfth day of January, issued by His Royal Highness the Governor General, and addressed Antoine Beaudry, accountant, St. Jérôme, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of The Honourable W. B. Nantel, who has accepted an Office of Emolument under the Crown; Gédéon Rochon, barrister, of the Town of St. Jérôme, was duly elected as such representative on the Eighth day of February, 1915, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To THOMAS B. FLINT, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Resolved, That the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker, in respect to the classification of the position of Assistant Curator of the Reading Room, laid on the Table of the House on Monday, the 15th instant, be concurred in.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Ordered, That on the Special Committee to whom was referred the Inquiry respecting boots, supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, the name of Mr. Murphy be substituted for that of Mr. Lemieux.

POWERS OF COMMITTEES TO SWEAR WITNESSES.

Mr. Speaker: "Referring to a question which arose on Friday last, I beg to state that it is not necessary specially to authorize Committees to administer oaths to witnesses, as the Statute (R.S.C. 1906, Chapter 10, Section 25) gives them that power."

Ordered, That Mr. Broder have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th June, 1914, showing:—

1. The amount of money sent through the Post Offices in the past five years outside Canada from the following Cape Breton Post Offices: Glace Bay, Caledonia Mines, Dominion No. 4, New Aberdeen, Bridgeford, Old Bridgeford, New Waterford, Reserve Mines, Sydney, Whitney Pier, Ashby, North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Florence, Dominion No. 6, and Port Morien.

2. What countries was such money transmitted to. (*Sessional Papers, No. 107.*)

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Athabaska Northern Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Western Dominion Railway Company.

The said Bills were accordingly read a second time, and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting certain patents of The Lohmann Company.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Canada Preferred Insurance Company.

Bill respecting The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, and to change its name to "The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation"; and

Bill respecting The Vancouver Life Insurance Company.

The said Bills were accordingly read a second time and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Regina), seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. What properties have been acquired by the Government in the City of Regina, since 21st September, 1911.

2. The descriptions of such properties by metes and bounds.

3. For what purposes such properties were acquired.

4. From whom such properties were purchased.

5. The total price and the price per foot paid for each property.

6. If any such property was acquired by expropriation, what tribunal determined the price to be paid for any property so expropriated.

7. The dates on which any such properties were acquired.

On motion of Mr. Lemieux, seconded by Mr. Pugsley,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The total number of employees, both permanent and temporary, at the following post offices: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Vancouver.

2. The total amount of salaries paid in each case.

3. The total number of employees, and the amount of salaries paid in the above offices on the 1st of October, 1911.

On motion of Mr. Achim, seconded by Mr. Boulay,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The total amount of the travelling expenses of the Members of the late Government, in the last ten years of their administration.

2. Number of trips to other countries, Europe included, they have made.

3. The names of the Ministers who have travelled at the expense of the public treasury.

4. The total amount so expended by each of the Ministers who have so travelled.

5. The objects of these visits, and how long they lasted.

On motion of Mr. Loggie, seconded by Mr. Turgeon,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The inward tonnage freight, and also, the outward tonnage freight, respectively, at Loggieville station on the Intercolonial Railway, for each month of 1914, and also, for the month of January, 1915.

2. The inward tonnage freight, and the outward tonnage freight at Chatham station, on the Intercolonial Railway, for each month of 1914, and also, for the month of January, 1915.

3. The inward tonnage freight, and the outward tonnage freight at Newcastle station, on the Intercolonial Railway, for each month of 1914, and also, for the month of January, 1915.

4. The local and through passenger traffic to and through each of the above stations, respectively, during each of the months above mentioned.

In answering above it is requested that coal and other railway supplies be shown, separately.

On motion of Mr. Gauvreau, seconded by Mr. Marcile (Bagot),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and post office addresses of all persons in the County of Témiscouata, who have received the bounty which is granted to the Fenian Raid Veterans, under the provisions of the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act; also, the names and post office addresses of all persons in the County of Témiscouata, whose requests have been rejected, and the names and post office addresses of such persons whose claims have not yet been taken into consideration.

On motion of Mr. Gauvreau, seconded by Mr. Marcile (Bagot),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all papers, petitions, declarations, affidavits, sworn statements, requests, certificates and all other documents, in connection with the naturalization of F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway.

On motion of Mr. Cruise, seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the report of investigation held about 1st June, 1914, by R. T. Ferguson, as special Commissioner, into the allotment of homesteads on the area cut out of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, in the year 1908 or about that time.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Cruise,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council and all other documents and papers, in connection with rewards to the officers and crews of steamers *John L. Cann* and *Westport III*, for their heroic efforts in saving the passengers and crews of S.S. *Cobequid*, wrecked on Trinity Ledge, 13th January, 1914.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, correspondence, complaints, reports and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Alfred H. Bonnyman, Postmaster of Mattatall Lake, in the County of Colchester, N.S.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, petitions, contracts, tenders and other papers and documents, in any way connected with the letting of the contract for carrying the mails between Guysborough and Erinville, N.S.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, letters or other papers or documents in the possession of the Department of Public Works, relating to the expenditure of money for the construction of new public works in Guysborough County, since 10th October, 1911.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, correspondence, reports of engineers or other persons, in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, relating to the construction of a railway in the County of Guysborough, N.S.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, tenders and other papers, on file in the office of the Department of Railways and Canals, relating to supplying ice for the Intercolonial Railway at Mulgrave, for the year 1915.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, petitions, recommendations, and other papers, on file in the office of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the automatic gas buoy placed at the entrance of Country Harbour, in the County of Guysborough, known as The Isaac's Harbour Buoy.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names, tonnage, port of registry and destination of all foreign vessels engaged in fishing, both sail and steam, that entered and cleared from the port of N. Sydney, N.S., from 31st December, 1913, to date.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Thomson,

Resolved, That an Humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a

copy of all Orders in Council, memoranda, correspondence or other documents in the possession of the Government, or any Department thereof, relating to the trade in dried fish and wines between Portugal and Canada.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers, generally, concerning the proposed construction of a bridge to connect Isle Perrot with the Mainland at Vaudreuil.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers, generally, concerning the proposed construction of a bridge between the Island of Montreal and the Mainland at Vaudreuil.

Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.) moved, seconded by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure),

That an humble address be presented to His Majesty praying that he may be graciously pleased to give his consent to submitting a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to amend certain provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, in order that the Province of Prince Edward Island will always be entitled to at least six Members in the House of Commons of Canada, that being the number of Members assigned to the said Province when it entered Confederation.

And the Question being put on the said motion; It passed in the Negative, on a division.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Graham,

Resolved, That an Humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all complaints to the Government of the killing of one American citizen and the shooting of another by militia men, in the waters of Lake Erie, and of all correspondence with regard to the same with the British Embassy and American authorities.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

Mr. Fripp moved, seconded by Mr. Burnham,

That, in the opinion of this House, legislation should be passed at this Session providing that all electors of Canada, who have enlisted for Imperial Service, be enabled to exercise their franchise at any election that may occur during their absence on such service.

Sir Robert Borden moved in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

That all the words after the word "That" in the proposed motion, be left out, and the following substituted therefor:—

"the select committee composed of Messieurs Northrup, Maclean (Halifax), Murphy, Carvell, Robidoux, Bennett (Calgary) and Doherty, be authorized to enquire, consider and report to this House whether legislation should be passed at this Session providing that electors of Canada, who have enlisted for Imperial Service or are engaged on Active Service, be enabled to exercise their franchise at any election that may occur during their absence on such service, and whether any other legislative provision ought to be made with respect to the matter."

And the Question being put on the amendment; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the main motion, as amended; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Ross,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and addresses of all Fenian Raid Veterans in the County of Inverness who have been paid the Fenian Raid Bounty, the names and addresses of those who have not been paid, and the names and addresses of those whose applications have been refused.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Ross,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the amounts expended by the Public Works Department in the County of Inverness each year from 1896 down to 1915.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Ross,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and documents of all kinds in possession of the Post Office Department, referring in any way to the conduct of the Postmaster at Grand Etang, since his appointment until the present date.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Ross,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all telegrams, letters, reports, petitions and all other documents, in any way referring to the proposed line of railway from Orangedale to Cheticamp.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Sir Robert Borden, for Mr. White (Leeds) moved, seconded by Mr. Hazen,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the Question being put on the said motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Ocean and River Service—Maintenance and repairs to Dominion steamers and ice breakers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Examiners of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Investigation into wrecks, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Expenses of Schools of Navigation, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Registration of shipping, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Removal of obstructions in navigable waters, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Winter mail service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Inspection of live stock shipment, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to continue subsidy for wrecking plants—Quebec, Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Unforeseen expenses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till *To-morrow*.

Tuesday, 23rd February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Northrup,—The Petition of The Mills Equipment Company, Limited, of Westminster, London, England.

By Mr. Ball,—The Petition of Andrew Cromar and others, of Chatsworth, Ontario, and other places.

By Mr. Macdonell,—The Petition of J. M. Dingwall and others of Ontario.

By Mr. Martin (Regina),—The Petition of P. F. Weiss and others, of Pense and other places, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Alberta Central Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Athabasca and Grande Prairie Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company.

Bill respecting The British Columbia and White River Railway Company.

Bill respecting The James Bay and Eastern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Southern Central Pacific Railway Company.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Essex Terminal Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Ottawa and New York Railway Company.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Fifth Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, has the honour to present the following as his Fifth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in each case, viz.:—

Of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company, for an Act to increase their bonding powers, and for other purposes.

Of the Kettle Valley Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of certain lines of railway, and to ratify an agreement with Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.

Of Phelan Callaghan and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Marcil Trust Company.

Of John Wardell Power and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Austral Insurance Company.

Of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their works.

Of Charles Fenn Pretty and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Vancouver Terminal Railway Company.

Of the Calgary and Fernie Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their line of railway.

Of the Canadian Western Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their line of railway.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:—

Bill to incorporate Austral Insurance Company.

Bill respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Western Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Kettle Valley Railway Company, and to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.

Bill respecting The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company.

Bill to incorporate The Marcell Trust Company.

Bill respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company; and

Bill to incorporate Vancouver Terminal Railway Company.

The said Bills were read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Rule 99.

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the removal from the Customs Service at Lethbridge, Alberta, of Brown Pipes and A. R. Gibbons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 108.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, letters, petitions, reports, etc., exchanged between Dr. C. C. James, Mr. J. C. Chapais and each of the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, in connection with the distribution and the administration of the Federal subsidy granted to the Provinces for agricultural purposes, since the granting of same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 93b.*)

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, giving the names of all the transports hired, since 1st August, 1914, for the conveyance of troops, horses, stores and material to England, the name of each vessel owner, broker or other person through whom the vessel was chartered, the tonnage of each vessel, speed, rate paid per ton per week or month, minimum time for which engaged, date of agreement, date at which pay commenced, date at which pay ceased, and the total sum paid by the Government for hire and other charges. (*Sessional Papers, No. 109.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, showing:—

1. How many transport wagons were purchased for the Second and Third Contingents.

2. From whom they were purchased, and the name of each person or firm.

3. How many were purchased from each.

4. What was the price paid per wagon.

5. If any tenders were asked.

6. If any tenders were received that were not accepted.

7. If so, what was the price tendered at. (*Sessional Papers, No. 110.*)

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, showing:—

1. How many persons have been made prisoners of war since the declaration of war between the Allies, Germany and Austria.
2. Where they have been kept captive.
3. What is the name of each place of detention, and the name of the officer in charge of such place of detention. (*Sessional Papers, No. 111.*)

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents, relating to the dismissal of James Brennan, fireman, I.C.R. at Stellarton. (*Sessional Papers, No. 112.*)

Also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, showing if any official statement was given on behalf of the management of the I.C.R. to the effect that wages would be paid in their absence to the employees of the railway who volunteered for active service. If so, when and by whom.

If any order has been made by the Railway Department providing for such payment, and if so, when the said order was made. (*Sessional Papers, No. 113.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, petitions, letters and telegrams exchanged between the Quebec Board of Trade and the Department of Railways and Canals, concerning the circulation of trains on that section of the National Transcontinental Railway between Cochrane and Quebec City. (*Sessional Papers, No. 114.*)

Ordered, That Mr. Lancaster have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Insurance Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Doherty have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Senate and House of Commons Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Bowman, adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a half an hour after Ten of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 24th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Fripp,—The Petition of Nelson D. Porter, mayor, and other, of the City of Ottawa.

By Mr. Stewart (Hamilton),—The Petition of The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Mills Equipment Company, Limited, of 72 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England; praying for the passing of an Act permitting Importation, during the present war, of the Military Equipment covered by Canadian Patent No. 104,915, and for other purposes.

Of Andrew Cromar and others, of Chatworth, Ontario, and other places; and the Petition of J. M. Dingwall and others in Ontario; severally praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of all nickel, nickel ore, nickel matte, ferro-nickel, nickel oxide or any combination or alloy of nickel, during the continuance of the present war.

Of P. F. Weiss and others, of Pense and other places, Saskatchewan; praying for the passing of an Act for the establishment of a National Labour Bureau system without delay, as a measure of paramount necessity in this time of stress, a measure in the widest interests of all classes of the community and conducive to the conservation and development of the productive forces of our nation.

Mr. Middlebro, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the Inquiry respecting boots, supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that leave be granted to them to employ counsel for the purpose of assisting them in the investigation of the matters referred to them.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Sixth Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Sixth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in each case, viz.:—

Of the Empire Life Insurance Company, for an Act to extend the time for obtaining a License to commence business.

Of the Premier Trust Company, for an Act to extend the time for commencing business.

Of the Simcoe Grey and Bruce Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their line of railway.

Of the Casualty Company of Canada, for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of Chilian Longley Hervey and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Entwistle and Alberta Southern Railway Company.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:—

Bill respecting The Casualty Company of Canada.

Bill respecting The Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Bill to incorporate Entwistle and Alberta Southern Railway Company; and

Bill respecting the Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

The said Bills were read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Rule 99.

Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar) moved, seconded by Mr. Stanfield,

That it be an instruction to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, to divide Bill No. 17, respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, into two Bills, if it thinks fit.

Mr. Speaker:—The above motion asks the House to give power (by instruction) to the Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines to divide Bill No. 17 into two Bills.

This Bill (No. 17) was referred to that Committee on the 15th February last, and is, consequently, in the possession of the Committee and is not on the Orders of the House.

On the subject of instruction to Committees, May, (11th Edition) page 48, states that "an instruction is necessary to enable a Committee to divide a Bill into two Bills," but (see page 481) he further states that, "A motion for an instruction which seeks to confer upon a Committee of the Whole House power to make amendments in a Bill that is already possessed by the Committee, is out of order, and this rule applies to instructions to *Standing or Joint Committees*."

Bourinot, inferentially, sustains this position on page 651 (3rd Edition), where it is observed that an instruction to a Committee should be moved as soon as the Order for the Committee has been read by the Clerk, showing that the *Bill must then be in the possession of the House* when instruction is given.

In the case of Bill 17, now that it is in the possession of the Committee and not of the House, it is not in order to entertain this motion. The Bill being in the possession of the Committee, it would be in order for the Committee to report the Bill back to the House, with such recommendations as it thought desirable, including that of receiving power to divide the Bill into two Bills. The House could then take such action in the premises as it considers advisable.

A resolution of a similar character to the present appears, however, to have passed the House in 1883. The Bill in question was then in the possession of the Committee and no notice of motion had been previously given.

There was no ruling given by the Speaker on the propriety of the action then taken; indeed the question was not raised.

I do not think that case constitutes a precedent and, consequently, I have ruled as above.

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House.—Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers and correspondence relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a Resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last Return, under such Resolution. (*Sessional Papers, No. 115.*)

On motion of Mr. Lemieux, seconded by Mr. Pugsley,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return showing:—

1. Who the Remount Commissioners are for Western and Eastern Canada, respectively.

2. When and by whom they were appointed, and what their general instructions were.

3. Why were the mobilization Orders 1913, which provide for the purchase of remounts, ignored and civilians put in charge of the purchase of remounts.

4. The names of the purchasers and inspecting Veterinary Officers appointed by the Remount Commissioner for Eastern Canada, in the various remount divisions.

5. If any of the purchasers and inspecting Veterinary Officers have been stopped buying. If so, what their names are, and the reasons given by the Remount Commissioner for his action.

6. How many horses have been purchased between 1st December and 31st January, in each remount division in Eastern Canada, and the average price paid per horse.

7. What the average cost per horse is in each remount division to cover the expenses, including pay or allowances and all travelling and other expenses, between the said dates.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—
Return to the above Order, forthwith. (*Sessional Papers, No. 116.*)

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. If the Government ever leased any land at or near Shelburne, Nova Scotia, known as the Barracks property, to the town of Shelburne.

2. If so, when, at what rental, and for how long.

3. If said lease is now in force.

4. If the Government has sold any of the Standing timber on this property.

5. If so, when, to whom, and at what price.

6. How long the purchaser has to remove it.

7. What is the minimum size at the stump sold.

8. If the Government has ever had the property cruised by competent timber cruiser.

9. If so, by whom, and when.

10. If the timber on said property was advertised for sale, and if tenders were asked for, or any opportunity afforded to other prospective buyers to bid for this timber.

11. If any other offers were received.

12. If the town of Shelburne was notified before the sale took place. If so, on what date.

13. How much timber the Government estimates to be on this property.

14. What steps the Government intends to take to compute the quantity of timber cut from this property.

15. If the Government is aware that timber is now being cut from this property by a person or firm who are cutting timber from private property adjoining said Barracks property.

16. What steps are being taken by the Government to be sure that in this case the logs are kept separate from those coming from the adjoining lot, for the purpose of having accurate count and scale.

17. If the Government will bring down a copy of all correspondence, cruiser's reports and contracts in relation to the sale of this timber.

On motion of Mr. Lemieux, seconded by Mr. Pugsley,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms the Government have ordered ankle boots for the various contingents now being equipped for service.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many ankle boots have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many ankle boots each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many ankle boots each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price that each firm is receiving for these ankle boots.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the above Order, forthwith. (*Sessional Papers, No. 117.*)

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, petitions and documents, since the 31st of October, 1912, relating in any way whatever to the proposed public wharf at Lower Wood Harbour.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of pay-rolls and all correspondence and vouchers, in connection with the repairs to Jordon breakwater, Shelburne County, for which Leander McKenzie was contractor of works or foreman.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, petitions, documents, etc., in connection with a petition of Donald Williams and others in respect to the regulation of fish traps in Green Harbour and vicinity.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all pay-rolls, vouchers in detail, correspondence and all other documents, in connection with the following public works in Shelburne: Breakwater or wharf at East Green Harbour; shed on public wharf at Shelburne, and repairs to Gunning Cove wharf.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, papers and documents, relating to the dismissal of the following officers in Shelburne County, N.S.: William L. Smith, Lightkeeper, Baccaro, N.S.; J. A. Arechia, Harbour Master, Lower Wood Harbour, and J. C. Morrison, Harbour Master, Shelburne, N.S.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all tenders, contracts, pay-rolls, vouchers, letters, correspondence, papers and documents, relating to the following public works in Shelburne County: Breakwater and wharf at Frudes Point; breakwater and wharf at Jordon East; wharf at Shelburne; wharf at Port Clyde; breakwater at Blanche Point; wharf at Centreville; wharf at West Head; cribwork at Mathews Lake, and clearing channel at Round Bay.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the amounts, in detail, paid to Ward Fisher, of Shelburne, N.S., Fishery Inspector, for the years 1912 and 1913, for salary, office expenses, travelling expenses, and all other expenses.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Michaud,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and petitions relating to the appointment of Alfred Bishop, as farm foreman, or in any other capacity, at the experimental station at Kentville, Nova Scotia.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and pay-sheets, in connection with the repairs and other work on the breakwater at Sandford, Yarmouth County, N.S., during the year 1914.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and pay-rolls, in connection with repairs and extension of breakwater at Bluff Head, Yarmouth County, N.S., during the year 1914.

On motion of Mr. German, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member or department thereof, and P. W. Ellis & Company of Toronto, for the purchase of supplies for the Militia Department, since the 1st of August, 1914, the amount of commission paid or agreed to be paid to the said P. W. Ellis & Company on the purchase of supplies for the Militia Department of Canada, since the 1st of August, 1914, and the nature of all supplies furnished the Department of Militia by said P. W. Ellis & Company either by themselves or through them on commission, and from whom purchased.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Blain, adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes before Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 25th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Nickle,—The Petition of T. B. Darling and others, of Kingston and other places, Ontario.

By Mr. Douglas,—The Petition of Thomas Underwood and others, Provisional Directors of the Bank of Alberta.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Nelson D. Porter, Mayor, and others of the City of Ottawa; praying for the passing of an Act for the establishment of a National Labour Bureau system without delay, as a measure of urgent necessity conducive to the public weal of the nation, and in the widest interests of all classes of the community.

Of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act ratifying and confirming a certain agreement made with the Erie and Ontario Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill respecting certain patents of Duncan Donald McBean, and have agreed to report the Preamble thereof *not proven*, for the reason that the said patents lapsed nearly five years ago, and no sufficient reasons were advanced, in the opinion of your Committee, to warrant a renewal of the same.

Your Committee recommend that the fee and charges paid on the said Bill, less the cost of printing and translation, be refunded.

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, tenders and other papers on file in the office of the Department of Railways and Canals, relating to supplying ice for the Intercolonial Railway at Mulgrave, for the year 1915. (*Sessional Papers, No. 118.*)

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1915, showing:—

1. How many motor trucks were sent with the first contingent to England.
2. From whom they were purchased, and by whom they were manufactured.
3. What their capacity was.
4. What price was paid for them.

5. If any expert was employed by the Government, in connection with their purchase. If so, who.

6. If any commission was paid by the Government to any one in connection with their purchase.

7. If the trucks have given satisfaction in service. If not, what defects were exhibited.

8. If a Committee was appointed by the Militia Department or the Government, in regard to the purchase of motor trucks for the second and further contingents. If so, who comprised it, and what were their special qualifications.

9. If one, Mr. McQuarrie, was a member of this Committee. If so, is it true he was, and is still, an employee of the Russell Motor Car Company of Toronto.

10. If one, Owens Thomas, was employed as expert on the said Committee. If so, what he was paid, or what he is to be paid for his services, and how long his services were utilized.

11. If Mr. Thomas received any commission, in connection with the purchases of motor trucks either from the Government or the manufacturers.

12. What recommendations were made by the said Committee to the Militia Department or the Government, in connection with purchases of motor trucks.

13. If the trucks have been purchased. If so, how many, from whom, and at what price.

14. If it is true that these trucks were purchased from the Kelly Company, Springfield, Ohio. If so, could not efficient and suitable trucks have been procured from Canadian manufacturers.

15. If it is true that the Government has decided to go into the motor truck business by placing orders with Canadian manufacturers for parts, and supplying such parts to assemblers in Canada. If so, is it true that orders have been, or are being placed with the Russell Motor Car Company, to manufacture engines.

16. Who recommended Mr. Thomas to the Minister of Militia or the Government. (*Sessional Papers, No. 119.*)

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, showing whether any exportations of food-stuffs have been made, since 1st August last, to European Countries, other than the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, and if so, their nature and what countries. (*Sessional Papers, No. 120.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of the petition, papers, documents and letters, in connection with the incorporation of the Dominion Trust Company, incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada, in 1912, being Chapter 89 of 2 George V. (*Sessional Papers, No. 121.*)

Mr. White (Leeds), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence which has passed between the Auditor General and the Militia Department or any other Department of the Government service, in regard to the expenditure under the war appropriation Act. (*Sessional Papers, No. 122.*)

And also, laid on the Table of the House,—Copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the Auditor General, from 18th August to date, respecting purchases for Overseas contingents, Army contracts, or other purchases for Military purposes, or under the operation of the Naval Service Act of 1910, or under Orders in Council relating to Military matters. (*Sessional Papers, No. 123.*)

On motion of Mr. Middlebro, seconded by Sir James Aikins,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the Enquiry respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence.

On motion of Mr. Turriff, seconded by Mr. Buchanan,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing, in reference to the answer to question No. 6 of 9th February, and answered 15th February, as per page 161 unrevised *Hansard*, the cost of furnishing the Government offices in each of the said buildings.

On motion of Mr. German, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing whether the Government purchased from the Canada Cycle and Motor Company tires for motor trucks for the first Canadian Contingent, and, if so, the price paid per set and the number purchased; also, whether the Government have obtained prices for tires for motor trucks for the second Contingent and, if so, the prices per set so obtained.

On motion of Mr. Michaud, seconded by Mr. Demers,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The amount of money collected by sub-collectors of Customs at Edmundston, N.B., at Clair, N.B., at St. Leonards, N.B., and at Green River, N.B., each and every year for the last five fiscal years.

2. The salaries paid in connection with each of said ports each year.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend The Senate and House of Commons Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Pugsley, seconded by Mr. Graham, adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till seven minutes after Ten of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 26th February, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Douglas,—The Petition of Albert Edwin Gordon, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Ontario, the lawful husband of Edna Gertrude Gordon (née Young), of the same place.

By Mr. Bristol,—The Petition of Alexander McIntyre, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Ontario, ironworker, the lawful husband of Elizabeth McIntyre (née Kennedy), of the same place.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of T. B. Darling and others, of Kingston and other places; praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of all nickel, nickel ore, nickel matte, ferro-nickel, nickel oxide or any combination or alloy of nickel, during the continuance of the present war.

Of Thomas Underwood and others, Provisional Directors of the Bank of Alberta; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time in which the Treasury Board may issue a certificate empowering them to commence business to two years from the third day of April, 1915, and for other purposes.

Gédéon Rochon, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Terrebonne, having previously taken the Oath according to Law and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Messieurs Meighen, Fowler, McCraney, Gauthier, Sinclair, Guthrie, Fripp, Morphy and the mover, be appointed to consider and report upon amendments to the Criminal Code, which have been or may be suggested at the present Session of Parliament, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all telegrams, correspondence, petitions and documents of all kinds, in any way referring to a drill shed or armoury to be built at the Town of Inverness, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. (*Sessional Papers, No. 125.*)

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 23rd January, 1915, on the subject of Separation Allowance to dependents of soldiers of the First Overseas Contingent. (*Sessional Papers, No. 124.*)

And also, laid before the House,—Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th January, 1915, in respect to applications from men who have enlisted in the Corps raised for Overseas Service, to be allowed to marry and to have their wives placed on the Separation Allowance list. (*Sessional Papers, No. 124a.*)

By leave of the House,

Mr. Doherty moved, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

That Order No. 6 on Public Bills and Orders be now called;

And the Question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Order No. 6 was accordingly read as follows:—

“House in Committee on Bill to amend The Criminal Code.”

On motion of Mr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged and the Bill referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon amendments to the Criminal Code, which have been or may be suggested at the present Session of Parliament.

By leave of the House,

Mr. Doherty moved, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

That Order No. 7 on Public Bills and Orders be now called;

And the Question being put on the said motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Order No. 7 was accordingly read as follows:—

“House in Committee on Bill to amend The Criminal Code.”

On motion of Mr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged and the Bill referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon amendments to the Criminal Code, which have been or may be suggested at the present Session of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. White (Leeds), seconded by Mr. Doherty,

Resolved, That it is expedient, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of the Act assented to on the twenty-second day of August, 1914, intituled: “An Act to conserve the Commercial and Financial Interests of Canada,” to continue in force the Proclamation, in the form following published on the fifth day of September, 1914, in the *Canada Gazette*:

ARTHUR.

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETINGS:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,

Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS in and by Section 4 of an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the fifth year of Our Reign and intituled: “An Act to conserve the Commercial and Financial Interests of Canada,” it was provided amongst other things, that in case of war, invasion, riot or insurrection, real or apprehended, and in case of any real or apprehended financial crisis, our Governor in Council might by Proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*:

- (a) authorize the making of advances to the chartered banks and to the savings banks to which The Quebec Savings Banks Act, 1913, applies, by the issue of Dominion notes upon the pledge of securities, deposited with Our said Minister, of such kind and amount as may be approved by the Treasury

- Board; such advances to be repayable at such times as the Board may determine with interest at a rate likewise determined by the Board of not less than five per cent per annum;
- (b) authorize the chartered banks to make payments in the bank notes issued by such banks instead of in gold or Dominion notes, but the total amount of the notes of any chartered bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its notes issuable under the provisions of The Bank Act and of the next clause (c);
 - (c) authorize the several chartered banks to issue excess circulation, from and including the first day of March in any year, to and including the last day of August next ensuing, or during any part of such period, to amounts not exceeding fifteen per cent of the combined unimpaired capital and rest or reserve fund of the respective banks, as stated in their respective statutory monthly returns to Our said Minister for the month immediately preceding that in which the additional amount is issued;
 - (d) suspend the redemption in gold of Dominion notes,—

Now KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada we do by these presents proclaim and direct that by and on the date of the publication of this Our Proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*, the said Orders in Council shall be revoked; and We do further by these presents declare and proclaim as follows, that:—

- (a) the making of advances to the chartered banks, and to the savings banks to which The Quebec Savings Banks Act, 1913, applies, by the issue of Dominion notes upon the pledge of securities as provided in the said Act, be authorized;
- (b) the chartered banks be authorized, subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in the said Act to make payments in the bank notes issued by such banks instead of in gold or Dominion notes;
- (c) the several chartered banks be authorized to issue excess circulation as in the said Act defined from and including the first day of March, 1915, to and including the last day of August, 1915; and
- (d) the redemption in gold of Dominion notes by the Receiver General of Canada be suspended subject to the provisions of the said Act from the date of the publication of this Our Proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-eight thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty for Department of Labour—Salaries, \$53,112.50; Contingencies, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Labour—Conciliation and Labour Act, including publication, printing, binding and distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and allowance to correspondents, and for clerical assistance in preparing tables of statistics, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

Mr. Henderson moved, seconded by Mr. Marshall, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109.)

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative. Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole the following Bills, viz.:1

Bill respecting The Alberta Central Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Athabasca and Grande Prairie Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company.

Bill respecting The British Columbia and White River Railway Company.

Bill respecting The James Bay and Eastern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Southern Central Pacific Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Essex Terminal Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Ottawa and New York Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the said Bills, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. McCraney, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Alberta Central Railway Company be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Bradbury,

Ordered, That the Bill respecting The Athabasca and Grande Prairie Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Bradbury,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Lancaster,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The British Columbia and White River Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Paquet, seconded by Mr. Wright,

Ordered, That the Bill respecting The James Bay and Eastern Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Henderson,

Ordered, That the Bill respecting The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Bowman,

Ordered, That the Bill respecting The Southern Central Pacific Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar), seconded by Mr. Ball,
Ordered, That Bill respecting The Essex Terminal Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Middlebro, seconded by Mr. Wright,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Proulx, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Marshall,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Ottawa and New York Railway Company be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the following Bills, viz. :—

Bill respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Western Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Kettle Valley Railway Company, and to ratify and confirm an agreement with The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.

Bill respecting The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company.

Bill respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate Vancouver Terminal Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate Entwistle and Alberta Southern Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

The said Bills were accordingly read a second time, and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill to incorporate Austral Insurance Company.

Bill to incorporate The Marcil Trust Company.

Bill respecting The Casualty Company of Canada; and

Bill respecting The Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada.

The said Bills were accordingly read a second time, and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

In the Committee.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Labour—Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Labour—Combines Investigation Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Labour—Industrial Training and Technical Education, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Labour—Inspection of railway construction, etc., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Labour—Grant to International Association for Labour Legislation, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Inland Revenue—Salaries, \$142,812.50; Contingencies, \$13,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Sévigny resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-three minutes before Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 1st March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Maclean (York)—The Petition of F. C. Wintele and others, of Quebec and other places.

By Mr. Macdonell,—The Petition of The Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada.

By Sir James Aikins,—The Petition of Charles Macpherson Holt and others, of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Douglas,—The Petition of Alexander E. May and others, of the City of Edmonton and other places, Alberta.

By Mr. McCraney,—The Petition of Clara Mackenzie Darnell, of the City of Port Arthur, District of Thunder Bay, Ontario, the lawful wife of Hugh Darnell, of the City of Shanghai, China, Insurance Agent.

By Mr. Kyte,—The Petition of John Millen & Son, Limited, of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Martin (Regina),—The Petition of H. Gordon Montgomery and others, of Regina, Saskatchewan.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Albert Edwin Gordon, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, the lawful husband of Edna Gertrude Gordon (née Young), of the same place; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Edna Gertrude Gordon, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Alexander McIntyre, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, iron worker, the lawful husband of Elizabeth McIntyre (née Kennedy), of the same place; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Elizabeth McIntyre, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Seventh Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Seventh Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in each case, viz.:—

Of John J. Seitz, and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Catholic Truth Society of Canada.

Of the Mills Equipment Company, Limited, for an Act to extend the time for importation of certain military equipment covered by letters patent No. 104,915.

Of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, for an Act to confirm an Agreement made with the Erie and Ontario Railway Company.

Of the Bank of Alberta, for an Act to extend the time for obtaining a certificate to enable them to commence business.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:—

Bill respecting The Bank of Alberta.

Bill to incorporate The Catholic Truth Society of Canada.

Bill respecting a certain patent of The Mills Equipment Company, Limited.

Bill respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

The said Bills were read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Rule 99.

Mr. Blondin, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

Part I.—Excise. (*Sessional Papers, No. 12.*)

Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*); and

Part III.—Adulteration of Food. (*Sessional Papers, No. 14.*)

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year ending 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 16.*)

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Rochon be added to the following Select Standing Committees, viz.:—(1) Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; (2) Printing; and (3) Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. Morphy have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Railway Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Roche have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Yukon Placer Mining Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Proulx, seconded by Mr. Cash,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of all the Dominion Civil Service employees and Provincial Service Employees, serving in the Home Militia as guards on bridges, canals or otherwise, and holding the rank of officers and non-commissioned officers; the salaries they receive from their respective Governments, as civil service employees, and the remuneration allowed to them by the Department of Militia.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Hughes (King's), P.E.I.),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the report of the officer in charge of the Lobster Hatchery at Port Daniel West, and of the report of the inspection thereof for the season of 1914.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Hughes (King's, P.E.I.),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the tariff on flour shipments, now in force on the Quebec Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway.

On motion of Mr. Hughes (King's, P.E.I.), seconded by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return giving the names and post office addresses of all persons appointed to positions on the Prince Edward Railway, from the 1st of October, 1911, to the present time; with a description of the position to which each person was so appointed.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Ross,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, recommendations, petitions and other papers received by the Post Office Department, since 1st January, 1914, relating to the contract for carrying the mails between Guysborough and Canso, N.S.

On motion of Mr. Warnock, seconded by Mr. White (Alberta),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all telegrams, letters, papers, documents, evidence and reports, in connection with the dismissal of Charles H. Mashall, as Postmaster at Nanton, Alberta.

On motion of Mr. Copp, seconded by Mr. McCraney,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and reports, relating to the purchase of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway, extending from Sackville to Cape Tormentine, County of Westmorland.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Michaud,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, documents, charges, evidence, findings and Orders in Council, in reference to the dismissal of John Thomas, postmaster at Hammond's Plain, Halifax County, N.S.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Michaud,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all resolutions received by the Department of Labour, or by any of the Departments of the Government, from labour organizations, manufacturers, associations or other organized bodies, in reference to the Department of Labour, since October, 1911.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Michaud,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all advertisements, tenders, accounts, vouchers, letters, documents and correspondence, relating to the construction of an extension to the breakwater at Prospect, Halifax County, N.S.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Michaud,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and addresses of all persons to whom the Fenian Raid Bounty was paid, in the County of Halifax, N.S., to date.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Michaud,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, vouchers, letters, documents, &c., relating to the establishment of the Ferry Service, between the City of Halifax and Dartmouth, N.S., for the employees of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Halifax, N.S.

On motion of Mr. Copp, seconded by Mr. Law,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams, communications and reports, regarding the construction of a roadway to the new public wharf at Sackville, N.B., and also, in regard to the building of a spur line or siding from the Intercolonial Railway at Sackville to said wharf.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Law,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence of the Imperial authorities on the subject of loans from the Imperial Treasury to the Canadian Government.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a full statement and description of all lands taken possession of by the Government for the camp at Valcartier.

2. For copies of all titles of the Government to the same, whether by expropriation, purchase or otherwise.

3. For a specified statement of all amounts claimed and still unpaid whether for land or damages.

4. For a specified account of all amounts paid up to date either for land or damages.

Mr. Cockshutt moved, seconded by Mr. Barnard,

That, in the opinion of this House, the circumstances arising out of the present war are such as to justify the Government of Canada in exercising supreme control over the quantity and destiny of our food exports, thereby regulating the prices at which bread, meat and other food products shall be sold for home consumption, while at the same time directing that our surplus food exports should only reach British or friendly countries.

And the Question being put on the said motion; It passed in the Negative, on a division.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents communicating complaints against the manner in which the Immigration officials conducted the work of relief to needy settlers in Saskatchewan, and a copy of the instructions issued by the Department to the respective employees connected with the work.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents, in connection with the appointment, duties, salary, expenses and work performed by W. W. Davidson, lately employed by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Interior in Saskatchewan.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, reports, recommendations, letters, telegrams and correspondence, relating to the dredging of Antigonish Harbour and the opening or improving of the entrance thereto, received by the Government, or any department thereof, since the 1st January, 1912, and not already included in the Return presented the 30th of April, 1914, in obedience to the Order of the House, passed the 16th March, previously.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Buchanan,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams and other papers, relating to the dismissal of Bruce Wiswell, as sectionman on the I.C.R., at Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Buchanan,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council, and all other documents and papers whatsoever, relating to or in any wise connected with the establishment of rural mail routes and deliveries from Bridgetown to Granville Ferry, County of Annapolis, and especially of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations and documents, relating to the closing of the post offices at Belleisle, Upper Granville, and the establishment of the post office at Granville Centre, all in the County of Annapolis.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Buchanan,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council, pay-rolls, list of expenditures, names of foremen and superintendents, and all other documents whatsoever, relating to or in anywise appertaining to the erection and maintaining of breakwaters at Phinney's Cove and Young's Cove, County of Annapolis.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Buchanan,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and other documents, relating to the purchase or lease of the railway from New Glasgow to Thorburn, in the County of Pictou, known as the Vale Railway, from the Acadia Coal Company, since January, 1911, to date.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Buchanan,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all papers, letters, petitions and other documents, relating to the establishment of a Rural Mail Route from River John to Hedgeville, County of Pictou.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska), seconded by Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, etc., in connection with the sale of the hay grown, or the lease of certain tracts of land belonging to the Intercolonial Railway, upon which hay is grown, and which are contiguous to the properties of Charles Lavoie, Cléophas Leclerc and Joseph Parent, of the Parish of Bic, County of Rimouski.

On motion of Mr. Clark (Red Deer), seconded by Mr. Marcell (Bonaventure),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all papers, letters, petitions and other documents, relating to a mail contract with David D. Heard & Sons, between Whitby and Grand Trunk Railway station, or with one John Gimblet, Whitby.

On motion of Mr. Marcell (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of charges made against J. Herbert Sweetman, Customs Officer at Port Daniel Centre, Quebec, which brought about his dismissal; and also, of charges against Velson Horie, lighthouse keeper, at Port Daniel West, Quebec, which brought about his dismissal.

On motion of Mr. Copp, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, letters, communications and other documents, relating to or bearing upon the dismissal of Leonard Hutchinson, Chief Keeper at Dorchester Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, reports and pay-rolls, in any way referring to the expenditure of public money on the repairs to the wharf at Margaree Harbour breakwater; repairs to the Grand Etang piers; repairs to the Port Hood wharf; repairs to St. Joseph's piers; repairs to Pleasant Bay wharf, and repairs to Inverness Harbour, since 1st October, 1911, to date, with date of each expenditure.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the number of miles of telegraph lines, and the locations, erected in the County of Inverness, each year since 1896, to the present day, with the cost of each line.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the amount of dredging done in the County of Inverness, since 1896, up to the present; where such dredging was done, the quantity of dredging done in each place, and dates on which such dredging was done, also, the cost in each case of such dredging.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the amount of railway subsidies paid in the County of Inverness, since 1896, to date, and the dates on which such subsidies were paid.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions, reports, recommendations and documents of all kinds, in any way referring to the purchase of a site for a public building at Port Hawkesbury, and also, referring in any way to the erection of a public building thereon.

And then The House having continued to sit till twenty minutes after Ten of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 2nd March, 1915.

PRAYERS:

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Boyce.—The Petition of Lottie Thorndike (née McWilliams) of the City of Peterboro, Ontario, the lawful wife of George Milner Thorndike, Barber, now or recently of the Town of Alto, State of Michigan, one of the United States of America.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of F. C. Wintele and others, of Quebec and other places; praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of all nickel, nickel ore, nickel matte, ferro-nickel, nickel oxide or any combination or alloy of nickel, during the continuance of the present war.

Of the Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time within which they may obtain a license to make contracts of life insurance.

Of Charles Macpherson Holt and others, of the City of Montreal; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of Colonial Bank (Canada).

Of Alexander E. May and others, of the City of Edmonton and other places, Alberta; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the General Trust Company of Canada.

Of Clara Mackenzie Darnell, of the City of Port Arthur, District of Thunder Bay, Province of Ontario, the lawful wife of Hugh Darnell, of the City of Shanghai, China, insurance agent; praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with the said Hugh Darnell, her husband, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.

Of John Millen & Son, Limited, of the City of Montreal; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to receive the fees for the second and third terms of Patent No. 114,110, for the improvement in trolley wheels, and for other purposes.

Of H. Gordon Montgomery and others, of Regina, Saskatchewan; praying for the passing of an Act for the establishment of a National Labour Bureau system, without delay, as a measure of paramount necessity in this time of stress, a measure in the widest interests of all classes of the community and conducive to the conservation and development of the productive forces of our nation.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with amendments, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Toronto Eastern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Van Buren Bridge Company; and

Bill respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

With reference to the last mentioned Bill, your Committee would recommend that the said Bill be re-committed to them with an instruction to divide the same into two Bills and to eliminate from the present Bill and place in the second Bill all that portion of the present Bill, including the schedule thereto, that relates to a certain agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, respecting Terminals at North Toronto.

Your Committee also recommend that Bill to confirm certain agreements made between The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, The Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company, and The Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company, be withdrawn, as the promoters thereof have signified their intention of not proceeding further with this measure during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that this House has added the name of Mr. Rochon to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, be re-committed to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, with an instruction that they have power to divide the same into two Bills and to eliminate from the present Bill and place in the second Bill all that portion of the present Bill, including the schedule thereto, that relates to a certain agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, respecting Terminals at North Toronto, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Third Report of the said Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That the Bill to confirm certain agreements made between The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, The Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company, and The Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company, be withdrawn, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Third Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the following Bills, viz. :—

Bill to incorporate The Catholic Truth Society of Canada; and

Bill respecting a certain patent of The Mills Equipment Company, Limited.

The said Bills were accordingly read a second time, and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting The Bank of Alberta.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, seconded by Mr. Middlebro, adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till fourteen minutes before Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1915.

PRAYERS:

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Macdonald,—The Petition of His Lordship James Toronto, Bishop, and Chairman of Toronto Social Service Council, and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of Lottie Thorndike (née McWilliams), of the City of Peterboro', County of Peterboro', Province of Ontario, the lawful wife of George Milner Thorndike, barber, now or recently of the Town of Alto, State of Michigan, one of the United States of America; praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with the said George Milner Thorndike, her husband, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.

Mr. Ames, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz.:—

Bill to amend The Independent Order of Foresters Consolidated Act.

Bill respecting The Title and Trust Company and to change its name to "Chartered Trust and Executor Company."

Bill respecting The Canada Preferred Insurance Company; and

Bill respecting The Vancouver Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Seventh Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Seventh Report:—

Your Examiner has examined the Petition of Charles Macpherson Holt, and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Colonial Bank (Canada), and finds that Notice has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, as required, but for a period of one week only.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Ordered, That the Return to an Order of the House of the Eleventh of February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence between the Auditor General and the Militia Department or any other Department of the Government Service, in regard to the expenditure under the War Appropriation Act, laid on the Table of the House on the Twenty-fifth of February last, be printed forthwith, and that Rule number 74 be suspended in relation to the same.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, showing whether the Government purchased from the Canada Cycle and Motor Company tires for motor trucks for the first Canadian Contingent, and, if so, the price paid per set and the number purchased; also, whether the Government have obtained prices for tires for motor trucks for the second Contingent, and, if so, the prices per set so obtained.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 130.*)

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the appointment of A. H. McKeown to the Immigration Service at Lethbridge, Alberta.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 131.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the removal from office of A. E. Humphries, Inspector of Immigration at Lethbridge, Alberta.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 132.*)

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd June, 1914, showing:—

1. Who secured the mail contract between Armagh Station and Mailloux, County of Bellechasse, Quebec.

2. How many tenders were received.

3. The names of the tenderers, and the amount of each tender.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 133.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, complaints, and documents of all kinds, in any way connected with the asking for tenders for the mail route between Low Point and Creignish Station, during the year 1913-14.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 134.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, relative to the mail contract between New Ross and Vaughans Post Office, Waterville, Province of Nova Scotia.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 135.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, tenders and documents of all kinds, in possession of the Post Office Department, received since 1913, up to the present date, in any way referring to the mail contract from Mabou to Wycocomagh.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 136.*)

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, showing:—

1. The amount of money collected by sub-collectors of Customs at Edmundston, N.B., at Clair, N.B., at St. Leonards, N.B., and at Green River, N.B., each and every year for the last five fiscal years.

2. The salaries paid in connection with each of said ports each year. (*Sessional Papers, No. 137.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Supplement to the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year 1913-14—Steamboat Inspection Report.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 23.*)

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That the quorum of the Select Committee, on the Pollution of Navigable Waters, be reduced to five Members.

On motion of Mr. Copp, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The estimated cost of fitting up the works of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, at Amherst, N.S., for military purposes.

2. The rent or other remuneration being paid, or will be paid, this company for the use of its buildings.

3. Who are to supply the military provisions, including food for men, coal for heating and cooking, and food and other supplies for horses quartered on these premises, and at what prices.

4. Whether it is true that forms for tendering for such military supplies could only be obtained from the office of the sitting Member for Cumberland County, and in several cases forms of tender were refused to applicants.

5. Whether the Government is aware that in the case of the supplying of hay, as alleged, not only Liberals were not allowed to tender for same, but supporters of the Government were informed they would not secure any part of the contract, if any of the hay to be supplied was to be purchased from a Liberal.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. Who were the different officers commissioned to the 17th Nova Scotia Regiment at Valcartier before they sailed for England.

2. Who are now the commissioned officers of said regiment.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the number of ships employed by the Railway Department, the number of men hired on vessels and on shore, and the amount expended for supplies, men and transportation from 31st March, 1914, to 31st December, 1914, in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway expenditures.

On motion of Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Molloy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports or proceedings and all other documents, in connection with the purchase of remounts in the Province of Quebec, since 1st August, last, up to and including the recent purchases made in the Eastern Townships by Messieurs Palmer and Pallister.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Molloy,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all Orders in Council, departmental instructions, reports, correspondence, telegrams, evidence and findings in the possession of the Government, or any Department thereof, relating to a certain investigation held in British Columbia by Commissioner Davie, who was instructed to enquire into certain charges against the Captain of the Dredge *Mudlark*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of all applicants for Fenian Raid Bounty in the County of Pictou who have not yet been paid their bounty.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, evidence taken at investigations, reports and all other documents, relating to the suspension or other action in regard to the charge of drunkenness against Newton Hopper, conductor on the I.C.R., and to his subsequent re-instatement.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, papers and other documents, relating to the discharge of Dr. John McKenzie, as Medical Doctor to the Indians of Pictou County, and to the appointment of Dr. Keith, as his successor.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. MacNutt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, letters and telegrams, relating to the appointment of H. W. Ingraham as Assistant Registrar of Alien Enemies at Sydney, N.S., and to his dismissal from the said office.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents bearing on the payment made to C. R. Scoles, New Carlisle, Quebec, in July, 1914, of balance of subsidy voted to the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, on the recommendation of the Financial Comptroller.

On motion of Mr. Michaud, seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing how much money was collected for customs duties, each year for the last five years, at Edmundston, Clair, Green River and St. Leonard, N.B., respectively, and the salaries paid in reference to the said outposts for the same period.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents, in regard to a proposed rural mail delivery service between Pictou and Saltsprings, Pictou County, and as to the arrangements for the existing service between those points.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents, relating to the mail contract between Chance Harbour and Trenton, Pictou County, in regard to the existing contract.

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table,—Detailed Statement of all Remissions and Refunds of the Tolls or Duties, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 126.*)

The House according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Foster (Kings, N.S.), adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Six of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 4th March, 1915.

PRAYERS:

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. McCrancy.—The Petition of R. H. Fulton and others, Provisional Directors of the Northwest Life Assurance Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of His Lordship James Toronto, (Bishop and Chairman of Toronto Social Service Council), and others: praying the House for the establishment of a National Labour Bureaux System, without delay, as a measure of urgent necessity conducive to the public weal of the nation and in the widest interests of all classes of the community.

Mr. Paquet, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the Petition of Charles Macpherson Holt and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of Colonial Bank (Canada), and the Report thereon, dated 3rd March instant, of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, that only one week's Notice has been published instead of five weeks, as required, and they find that the delay in commencing the advertising was owing to causes beyond the control of the Petitioners, and as they are of the opinion that no interests will be prejudicially affected in this particular instance by the lack of the full Notice required, they recommend that section (A) 4 of Rule 91 be suspended in reference to the said Petition.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have again had under consideration Bill respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which was re-committed to them by the House on 2nd March, 1915, with an instruction to divide the same into two Bills, and, for the information of the House, report that in accordance with that instruction, they have so divided the said Bill, and recommend that the titles be as follows:—

Bill respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Bill to ratify and confirm a certain agreement made between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, respecting Terminals at North Toronto.

Your Committee also report herewith Bill respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as so divided, and with other amendments thereto.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz.:—

Bill respecting The British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate The Brulé, Grande Prairie and Peace River Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.
Bill respecting Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca Railway Company; and
Bill respecting The Western Dominion Railway Company.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with amendments, viz.:—

Bill to incorporate Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company; and

Bill respecting The Athabaska Northern Railway Company.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Ninth Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Ninth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petition for a Private Bill, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in reference thereto, viz.:—

Of Alexander E. May and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the General Trust Company of Canada.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:—

Bill to incorporate Colonial Bank (Canada); and

Bill to incorporate The General Trust Company of Canada.

The said Bills were read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Rule 99.

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table,—Report of the Delegates appointed to represent the Government of Canada at the Eighth International Purity Congress, held under the auspices of the World's Purity League, at Kansas City, Missouri, 5th-9th November, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 142.*)

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1915, showing how much money has been spent amongst the merchants of the City of Medicine Hat for Government relief, to whom the payments were made and the total amount in each case. (*Sessional Papers, No. 138.*)

Mr. Casgrain, for Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th March, 1914, showing:—

1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all Departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.

2. How many have resigned.

3. How many have deserted the service.

4. How many deserters have been punished.

5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government, during the same period. (*Sessional Papers, No. 85a.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the Department of Justice and the Government of the Province of British Columbia, or any of its Members, with regard to a certain Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in 1913, being Chapter 89 of 2 George V., entitled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Trust Company." (*Sessional Papers, No. 121a.*)

Also, presented.—Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, papers and documents, relating to the dismissal of the following persons from the below mentioned offices in Shelburne County, N.S.:—J. V. Smith, Sub-collector of Customs at Lower Woods Harbour; John H. Lyons, Keeper of Lightship, Barrington Passage; William L. Smith, Lightkeeper, Baccaro; E. D. Smith, Fishery Overseer, Shag Harbour; J. A. Orechia, Harbour Master, Woods Harbour; J. C. Morrison, Harbour Master, Shelburne; and Albert Mahaney, Postmaster at Churchover. (*Sessional Papers, No. 139.*)

Also, presented.—Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, showing:—1. The amounts of money expended by this Government in the County of Portneuf, from the 1st of July, 1896, to the 21st September, 1911.

2. The nature of the work done in each Parish.

3. In what year such work was executed, and what amount was expended in each case. (*Sessional Papers, No. 140.*)

Also, presented.—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, petitions, declarations, affidavits, sworn statements, requests, certificates and all other documents, in connection with the naturalization of F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 141.*)

And also, presented.—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions and memoranda from commercial bodies or other parties, in relation to the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, and of all correspondence in connection with the same, since 21st September, 1911. (*Sessional Papers, No. 72a.*)

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Turriff,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From whom food for men and horses, and all other supplies and equipment for the Field Battery now being trained at Lethbridge, is bought.
2. If by tender, the date tenders were called for.
3. When tenders were opened and contracts awarded.
4. The names and post office addresses of all parties who submitted tenders.
5. The successful tenderers, and the price in each case.

On motion of Mr. Cruise, seconded by Mr. Pacaud,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The names of all parties drawing pensions at present from the Government.
2. The amount drawn annually by each.
3. What offices each held prior to superannuation.
4. The salary each drew prior to leaving service.
5. The length of their service.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Turriff,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The total amount of relief orders issued to date in the Medicine Hat district, under the control of H. H. Brown, relief commissioner.
2. The total expense to date in every way connected with these Medicine Hat orders.
3. Who vouched for the expenditures in question, and if more than one person, the names of the various persons, and how much each vouched for.
4. The total travelling expenses, by whom they were ordered, by whom they were incurred, to whom and in what amounts they were paid, when they were incurred, and when paid.
5. The different means of travel employed, how much was paid for each, and who the persons were so travelling in connection with relief work.

6. What sum has been charged to the relief work, in the form of office rent, at Medicine Hat.

7. Who recommended the appointment of H. H. Brown, and upon whose recommendation were the other officials, in connection with relief work in Medicine Hat district, appointed.

8. Upon what merchants in the Medicine Hat district, under H. H. Brown's control, were relief orders issued, the total amount of goods supplied by each merchant to date, and how much money has been paid to each merchant to date.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. MacNutt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Annapolis and Digby Counties, Nova Scotia, to whom the bounty, under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act, has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said Counties whose applications have been rejected; and the names and addresses of all applicants from said Counties whose applications have not been disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Turriff,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, accounts, orders and all other documents, relating to the purchase of horses for the Militia Department, in the County of Pictou, during the years 1914 and 1915, to date.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents bearing on the removal of the salmon retaining pond from Flat Lands to New Mills, N.B., and of all reports on the operations thereof, with a detailed statement of outlay and cost of removal, installation and operation.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Governments of Canada, and of Quebec, or any Minister or official thereof, in regard to the control of fisheries in Quebec Province, as well as of all documents bearing on that question, together with a list of licenses granted by either Government for the present year.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. MacNutt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and addresses of all persons in the County of Brant, Ontario, to whom the bounty, under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act and amendment, has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said County whose applications have been rejected, and the names and addresses of all applicants from said County whose applications have not yet been disposed of.

Mr. White (Leeds) moved, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

That this House do, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution, providing that the issues of Dominion notes, and the advances made in pursuance of certain Orders in Council, cited in the preamble to this Resolution, and all things done under the provisions of the said Orders in Council, be confirmed and be deemed to have been duly authorized.

Mr. White (Leeds), a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Royal Highness the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Sir Robert Borden moved, seconded by Mr. Casgrain, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.
Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then the House, having continued to sit till five minutes before Twelve of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 5th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Sir James Aikins,—The Petition of The Canadian Provident Insurance Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of R. H. Fulton and others, Provisional Directors of the Northwest Life Assurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for a period of two years from 7th March, 1915, within which they may obtain a license and commence business, and for other purposes.

Mr. Taylor, from the Select Standing Committee on the Official Report of the Debates of the House, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the bound volumes of the Official Report of the Debates of the House of this and future Sessions be supplied to such public libraries in cities in Canada as may apply for the same, and that the Committee be authorized to deal at its discretion with applications from public libraries other than the above mentioned.

Mr. Macdonell, for Mr. Ames, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz.:—

Bill to incorporate The Marcell Trust Company; and

Bill respecting The Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, and to change its name to "The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation;" and

Bill respecting The Casualty Company of Canada.

Your Committee recommend that the fees paid on Bill to incorporate The Marcell Trust Company, be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, because it appears that the requirements of The Trust Companies Act, 1914, necessitate the passage of the said Bill.

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all complaints to the Government of the killing of one American citizen and the shooting of another by militia men, in the waters of Lake Erie, and of all correspondence with regard to the same with the British Embassy and American authorities. (*Sessional Papers, No. 143.*)

And also, presented,—Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th March, 1914, showing:—

1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all Departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.

2. How many have resigned.
3. How many have deserted the service.
4. How many deserters have been punished.
5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government, during the same period. (*Sessional Papers, No. 85b.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, showing the amounts in detail paid to Ward Fisher, of Shelburne, N.S., Fishery Inspector, for the years 1912 and 1913, for salary, office expenses, travelling expenses, and all other expenses. (*Sessional Papers, No. 144.*)

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, showing the names and addresses of all persons in Yarmouth County to whom the bounty, under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act, has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said county whose applications have been rejected, and a list giving names and addresses of all applicants from said county whose applications have not yet been disposed of. (*Sessional Papers, No. 145.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, showing the names and post office addresses of all persons in Guysborough County, N.S., to whom the bounty, under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act, has been paid; the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been rejected, and the reason for such rejections; also, the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been received but have not yet been paid, distinguishing between those who have been dealt with and allowed, and such applications as have been received but not yet considered, if any. (*Sessional Papers, No. 146.*)

On motion of Mr. Macdonell, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That the fees paid on Bill to incorporate The Marcell Trust Company, be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Second Report of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Wilson (Wentworth),

Ordered, That the Reports and Proceedings of, and the Evidence taken by the Select Special Committee appointed, during the Session of 1913, to consider Bills Nos. 2 and 16 respecting Pollution of Navigable Waters, and laid on the Table on Monday 2nd June, 1913; and the Reports and Proceedings of, and the Evidence taken by the Select Committee appointed, during the Session of 1914, to enquire into the Pollution of Navigable Waters, and laid on the Table on Wednesday, 10th June, 1914, be respectively referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

Mr. Doherty moved, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider a certain proposed Resolution to extend powers of Insurance Companies, etc.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That on Monday, the 15th day of March, and on subsequent Mondays to the end of the Session, Government Notices of Motion and Government Orders shall have precedence after Questions and Notices of Motion for the production of papers.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

Mr. Blain moved, seconded by Mr. Lancaster.

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109);

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill respecting The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Toronto Eastern Railway Company.

Bill to amend The Independent Order of Foresters Consolidated Act.

Bill respecting The Title and Trust Company and to change its name to "Chartered Trust and Executor Company."

Bill respecting The Canada Preferred Insurance Company.

Bill respecting The Vancouver Life Insurance Company.

Bill respecting The British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate The Brulé, Grande Prairie and Peace River Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

Bill respecting Pacific, Peace River and Athabaska Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Western Dominion Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company; and

Bill respecting The Athabaska Northern Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the said Bills, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

He also reported, That the Committee had considered the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Van Buren Bridge Company; and

Bill respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and had made some progress thereon, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Lancaster,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Lancaster,

Ordered, That Bill respecting the Toronto Eastern Railway Company be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Blain, seconded by Mr. Stewart (Hamilton),

Ordered, That Bill to amend The Independent Order of Foresters Consolidated Act, be now read a third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Nesbitt, seconded by Mr. McCraney,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Title and Trust Company, and to change its name to "Chartered Trust and Executor Company," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Cockshutt,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Canada Preferred Insurance Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Cockshutt,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Vancouver Life Insurance Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Cockshutt,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The British Columbia Southern Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Morrison,

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate The Brulé, Grande Prairie and Peace River Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Cash, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That the Bill respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Morrison,

Ordered, That the Bill respecting Pacific, Peace River and Athabaska Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Stevens,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Western Dominion Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Stevens,

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Stevens,

Ordered, That the Bill respecting The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Stevens,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Athabaska Northern Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill to incorporate Colonial Bank (Canada); and

Bill to incorporate The General Trust Company of Canada.

The said Bills were, accordingly read a second time and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Wright, adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after Ten of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 8th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Macdonell,—The Petition of Charles W. Carney and others, of Walter's Falls and other places, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Canadian Provident Insurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time until the sixteenth of May, 1917, within which they may obtain a license under the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1910.

Mr. Bradbury, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Pollution of Navigable Waters, presented to the House the following Report:—

Your Committee having carefully considered the evidence taken by the Select Committees appointed, during the past two Sessions, to enquire into the prevention of the Pollution of Navigable Waters, which evidence was referred to them by an Order of your House, have come to the conclusion that it is most essential, in the interests of the Public Health, that some adequate means should be adopted for the purpose of preventing or regulating the Pollution of Navigable Waters in Canada, or in such parts thereof as may from time to time become necessary; but recognizing as they do, the innumerable difficulties and responsibilities connected with a practical solution of a problem of such a nature, your Committee are of the opinion that the whole matter can only be adequately and safely undertaken under the immediate supervision of the Government of the Dominion, and therefore, while approving of the main provisions of the Bill respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters, which was referred to them, they have agreed to certain amendments to the Bill which will have the effect of limiting its application to such portions of the waters of Canada as may from time to time be designated by the Governor in Council, and they report the Bill as so amended.

As the evidence taken by the two previous Committees on this subject is of a very valuable and important character, your Committee are of the opinion that it should be printed on the Records of the House, they therefore recommend that it be printed as an Appendix to the Journals of this Session, and that Rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914.—Volume I. (*Sessional Papers, No. 25.*)

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Green,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Standing Committee on Debates.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 12th February, 1915, showing:—

1. How many applications for seed grain have been received from residents of the three Prairie Provinces, since June, 1914.

2. How many bushels of grain were included in the applications.
3. How many acres of land were to be seeded by the grain applied for.
4. How many bushels of wheat, oats and barley, respectively, the Government has on hand with which to meet the applications.
5. If arrangements have been made under which the several Provincial Governments will assist in meeting the needs of the settlers for seed grain. (*Sessional Papers, No. 147.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 2nd February, 1914, showing the number of ships chartered by the Government or any Department thereof, since October, 1911, to go to Hudson's Bay or James Bay; the name of each and the tonnage; the name and residence of each Commanding Officer; what cargo each carried, and what portion was landed, and where, what was lost and where, and what returned; with the values in each case. (*Sessional Papers, No. 148.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, since the 1st January last, with regard to the calling of an Imperial Conference on the subject of naval defence. (*Sessional Papers, No. 149.*)

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th February, 1915, showing the names and addresses of all persons in Antigonish County to whom the bounty, under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act, has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said County whose applications have been rejected, and a list giving names and addresses of all applications from said County whose applications have not yet been disposed of. (*Sessional Papers, No. 150.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd March, 1915, showing:—

1. Who were the different officers commissioned to the 17th Nova Scotia Regiment at Valcartier before they sailed for England.
2. Who are now the commissioned officers of said regiment. (*Sessional Papers, No. 151.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all accounts of the transfer of the storm signal at Shippigan, N.B., from its former position on land to the public wharf, showing the total cost of said transfer, during the months of October and November in 1911. (*Sessional Papers, No. 152.*)

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole, of Bill respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Mr. Bennett (Calgary) moved, seconded by Mr. Stevens,

That the said Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Maclean (York) moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Ontario),

That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of amending the same by inserting the following as Section 5a:—

“ 5a. That said transfer or sale of the Company's said steam or other vessels above authorized shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Board of Railway Commissioners, and the Company shall not invest in or guarantee the securities of the said Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, or any other corporation to which it may sell or transfer its said vessels without the leave of said Board of Railway Commissioners first had and obtained. And the Board may specify the purposes for which the proceeds arising from the sale or transfer of said boats by the Company may be used.”

And the Question being put on the amendment; It passed in the Negative, on a division.

Then the main Question being put; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration in Committee of the Whole, Bill respecting The Van Buren Bridge Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Stevens moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109);

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill to incorporate the Marcil Trust Company, (Title changed to “An Act to incorporate Marcil Trust Company”).

Bill respecting The Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Bill respecting The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, and to change its name to "The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation;" and

Bill respecting The Casualty Company of Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bills, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Pugsley,

Ordered, That Bill to incorporate the Marcil Trust Company, (Title changed to "An Act to incorporate Marcil Trust Company"), be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, and to change its name to "The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Casualty Company of Canada, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be "An Act to incorporate the Intercolonial Trust Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.), seconded by Mr. McKenzie,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The quantity of spirituous liquors, proof gallons, including ale, wines and beers, taken out of bond between 6th August, and 21st August, 1914, at each Port of the Dominion.

2. The quantity of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco taken out of bond between the above mentioned dates at each Port of the Dominion.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government has ordered saddles, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.
3. How many saddles have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many saddles each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many saddles each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these saddles.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered cloaks or great coats, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many cloaks or great coats have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these cloaks or great coats.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered forage caps, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many forage caps have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these forage caps.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered socks, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many socks have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these socks.
7. If any complaints have been received from any officers, soldiers, or private individuals in regard to the quality of these socks.
8. If the Canadian soldiers have been supplied with a sufficient number of these socks to keep them comfortable and warm while on active service.

On motion of Mr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Best,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. If it is the intention of the Government to increase the salaries of any members of the Civil Service at this Session of Parliament.
2. If so, the names of the persons whose salaries are to be increased, and to what department or departments they belong.
3. What special reasons there are for such increases.
4. If the statutory increases were given as usual, what amount of money would be required to cover said increases in the coming fiscal year, by classes.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department thereof, has ordered blankets, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.
3. How many blankets have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these blankets.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department thereof, has ordered soldiers uniforms, since the 1st of July, 1914.
3. How many Oliver equipments have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many of these uniforms each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these uniforms.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department thereof, has ordered Oliver equipments, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many Oliver equipments have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these Oliver equipments.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. MacNutt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered kit bags, since the 31st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many kit bags have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these kit bags.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. MacNutt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered towels, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many towels have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these towels.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. MacNutt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered bicycles, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many bicycles have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these bicycles.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, seconded by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered winter shirts, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many winter shirts have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these winter shirts.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Verville,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered suits of underwear, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many suits of underwear have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these suits of underwear.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. Proulx,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered cotton shirts, since the 1st July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many cotton shirts have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these cotton shirts.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Proulx,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered trousers, breeches, and pantaloons, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many trousers, breeches and pantaloons have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these trousers, breeches and pantaloons,

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Kay,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered flannel shirts, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many flannel shirts have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these flannel shirts.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Kay,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered service shirts, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.
3. How many service shirts have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these service shirts.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. Proulx,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered motor cycles, since the 1st of July, 1914.
2. The names of these firms.
3. How many motor cycles have been ordered from each firm.
4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.
5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.
6. The price each firm is receiving for these motor cycles.

On motion of Mr. Kay, seconded by Mr. Carroll,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Abercorn, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911.
2. The names of these officers.
3. The salary each one received.
4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port.
5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Abercorn at the present time.
6. The names of these officers.
7. The salary each one receives.
8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port.

On motion of Mr. Kay, seconded by Mr. Carroll,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Highwater, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911.
2. The names of these officers.
3. The salary each one received.
4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port.
5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Highwater at the present time.
6. The names of these officers.
7. The salary each one receives.
8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port.

On motion of Mr. Kay, seconded by Mr. Carroll,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Masonville, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911.
2. The names of these officers.
3. The salary each one received.
4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port.
5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Masonville at the present time.
6. The names of these officers.
7. The salary each one receives.
8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Regina), seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The fractional areas of homestead lands or otherwise in the Province of Saskatchewan sold in the year 1914.

2. The name of the purchaser, and the price paid in each case.

On motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of recommendation to Council for the appointment to the Customs Staff, in 1908, of F. Norris, as Preventive Officer.

2. A copy of instructions sent either to S. W. McMichael, Chief Inspector of Customs, Toronto, or to F. Norris, instructing the latter to take up the work at Chicago, July, 1910.

3. A copy of recommendation to Council setting out the reasons for retirement of said F. Norris, November, 1913.

4. A copy of the correspondence between the Canadian Government and the Imperial Government concerning a proposed arrangement for placing the Canadian Immigration under the same roof as the British Consulate at Chicago.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Mr. P. B. Hurlbert, post-master at Springdale, Yarmouth County, N.S., and the removal of the office.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing all amounts of money expended upon public works in the Counties of Wright, Pontiac and Labelle, from October, 1911, to date.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the number of appointments to the Inside Service and to the Outside Service, since October, 1911, of persons resident in the County of Wright; the number of dismissals from the service, since October, 1911; the number of resignations from the service, since above date; with the names of parties at whose request such resignations, if any, were tendered.

On motion of Mr. Rhodes, seconded by Mr. Wright,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the amounts of money expended, in construction work or repairs, apart from salaries paid to permanent or yearly officials or employees, in the Departments of Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Marine and Fisheries, and Agriculture, within the County of Cumberland, during the fiscal years 1896 to 1911, both inclusive, together with the particular purpose of each expenditure, and where expended.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the quantity of Oliver equipments purchased, since 1st August, 1914, the persons from whom they were purchased, the price paid to each contractor, and the dates of their delivery; also, a copy of all complaints received from any quarter in regard to the equipment, and of any action, departmental or otherwise, taken in regard to the same.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams and correspondence between the Honourable L. P. Pelletier, ex-Postmaster General and any person or persons of the County of Lévis, which during the month of April, 1912, had any connection with the appointment of G. A. Marois to a position in the Customs Office at Quebec, and the appointment of J. E. Gingras, as postmaster of St. Romuald and Etchemin.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, or other documents, in connection with a United States Military Officer named Stewart, who was attached to the regiment mounted rifles now mobilizing at Ottawa, and the names of any other foreign Military Officers who have been given commissions in the Canadian Expeditionary Force over the heads of qualified Canadian Officers; how many such officers were appointed, with the reasons therefor.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names, ages, nationalities and place of birth of all who have enlisted in Canada for overseas service in the present war; distinguishing between the first, second and third contingent.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports or proceedings and all other documents, in connection with the purchase of remounts in the Province of Quebec, since 1st August last, up to and including the recent purchases made in the Eastern Townships by Messieurs Palmer and Pallister.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 9th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of Charles W. Carney and others, of Walter's Falls, and other places in Ontario; praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of all nickel ore, nickel matte, ferro-nickel, nickel oxide or any combination or alloy of nickel, during the continuance of the present war.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company; and

Bill to incorporate Entwistle and Alberta Southern Railway Company.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Western Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

Mr. White (Leeds), a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Royal Highness the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as follows:—

ARTHUR

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates and sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending on the 31st March, 1915, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 4.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 9th March, 1915.

On motion of Mr. White (Leeds), seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Resolved, That the said Message, together with the Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Hughes (Victoria), seconded by Mr. Roche,

Ordered, That Sessional Paper No. 188 of 1914, being the Report of the Board of Enquiry appointed to investigate and verify the claims of applicants for Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty, in the Province of Nova Scotia, be printed forthwith, and that Rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams,

petitions, including the signatures of such petitions, and all other documents and papers in the possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce, or the Minister of said Department, or in the possession of the Prime Minister, relating to any application made between 1st November, 1913, and date hereof by parties in Nova Scotia asking for Government assistance towards the transportation of fresh fish between ports in Nova Scotia and the United States. (*Sessional Papers, No. 153.*)

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Pollution of Navigable Waters, the evidence taken by the Select Committees appointed, during the Sessions of 1913 and 1914, to enquire into the Pollution of Navigable Waters, be printed as an Appendix to the Journals of this Session, and that Rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.—(*See Appendix to Journals No. 1.*)

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table,—Statement of Mr. H. C. Crowell, Staff correspondent of the *Halifax Chronicle*, and correspondence in connection with statements appearing in the press referring to alleged illtreatment of the 17th Regiment of Nova Scotia, at Salisbury Plains, (*Sessional Papers, No. 154.*)

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

A Bill respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing;

And the House, having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, 10th March, 1915.

And the Debate still continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Seguin, adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day, at Three of the Clock, P.M.

Wednesday, 10th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Macdonell,—The Petition of Thomas A. Bailey and others, of Brooklyn, Ontario.

Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), for Mr. Ames, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting the Bank of Alberta, and have agreed to report the same with amendments.

Your Committee have also had before them Bill to incorporate Austral Insurance Company and recommend that the same be withdrawn, as the promoters thereof have signified their desire not to proceed further with the same during the present Session; Your Committee also recommend that the fee and charges paid on the said Bill, be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Pacaud,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, vouchers, pay-rolls, correspondence, specifications and tenders for the construction of the new fog alarm station at Cape Roseway, Shelburn County, N.S.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. Guthrie,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all reports, petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the dismissal of W. M. Thomson from the postmastership at Fort Qu'Appelle, and of any petition or petitions for his reinstatement, and of all correspondence in connection therewith.

On motion of Mr. Papineau, seconded by Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, and correspondence between D. McDonald, superintendent of the Intercolonial, at Lévis, P. Brady, General Superintendent at Moncton, or any other official of the said Intercolonial Railway, and Théophile Bélanger, commercial traveller of the City of Montreal, concerning certain claims made by the said Théophile Bélanger for delay of baggage in transportation between Drummondville and Metapedia, in May, 1913, also, all reports made bearing upon such claims against the said Intercolonial Railway.

On motion of Mr. Papineau, seconded by Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, correspondence and other documents, in connection with the dismissal of Emile Cyr, postmaster at St. Hermas, County of Two Mountains.

Mr. Doherty, from the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the Act relating to the election of Members of this House, etc., presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the Elections Act, and into the practice and procedure, in connection with election petitions, and to

consider what changes are desirable therein, begs leave to submit, as their First Report, the following recommendation which was unanimously adopted at their meeting this day:—

That leave of the House be obtained for the Special Committee, appointed to enquire into the operation of the Elections Act, and into the practice and procedure in connection with election petitions, and to consider what changes are desirable therein, to sit during the time in which the House is in Session.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

Ordered, That the Select Special Committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the Elections Act, and into the practice and procedure in connection with election petitions, and to consider what changes are desirable therein, have leave to sit during the time the House is in Session, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the First Report of the said Committee.

The House according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the question being proposed;

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. Pugsley,

That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but that it be resolved:—

— “That this House is ready to provide for the exigencies of the present situation, and to vote all necessary ways and means to that end, but it regrets that in the measure under consideration duties are imposed which must be oppressive upon the people, whilst yielding little or no revenue; and that the said measure is particularly objectionable in the fact that instead of favouring, it is placing extra barriers against Great Britain's trade with Canada, at a moment when the Mother Country is under a war strain unparalleled in history.”

And the Debate continuing;

And The House, having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

THURSDAY, 11th March, 1915.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Pugsley, adjourned.

And then the House, having continued to sit till sixteen minutes after One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 11th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Green.—The Petition of The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of Thomas A. Bailey and others, of Brooklin, Ontario; praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of all nickel ore, nickel matte, ferro-nickel, nickel oxide or any combination or alloy of nickel, during the continuance of the present war.

Mr. Middlebro, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the Enquiry respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that they have leave to sit during the time the House is in Session.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

Your Committee have also considered Bill to incorporate Vancouver Terminal Railway Company, and have agreed to report the preamble thereof not proven, because it does not appear to be expedient in the public interest at the present time to grant the powers asked for. Your Committee recommend that the fee and charges paid on the said Bill be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Tenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, has the honour to present the following as his Tenth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in reference thereto, viz.:—

Of the Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada, for an Act to extend the time for obtaining a license to commence business.

Of Charles J. Alexander, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Agnes Josephine Alexander, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Adam Clarke Anderson, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Evangeline Medora Anderson, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Edith May Boydell, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Arthur Trevor Boydell, her husband, and that she be divorced from him.

Of Lottie Thorndike, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Milner Thorndike, her husband, and that she be divorced from him.

Of William Ewart New, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Bertha Olivia New, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of William Robert Delaney, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Nellie Delaney, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Edith Marguerita Lyons, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Wilbert Franklin Lyons, her husband, and that she be divorced from him.

Of Arthur Ernest Birdsell, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Minnie Birdsell, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Austin McPhail Bothwell, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Dorothy Jean Bothwell, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Alexander McIntyre, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Elizabeth McIntyre, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Clara Mackenzie Darnell, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Hugh Darnell, her husband, and that she be divorced from him.

Of Albert Edwin Gordon, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Gertrude Gordon, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Thomas Jefferson Moore, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Lydia Lee Moore, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Thomas Batin Harries, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Minnie Henrietta Harries, his wife, and that he be divorced from her; and

Of Violet Burnett Delmege, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Vassall Laviscount Delmege, her husband, and that she be divorced from him.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bill:—

Bill respecting The Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada.

The said Bill was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Rule 99.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table of the House,—Memorandum of the Accountant and Paymaster-General and the Director of Contracts of the Department of Militia and Defence, in respect to correspondence between the Auditor General and Militia Department, relating to expenditure under the War Appropriation Act. (*Sessional Papers, No. 122a.*)

And also, presented.—Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd March, 1915, showing:—

1. The estimated cost of fitting up the works of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, at Amherst, N.S., for military purposes.

2. The rent or other remuneration being paid, or to be paid, this company for the use of its buildings.

3. Who are to supply the military provisions, including food for men, coal for heating and cooking, and food and other supplies for horses quartered on these premises, and at what prices.

4. Whether it is true that forms for tendering for such military supplies could only be obtained from the office of the sitting Member for Cumberland County, and in several cases, forms of tender were refused to applicants.

5. Whether the Government is aware that in the case of the supplying of hay, as alleged, not only Liberals were not allowed to tender for same, but supporters of the Government were informed they would not secure any part of the contract, if any of the hay to be supplied was to be purchased from a Liberal. (*Sessional Papers, No. 155.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table of the House, in accordance with Section 47, Chapter 43, 9-10 Edward VII,—Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 304, dated 18th February, 1915,—Establishment of Ranks of Lieutenant-Commander, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander and Lieutenant-Commander R.C.N.V.R., in the Royal Canadian Navy. (*Sessional Papers; No. 43a.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence of the Imperial authorities on the subject of loans from the Imperial Treasury to the Canadian Government. (*Sessional Papers, No. 156.*)

On motion of Mr. Ames, seconded by Mr. Barnard,

Ordered, That Bill to incorporate Austral Insurance Company be withdrawn, and the fees paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Third Report of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The number of employees of the Intercolonial Railway who have been retired from the service, during the year 1914, under the provisions of the provident fund.
2. The number dismissed or retired from the service, during said year, without receiving any assistance from the provident fund.
3. The total amount paid to employees, under the provision of the provident fund, for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. What medical supplies or other materials have been purchased, since 1st August, 1914, by the Government, or any Department of the Government, from Mr. E. Powell, of Ottawa.
2. The quantities of goods purchased from him and the prices paid.
3. Whether the Government, or any Department of the Government, prepared a schedule of rates to show what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for such goods purchased.
4. If so, if a careful check was made to see that a fair and reasonable price was charged.
5. The total value of the goods delivered by Mr. Powell up to date.
6. The total value of the goods which have been ordered from Mr. Powell, but which to this date have not been delivered.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. Proulx,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. What medical supplies or other materials have been purchased, since 1st August, 1914, by the Government, or any Department of the Government, from Mr. S. J. Stevenson, or the Waverley Pharmacy.
2. The quantities of goods purchased from him and the prices paid.
3. Whether the Government, or any Department of the Government, prepared a schedule of rates to show what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for such goods purchased.
4. If so, if a careful check was made to see that a fair and reasonable price was charged.
5. The total value of the goods delivered by Mr. Stevenson, or Waverley Pharmacy, up to date.
6. The total value of the goods which have been ordered from Mr. S. J. Stevenson, or Waverley Pharmacy, but which to this date have not been delivered.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Warnock,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. What medical supplies or other materials have been purchased, since 1st August, 1914, by the Government, or by any Department of the Government, from Mr. W. B. McDonald, of Ottawa.

2. The quantities of goods purchased from him and the prices paid.

3. Whether the Government, or any Department of the Government, prepared a schedule of rates to show what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for such goods purchased.

4. If so, if a careful check was made to see that a fair and reasonable price was charged.

5. The total value of the goods delivered by Mr. McDonald up to date.

6. The total value of the goods which have been ordered from Mr. McDonald, but which to this date have not been delivered.

On motion of Mr. Kyte, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. What medical supplies or other materials have been purchased, since 1st August, 1914, by the Government, or any Department of the Government, from Mr. T. A. Brownlee, of Ottawa.

2. The quantities of goods purchased from him and the prices paid.

3. Whether the Government, or any Department of the Government, prepared a schedule of rates to show what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for such goods purchased.

4. If so, if a careful check was made to see that a fair and reasonable price was charged.

5. The total value of the goods delivered up to date.

6. The total value of the goods which have been ordered from Mr. T. A. Brownlee, but which to this date have not been delivered.

On motion of Mr. Carvell, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The number of nurses who have been sent to the front by the Government, to aid in the work of caring for the sick and wounded soldiers.

2. Their names.

3. Whether all were graduate nurses.

4. If so, from what hospital each one graduated.

5. Whether all the nurses who have been sent to the front passed the special military training course, for which provision is made by the Department of Militia.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, petitions, contracts, tenders and other papers and documents between 1st January, 1914, and the present date, relating to the letting or the renewal of contracts for carrying His Majesty's Mails, in localities situated either wholly or partly in Guysborough County.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents, relative to the dismissal and investigation of John J. McDonald, at North Sydney, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and reports of the investigation held by H. B. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents, relative to the dismissal of Captain John Arsenault, at Sydney Mines, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and a detailed statement of the expense in connection with said investigation.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents, relative to the dismissal of Frank Dunlop, of Graves Point, at Sydney Mines, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and the expenses of such investigation in detail.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents, relative to the dismissal of Joseph Day, at Little Bras D'Or, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and reports of the investigation held by H. B. Duchemin, in regard to same, with a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska), seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents, correspondence, recommendations, notarial deeds, etc., connected with the purchase of land for the erection of a drill hall at Montmagny, P.Q.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska), seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents, investigations, reports, correspondence, etc., relating to the burning of certain buildings belonging to the Trois Pistoles Pulp & Lumber Company and to André Leblond, near Tobin station, on the Intercolonial Railway.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Maclean (Halifax),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House a copy of all Orders in Council, issued since 11th October, 1911, appointing Commissioners to investigate partisanship, and also, appointing all Royal or other Commissions, respectively.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Pugsley, seconded by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, correspondence, etc., relating to the appointment of William Gore Foster, of Dartmouth, N.S., to the position of Inspector of Indian Reserves.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. German,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the report of Dr. William Wakeham, on the extent of the losses sustained in the Baie des Chaleurs and Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the storm of 5th June, 1914, together with a statement showing the number of claims received and those entertained, with names of claimants and their residence, and the amounts paid to each, together with a copy of other documents bearing on this question.

Mr. Kyte, from his place in the House, asked leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be "The unsatisfactory condition of the postal service in Nova Scotia."

He then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to Mr. Speaker, who, having read it to the House, put the question: Has the Member leave to proceed.

No objection being taken;

Mr. Speaker accordingly called upon the Member to propose his motion.

Mr. Kyte then moved, seconded by Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish),

That the House do now adjourn;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the Question being put on the Motion; It passed in the Negative.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Ball, seconded by Mr. Boulay, adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before Twelve of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 12th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to construct and operate a branch line in the Province of Alberta, and for other purposes.

Mr. Ames, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill to incorporate Colonial Bank (Canada), and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also considered Bill to incorporate The General Trust Company of Canada, and have agreed to report the same with amendments.

With reference to the last mentioned Bill, Your Committee recommend that the title thereof be changed to "An Act to incorporate Alberta Permanent Trust Company."

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20b.*)

And also, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal period from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20.*)

Mr. Speaker laid on the Table,—Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 18.*)

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, letters and telegrams, relating to the appointment of H. W. Ingraham, as Assistant Registrar of Alien Enemies, at Sydney, N.S., and to his dismissal from the said office. (*Sessional Papers, No. 157.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, relating to the purchase of, and payment by, the Government for two Submarines authorized by Order in Council, dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also, of all reports received by the Government or any Department thereof referring to said Submarines. (*Sessional Papers, No. 158.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, letters and all other documents, in any way referring to the dismissal of Mr. Mallet, Captain of the life boat in the life saving station at Cheticamp, and the appointment of his successor. (*Sessional Papers, No. 159.*)

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 11th April, 1914, and 10th December, 1914, in accordance with provisions of Sub-section (b) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands, within the 40-mile Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia. (*Sessional Papers, No. 128b.*)

Also,—Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 24th January, 1914, and 6th February, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908. (*Sessional Papers, No. 128a.*)

And also,—Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 16th May, 1914, and 25th July, 1914, in accordance with the provisions of "The Forest Reserves and Park Act," Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. (*Sessional Papers, No. 127.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers and other documents, relating to the discharge of Dr. John McKenzie, as Medical Doctor to the Indians of Pictou County, and to the appointment of Dr. Keith as his successor. (*Sessional Papers, No. 160.*)

Also, presented,—Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all Departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.

2. How many have resigned.

3. How many have deserted the service.

4. How many deserters have been punished.

5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government, during the same period. (*Sessional Papers, No. 85c.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, instructions, reports and other documents, relating to an application by Udo F. Schrader for a grazing lease in townships 40 and 41, range 7, west of the 3rd Meridian, Province of Saskatchewan. (*Sessional Papers, No. 161.*)

On motion of Mr. Middlebro, seconded by Sir James Aikins,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Third Report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the Enquiry respecting boots, supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence.

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That Sessional Papers numbered 122, of the present Session of Parliament, and all other papers in relation thereto, being copies of correspondence between the Auditor General and the Department of Militia and other Departments of Government, laid upon the Table of the House, in respect to expenditures under the War Appropriations Act, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Ordered, That the Return respecting the purchase of two Submarines, brought down and laid upon the Table of the House this day by the Minister of Naval Defence, be printed forthwith, and that Rule 74 be suspended for that purpose.

The House according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing;

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

Mr. Marshall moved, seconded by Mr. White (Renfrew), That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109.)

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole, the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company.

Bill to incorporate Entwistle and Alberta Southern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Western Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Bank of Alberta.

Bill respecting The Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bills, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. White (Renfrew), seconded by Mr. Middlebro,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Stewart (Hamilton), seconded by Mr. Middlebro,

Ordered, That Bill to incorporate Entwistle and Alberta Southern Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Lancaster,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Middlebro, seconded by Mr. Stewart (Hamilton),

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Canadian Western Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Lancaster,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Neely, seconded by Mr. Ross,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Bank of Alberta, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Middlebro, seconded by Mr. Stewart (Hamilton),

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Stewart (Hamilton), seconded by Mr. Middlebro,

Ordered, That the Bill respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting The Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer), adjourned.

And then, The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before Twelve of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 15th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Robidoux,—The Petition of The Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company.

By Mr. Clark (Red Deer),—The Petition of Alice Beckett, of the City of Medicine Hat, the lawful wife of William Beckett, bank messenger, of the City of Calgary, both of the Province of Alberta.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a Return showing the names of all applicants for Fenian Raid Bounty in the County of Pictou who have not yet been paid their bounty. (*Sessional Papers, No. 162.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From whom food for men and horses, and all other supplies and equipment for the Field Battery now being trained at Lethbridge, is bought.
2. If by tender, the date tenders were called for.
3. When tenders were opened and contracts awarded.
4. The names and post office addresses of all parties who submitted tenders.
5. The successful tenderers, and the price in each case. (*Sessional Papers, No. 163.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 19th February, 1915, showing the names and addresses of all persons in the County of Pictou who have been paid the Fenian Raid Bounty, and of all persons in said County who have made application for said bounty, and who have not yet received it. (*Sessional Papers, No. 162a.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, in accordance with Section 47, Chapter 43, 9-10 Edward VII,—Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 476, dated 6th March, 1915,—Regulations concerning the classification of Engineer Officers. (*Sessional Papers, No. 43b.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by, the Government for two Submarines, authorized by Order in Council, dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also, of all reports received by the Government or any Department thereof referring to said Submarines. (*Sessional Papers, No. 158a.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, reports, recommendations, letters, telegrams and correspondence, relating to the dredging of Antigonish Harbour and the opening or improving of the entrance thereto, received by the Government, or any department thereof, since the 1st January, 1912, and not already included in the Return presented the 30th of April, 1914, in obedience to the Order of the House passed the 16th March, previously. (*Sessional Papers, No. 164.*)

On motion of Mr. Northrup, seconded by Mr. Carroll,

Ordered, That that portion of the Seventh Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, reporting the preamble of Bill No. 55, An Act to incorporate Vancouver Terminal Railway Company, as not proven, be referred back to the said Committee for further consideration.

Mr. Blain moved, seconded by Mr. Marshall,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109.)

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill to incorporate Colonial Bank (Canada).

Bill to incorporate The General Trust Company of Canada.—(Title changed to "An Act to incorporate Alberta Permanent Trust Company"), and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bills, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Morphy, seconded by Mr. Blain,

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate Colonial Bank (Canada), be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish),

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate The General Trust Company of Canada.—(Title changed to "An Act to incorporate Alberta Permanent Trust Company"), be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Knowles,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The total amount already paid by the Government for relief to the settlers in the Medicine Hat constituency.
2. The total amount of the outstanding accounts.
3. The unpaid accounts amongst the merchants of Medicine Hat city, and the name of the merchant in each case.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Graham,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the claim of Captain Stephen Paul, owner of the steamer *Rhoda*, for the destruction of his ship, as a wreck-age, by the Department of Marine, and of all correspondence with regard to the same.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return, showing the itemized disbursements of Ward Fisher, Inspector of Fisheries, of Shelburne, N.S., for the year 1912, amounting to \$388.40, and the year 1913, amounting to \$1,009.84.

On motion of Mr. Kay, seconded by Mr. Law,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of the persons who bought the horses which were sold by auction at Valcartier camp, giving the price paid for each horse.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Regina), seconded by Mr. Carroll,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence passing between any Department of the Government and any official of the Government, or any other person, with respect to the placing of settlers on homesteads in the Duck Mountains Timber Reserve, and also, of the evidence taken by Inspector Cuttle of the Department of the Interior, in an investigation held by the said Inspector with respect to the granting of entries for homesteads on the said timber reserve.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Regina), seconded by Mr. Carroll,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, correspondence and the documents passing between any Department of the Government and any official of the Government, or any other person, concerning the issue of certain half breed scrip to James Sabiston, George Sabiston, Sr., George Sabiston, Jr., William Sabiston and Colin Sabiston.

The House according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY, 16th March, 1915.

And the Debate still continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Stanfield, seconded by Mr. Ames, adjourned.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill to amend The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

Bill to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act.

Bill respecting The Alberta Central Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Athabasca and Grande Prairie Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company.

Bill respecting The British Columbia and White River Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Essex Terminal Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

Bill respecting The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.

Bill respecting The James Bay and Eastern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company; and

Bill respecting The Southern Central Pacific Railway Company.

And then The House having continued to sit till five minutes before Three of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 16th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar),—The Petition of The Grain Growers Grain Company, Limited.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time to commence the construction and completion of the lines of railway it was authorized to construct under the Statutes of 1910, 1913.

Of Alice Beckett, of the City of Medicine Hat, the lawful wife of William Beckett, bank messenger, of the City of Calgary, both of the Province of Alberta; praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with the said William Beckett, her husband, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting The Kettle Valley Railway Company, and to ratify and confirm an agreement with The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company, and have agreed to report the same with amendments.

Your Committee have also considered Bill No. 3, An Act to amend The Railway Act, and have agreed to recommend that the same be withdrawn.

The promoters of Bill to ratify and confirm a certain agreement between The Canadian Northern Railway Company and The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, having signified their intention of not proceeding further with this measure during the present Session, Your Committee recommend that the said Bill be withdrawn, and that the fees paid thereon be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, in pursuance of Section 88 of the Exchequer Court Act, (Revised Statutes 1906, Chapter 140), General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada made on the 15th February, 1915. (*Sessional Papers, No. 54.a*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers and documents, relating to the dismissal of the following officers in Shelburne County, N.S.: Wm. L. Smith, Lightkeeper, Baccaro, N.S.; J. A. Arechia, Harbour Master, Lower Wood Harbour, and J. C. Morrison, Harbour Master, Shelburne, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 139.a*)

Also, laid on the Table of the House,—Copy of Order in Council, dated 9th March, 1915, restricting the transfer of British Ships. (*Sessional Papers, No. 165.*)

And also, laid on the Table of the House,—Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate and report upon the water levels of the River St. Lawrence, at and below Montreal, together with a brief summary prepared by the Chief Hydrographer of the Survey. (*Sessional Papers, No. 166.*)

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Maclean (York),

Ordered, That the Bill No. 3, An Act to amend the Railway Act, be withdrawn, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Eighth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Maclean (York),

Ordered, That Bill No. 14, An Act to ratify and confirm a certain agreement between The Canadian Northern Railway Company and The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, be withdrawn, and the fees paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Eighth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Leeds): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in amendment thereto,—That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but that it be resolved:—

“That this House is ready to provide for the exigencies of the present situation, and to vote all necessary ways and means to that end, but it regrets that in the measure under consideration duties are imposed which must be oppressive upon the people, whilst yielding little or no revenue; and that the said measure is particularly objectionable in the fact that instead of favouring, it is placing extra barriers against Great Britain’s trade with Canada, at a moment when the Mother Country is under a war strain unparalleled in history.”

And the Debate continuing;

And The House, having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, 17th March, 1915.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Bickerdike,	Demers,	Laurier	Papineau,
Boivin,	Devlin,	(Sir Wilfrid),	Proulx,
Bourassa,	Ethier,	Law,	Pugsley,
Boyer,	Gauthier	Macdonald,	Reid
Brouillard,	(St. Hyacinthe),	Maclean (Halifax),	(Restigouche),
Buchanan,	Gauvreau,	MacNutt,	Robb,
Bureau,	German,	McKenzie,	Ross,
Cardin,	Graham,	Marcile (Bagot),	Seguin,
Carroll,	Hughes	Martin (Montreal,	Sinclair,
Cash,	(Kings, P.E.I.),	Ste. Mary’s),	Thomson
Champagne,	Kyte,	Martin (Regina),	(Qu’Appelle),
Chisholm,	Lafortune,	Michaud,	Tobin,
(Antigonish),	Lanctôt,	Molloy,	Truax,
Clark (Red Deer),	Lapointe	Murphy,	Turgeon,
Copp,	(Kamouraska),	Nesbitt,	Verville,
Cruise,	Lapointe (Montreal,	Neely,	Warnock, and
Deslisle,	St. James),	Pacaud,	White (Victoria,
			Alta),—59.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Achim,	Cochrane,	Kemp,	Rochon,
Ames,	Coderre,	Lavallée,	Rogers,
Armstrong	Cromwell,	L'Espérance,	Schaffner,
(Lambton),	Davidson,	Lewis,	Scott,
Armstrong	Descarries,	Macdonell,	Sévigny,
(York, O.),	Doherty,	Maclean (York, O.),	Sexsmith,
Arthurs,	Donaldson,	McCurdy,	Sharpe (Lisgar),
Ball,	Edwards,	McLean	Sharpe (Ontario),
Barrette,	Elliot,	(Queens, P.E.I.),	Shepherd,
Bellemare,	Fisher,	Marshall,	Smith,
(Calgary),	Forget	Meighen,	Smyth,
Bennett	(Sir Rodolphe),	Merner,	Steele,
(Simcoe),	Foster	Middlebro,	Stevens,
Best,	(Kings, N.S.),	Mondou,	Stewart
Blain,	Frapp,	Morphy,	(Hamilton),
Blondin,	Garland,	Morrison,	Stewart
Borden	Gauthier (Gaspé),	Munson,	(Lunenburg),
(Sir Robert),	Girard,	Nicholson,	Taylor,
Boulay,	Glass,	Nickle,	Hompson
Bowman,	Gray,	Northup,	(Yukon),
Boyce,	Green,	Osler	Thornton,
Brabazon,	Guilbault,	(Sir Edmund),	Walker,
Bradbury,	Hann,	Paquet,	Wallace,
Broder,	Hart,	Paul,	Webster,
Burnham,	Hazen,	Rainville,	Weichel,
Clark (Bruce),	Henderson,	Reid	White (Leeds),
Clarke	Hepburn,	(Grenville),	White (Renferw),
(Wellington),	Hicks	Rhodes,	Wilcox, and
	(Victoria, O.),	Rochoux,	Wright—104.
	Jameson,	Roche,	

Not passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Ewart New"; and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Suzette Baxter Douglas."

Also, a Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions of William Ewart New, and of Helene Suzette Baxter Douglas, respectively; praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that they be returned to the Senate.

And also, a Message agreeing to the Bill respecting The Ottawa and New York Railway Company, with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour before Four of the Clock on Wednesday morning adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 17th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Thoburn,—The Petition of Thomas Smith and others, of the City of Ottawa, and other places, Members of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:

Of the Grain Growers' Grain Company; praying for certain amendments of their Act of Incorporation, and for other purposes.

Mr. Doherty, from the Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon amendments to the Criminal Code, which have been or may be suggested at the present Session of Parliament, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee which is as follows:—

Your Committee have agreed to report a Bill to amend the Criminal Code, which includes, with amendments, a consolidation of Bills Nos. 19 and 40, which were referred to your Committee.

Mr. Morphy, for Mr. Middlebro, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the evidence being taken in connection with Sessional Paper No. 122, of the present Session of Parliament, being correspondence between the Auditor General and the Militia Department, respecting expenditure under the War Appropriation Act, be printed from day to day, and that Rule 74, relating thereto, be suspended.

On motion of Mr. Middlebro, seconded by Mr. Morphy,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Ewart New," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Merner,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Suzette Baxter Douglas," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20b.*)

And also, laid before the House by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20d.*)

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska), seconded by Mr. Lanctôt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all reports, correspondence and other communications between the Department of Customs and Auguste Desjardins, of St. Denis de Kamouraska, since his appointment as a preventive officer of that Department.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska), seconded by Mr. Lanctôt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all reports, correspondence and other communications between the Department of Inland Revenue and P. Courcy, of St. Pacôme, since his appointment as preventive officer in the said Department.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska), seconded by Mr. Lanctôt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents, letters, messages, correspondence, petitions, recommendations, reports, etc., connected with the building of a station for the National Transcontinental Railway, at Armagh, County of Bellechasse, also, regarding the different changes that were made regarding the site of the said station, and of all documents connected with the purchase of the different properties which the Railway Department and the Transcontinental Commission acquired for purposes of the said station.

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, letters, documents, etc., between persons in the Province of Nova Scotia and the Department of Trade and Commerce, since 1st August last, with regard to Atlantic Ocean Freight Rates on subsidized steamers or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), seconded by Mr. Carvell,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying his Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, correspondence, letters, Orders in Council, agreements, etc., in reference to the leasing or transfer of the Windsor Branch of the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Pugsley, seconded by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence between the Chinese Consulate at Vancouver, B.C., and the Minister of the Interior, regarding recent Chinese arrivals in this country being allowed a refund of the Head Tax on their leaving British Columbia to return to their homes in China.

On motion of Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.), seconded by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence and reports relating to the purchase of 25,000 shovels of special pattern, mentioned in Order in Council P.C. 2302, dated 4th September, 1914, on page 38 of memoranda respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence, and also, relating to any further purchases of such shovels.

On motion of Mr. Turgeon, seconded by Mr. Cash,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the pay-sheet for the month of October, 1914, in connection with repairs to the breakwater at Shippigan Gully, Gloucester County, N.B.

Mr. White (Leeds) moved, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,
That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.
And the Question being put on the said motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.
The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend Schedule A of The Customs Tariff, 1907, and to strike thereout tariff item 329 and the enumeration of goods set opposite said item, and to provide that the following items, enumerations and rates of duties, if any, be inserted in said Schedule A:—

Tariff Items.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General. Tariff.
90a. Wild edible berries, n.o.p.	Free.	Free.	Free.
118a. Squid	Free.	Free.	Free.
209b. Nicotine sulphate	Free.	Free.	Free.
329. Ores of metals, n.o.p.	Free.	Free.	Free.
329a. Iron ore per ton.	6 cents.	8 cents.	8 cents.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907, by providing that:

(1) There shall, in addition to the duties of Customs otherwise established by Schedule A to The Customs Tariff, 1907, and Orders in Council amending Schedule A, be levied, collected and paid upon all goods enumerated, or referred to as not enumerated, in Schedule A, except as hereinafter provided, when imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, the several rates of duties of Customs herein specified:

British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.

(2) There shall be levied, collected and paid upon all goods enumerated as being free of duty in Schedule A and in Orders in Council amending Schedule A, except as hereinafter provided, when imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, the several rates of duties of Customs herein specified:

British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.

Provided, however, that the following goods shall be exempt from the foregoing provisions:

- (a) goods admitted into Canada free of Customs duty under the provisions of Sections 8 and 9 of The Customs Tariff, 1907;
- (b) goods enumerated in Schedule C of The French Convention Act, 1908;
- (c) goods imported to be used in the manufacture of mowing machines, harvesters, self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, and complete parts thereof, under regulations by the Minister of Customs;
- (d) goods imported to be used in the manufacture of binder twine for harvest binders, under regulations by the Minister of Customs;
- (e) articles imported to be used in the manufacture of goods enumerated in Tariff Item 682 in Schedule A, under regulations by the Minister of Customs;
- (f) anthracite coal and anthracite coal dust;
- (g) bacteriological products or serum for subcutaneous injection;
- (h) vaccine and ivory vaccine points;
- (i) pressed felt, elastic webbing and hollow blocks of wood imported to be used in the manufacture of artificial limbs;

(j) steel imported to be used in manufacturing rough unfinished parts of rifles, when such parts are to be used in rifles to be made for the Government of Canada;

(k) fabrics of which silk is the component material of chief value imported to be used in the manufacture of neckties;

(l) silk in the gum or spun silk imported to be used in the manufacture of woven labels;

(m) manuscripts;

(n) bananas;

(o) acid phosphate of lime, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate and sulphate of potash, imported to be used for fertilizing purposes;

(p) cotton seed cake and cotton seed cake meal;

(q) goods enumerated in the following Tariff Items in Schedule A: 1, 2, 3, 19, 20, 20a, 21, 22, 23, 25a, 26, 27, 28, 28a, 29, 29a, 39b, 40, 45, 55, 60, 61, 66, 77a, 90a, 101a, 118a, 129, 132, 134, 135, 142, 143, 144, 145, 153, 164, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178a, 180a, 184, 196, 201, 209b, 329, 329a, 348a, 352a, 359, 360, 363, 369, 373, 441, 443, 445, 445a, 446a, 464, 466, 466a, 470, 483, 544, 544a, 576, 595, 596, 662, 663, 676, 682, 688, 689, 689a, 690, 690a, 691, 692, 692a, 693, 694, 695a, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708 and 709.

Provided, also, that excise duties shall be disregarded in estimating the market value of goods for the purposes of this amendment of The Customs Tariff, 1907.

Provided, further, that the duties of Customs collected and paid under the provisions of this Section shall not be subject to drawback under Schedule B.

3. Resolved, That any enactment founded on the foregoing resolutions shall be deemed to have come into force on the twelfth day of February, 1915, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the foregoing resolutions, imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have also applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny, also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till fifteen minutes before Ten of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 18th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Sir James Aikins,—The Petition of The Western Canada Accident and Guarantee Insurance Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of Thomas Smith and others, of the City of Ottawa, and other places, members of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada; praying the House that an Act may be passed providing for the calling of a convention of the Members of the C. M. B. A.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

In obedience to the Order of the House of 15th March, 1915, your Committee have further considered Bill to incorporate Vancouver Terminal Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same with amendments, and recommend that the title thereof be “An Act to incorporate Fraser Valley Terminal Railway Company.”

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill No. 30, An Act to amend the Railway Act, and have agreed to recommend that the said Bill be withdrawn.

The Promoters of Bill to ratify and confirm a certain agreement made between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, respecting terminals at North Toronto, having signified their intention of not proceeding further with this measure during the present Session; Your Committee recommend that the said Bill be withdrawn, and the fee paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill respecting certain patents of The Lohmann Company, and have agreed to report the same with amendments; Your Committee have also amended the Preamble of this Bill so as to more clearly set forth the facts upon which the Bill is based.

Your Committee have also considered the two following Bills, and have agreed to report the Preambles thereof *not proven*, for the reason that in their opinion, it is not in the Public interests that either of the Bills should be passed; and Your Committee recommend that the fees and charges, less the cost of printing and translation in each case, be refunded on the said Bills, viz.:—

Bill respecting the Niagara-Welland Power Company; and

Bill respecting a certain patent of the Mills Equipment Company, Limited.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Reid (Grenville), be substituted for that of Mr. Baker on the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents, relating to the mail contract between Chance Harbour and Trenton, Pictou County, in regard to the existing contract. (*Sessional Papers, No. 167.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents, relating to the awarding of the mail contract at Maria Capes, Bonaventure County, in 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 168.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all tenders, letters and telegrams, including first and second call for tenders, for rural mail delivery in the Township of Dundee, County of Huntingdon. (*Sessional Papers, No. 169.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and correspondence regarding a proposed daily mail service between Lower South River and South Side Harbour, Antigonish County, and improved postal accommodation for the residents of the last named district. (*Sessional Papers, No. 170.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, recommendations, petitions and other papers received by the Post Office Department, since 1st January, 1914, relating to the contract for carrying the mails between Guysborough and Canso, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 171.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, showing:—

1. The total number of employees, both permanent and temporary, at the following post offices: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Vancouver.

2. The total amount of salaries paid in each case.

3. The total number of employees, and the amount of salaries paid in the above offices on the 1st of October, 1911. (*Sessional Papers, No. 172.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds, in any way referring to a proposed change in the mail route from Inverness railway station to Margaree Harbour. (*Sessional Papers, No. 173.*)

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or individuals the Government, or any Department thereof, has ordered soldiers' uniforms, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many Oliver equipments have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many of these uniforms each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these uniforms. (*Sessional Papers, No. 174.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or individuals the Government, or any Department thereof, has ordered Oliver equipments, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many Oliver equipments have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these Oliver equipments. (*Sessional Papers, No. 175.*)

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, etc., relating to the appointment of William Gore Foster, of Dartmouth, N.S., to the position of Inspector of Indian Reserves. (*Sessional Papers, No. 176.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, leases, and other documents, relating to the cutting of lumber by Mr. B. F. Smith, and others, from the so-called Tobique Indian Reserve in the Province of New Brunswick, since the twelfth day of March, A.D. 1914, and also, of all agreements, offers and promises made either by the said B. F. Smith or the Department of Indian Affairs, with reference to the sale or disposal of any of the said Tobique Indian Reserve, since the said date, or any logs or lumber cut thereon.

2. Also a statement of all lumber cut by the said B. F. Smith from the said Reserve, the rates of stumpage charged, and the amounts actually paid thereon, from the first day of January, 1912, down to the date hereof. (*Sessional Papers, No. 177.*)

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Masonville, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911.

2. The names of these officers.

3. The salary each one received.

4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port.

5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Masonville at the present time.

6. The names of these officers.

7. The salary each one receives.

8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. (*Sessional Papers, No. 178.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Abercorn, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911.

2. The names of these officers.

3. The salary each one received.

4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port.

5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Abercorn at the present time.

6. The names of these officers.

7. The salary each one receives.

8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. (*Sessional Papers, No. 180.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Highwater, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911.

2. The names of these officers.

3. The salary each one received.

4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port.

5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Highwater at the present time.

6. The names of these officers.

7. The salary each one receives.

8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. (*Sessional Papers, No. 179.*)

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, communications and other documents, relating to or bearing upon, the dismissal of Leonard Hutchinson, Chief Keeper at Dorchester Penitentiary. (*Sessional Papers, No. 181.*)

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers generally concerning the proposed construction of a bridge to connect Isle Perrot with the mainland at Vaudreuil. (*Sessional Papers, No. 182a.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, showing:—

1. What properties have been acquired by the Government in the City of Regina, since 21st September, 1911.

2. The descriptions of such properties by metes and bounds.

3. For what purposes such properties were acquired.

4. From whom such properties were purchased.

5. The total price and the price per foot paid for each property.

6. If any such property was acquired by expropriation, what tribunal determined the price to be paid for any property so expropriated.

7. The dates on which any such properties were acquired. (*Sessional Papers, No. 183.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers generally concerning the proposed construction of a bridge between the Island of Montreal and the Mainland at Vaudreuil. (*Sessional Papers, No. 182.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda, pay-lists, recommendations and any other documents whatsoever, in any wise appertaining to the construction of a wharf at Lower Burlington, in the County of Hants. (*Sessional Papers, No. 184.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of pay-rolls and all correspondence and vouchers, in connection with the repairs to Jordan breakwater, Shelburne County, for which Leander McKenzie was contractor of works or foreman. (*Sessional Papers, No. 185.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and pay-rolls, in connection with repairs and extension of breakwater at Bluff Head, Yarmouth County, N.S., during year 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 186.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd February, 1915, showing, the amounts expended by the Public Works Department in the County of Inverness each year from 1896 down to 1915. (*Sessional Papers, No. 187.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and pay-sheets, in connection with the repairs and other work on the breakwater at Sandford, Yarmouth County, N.S., during the year 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 188.*)

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Henderson,

Ordered, That the Bill No. 30, An Act to amend The Railway Act, be withdrawn, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Ninth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. Morphy, seconded by Mr. Blain,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, recommending the printing from day to day of certain evidence and the suspension of Rule 74 in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), seconded by Mr. Blain,

Ordered, That in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Second Report of the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, the fees and charges, less the cost of printing and translation in each case, paid on the following Bills, be refunded, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Niagara-Welland Power Company; and

Bill respecting a certain patent of The Mills Equipment Company, Limited.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Blain,

Ordered, That Bill No. 68, An Act to ratify and confirm a certain agreement made between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, respecting terminals at North Toronto, be withdrawn, and the fees paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Ninth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. Gauthier (St. Hyacinthe), seconded by Mr. Lachance,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents, letters, messages, correspondence, petitions, recommendations, tenders, etc., for the purchase of clothing by the Militia Department from the 4th of August, 1914, to date.

On motion of Mr. Michaud, seconded by Mr. Kyte,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of all officials, assistants and clerks, employed in the Railway Offices at Moncton, N.B., and the salary paid to each; also, the names of officials formerly employed in said offices who have been retired on superannuation allowance, and the amount of retiring allowance being paid to each.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all petitions, telegrams, communications and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Mr. Hubert Paquin, Postmaster of St. Gilbert de Portneuf.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Resolved, That this House shall meet on Saturday, the 27th inst., and on all subsequent Saturdays until the end of the Session, the hours of sitting and the order of precedence for business to be the same as on Fridays; and that on and from Tuesday, the 23rd inst., and until the end of the Session the House shall meet each day at 11 o'clock in the morning, and that in addition to the usual intermission at 6 o'clock, P.M., there shall be an intermission from One to Three o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Gray, from his place in the House, asked leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be "The recent announcement in some of the States of the

United States of laws which deny to Canadian Citizens resident in those States the right of enforcing through the Courts of those States, their claims or contracts against persons and corporations in those States."

He then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to Mr. Speaker, who having read it to the House, put the question: Has the Member leave to proceed?

No objection being taken;

Mr. Speaker accordingly called upon the Member to propose his motion.

Mr. Gray then moved, seconded by Mr. Scott,

That the House do now adjourn;

And the Question being put; It passed in the Negative.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide:—

1. That each bank to which the Bank Act applies, exclusive of banks in the course of winding-up, shall pay for Consolidated Revenue Fund quarterly a tax equal to one-fourth of one per cent upon the average amount of the notes of the bank in circulation during the three months preceding, the greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during each of the three months being the basis of the average, provided, however, that where the greatest amount of notes in circulation exceeds the amount of the paid-up capital then an amount equal to the paid-up capital shall be the basis used in calculating the average;

2. That every loan and trust company incorporated under any legislative authority, including the banks subject to the Quebec Savings Banks Act, 1913, shall pay for Consolidated Revenue Fund a tax of one per cent upon the gross amount of

(a) interest, the property of the company, from loans and investments in Canada; and

(b) income, other than interest, on business transacted within Canada received by the company on and after the first day of January, 1915;

3. That every insurance company other than life and marine companies, fraternal benefit societies and purely mutual companies shall pay for Consolidated Revenue Fund a tax of one per cent upon the net premiums received by the company in Canada on and after the first day of January, 1915;

4. That every cable and telegraph company shall pay for Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum equal to one cent upon each despatch or message other than press despatches or messages originating at the offices of the company in Canada and transmitted thence over the company's lines for which a charge of fifteen cents or more was imposed, the company having the right to charge the one cent to and collect the same from the person paying or liable to pay the regular charges for the transmission of the despatch or message;

5. That every purchaser of

(a) a ticket or right entitling the purchaser to transportation over a railway to any place in or outside of Canada;

(b) a ticket or right entitling the purchaser to transportation by vessel between ports or places in Canada or from a port or place in Canada to a port or place in Newfoundland, the West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras or the United States;

(c) a ticket or right entitling the purchaser to transportation over a railway and by vessel to a port or place in Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies,

Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras or the United States, whether such transportation be by railway and vessel, or by vessel and railway, or by railway, vessel and railway;

shall, in addition to the regular charge for the ticket or right, pay to the person selling the ticket or right, for the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in respect of a ticket or right costing—

(i) over one dollar and not more than five dollars, five cents;

(ii) over five dollars—for each five dollars and in addition for any fractional part of five dollars, five cents;

6. That every purchaser of a berth in a sleeping car or seat in a parlour car shall, in addition to the regular charge for the berth or seat, pay to the person selling the berth or seat for the Consolidated Revenue Fund—

(a) ten cents in respect of each berth bought;

(b) five cents in respect of each seat bought;

7. That every purchaser of a ticket or right entitling the purchaser, either with or without intervening transportation, to transportation by vessel from a port or place either in or outside of Canada to a port or place outside of Canada other than in Newfoundland, the West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras or the United States shall, in addition to the regular charge for the ticket or right, pay in respect of the transportation by vessel to the person selling the ticket or right for the Consolidated Revenue Fund—

(a) the sum of one dollar if the amount chargeable for such transportation by vessel exceeds ten dollars;

(b) the sum of three dollars if the amount chargeable for such transportation by vessel exceeds forty dollars;

(c) the sum of five dollars if the amount chargeable for such transportation by vessel exceeds sixty-five dollars;

8. That no person shall issue a cheque payable at or by a bank unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp, or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die, a stamp of the value of two cents;

9. That no person shall transfer a bill of exchange or promissory note to a bank in such manner as to constitute the bank the holder thereof or deliver a bill of exchange or promissory note to a bank for collection unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp, or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die, a stamp of the value of two cents;

10. That no person shall sign a receipt for money paid to him by a bank chargeable against a deposit of money in the bank to his credit until he has affixed to the receipt an adhesive stamp, or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die, a stamp of the value of two cents;

11. That no cheque or other bill of exchange shall be issued or paid by a bank unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp, or impressed thereon by means of a die, a stamp of the value of two cents;

12. That every bank having in possession in Canada any promissory note, cheque or other bill of exchange made or drawn out of Canada on which a stamp has not been affixed or impressed shall, before payment or presentment for payment, if the same is payable in Canada, affix thereto an adhesive stamp of the value of two cents and the value of the stamp so affixed shall be payable to the bank by the person entitled to the proceeds of the note, cheque or bill;

13. That every express company carrying on business in Canada shall, before the issue of a money order or traveller's cheque, affix thereto a stamp of the value of two cents chargeable to the purchaser of the order or cheque or to the payee thereof;

14. That no money order or postal note shall be issued under the provisions of the Post Office Act until there is affixed thereto a postage stamp of the value of two cents and one cent respectively to be paid for by the purchaser of the order or postal note, and upon such stamp there may be printed or impressed the words "war tax";

15. That on every letter and post card for transmission by post a tax of one cent shall be levied and collected, such tax to be payable by affixing to the letter or card a postage stamp of that denomination, upon which there may be printed or impressed the words "war tax";

16. That every person selling to a consumer a bottle or package containing

(a) a proprietary or patent medicine,

(b) perfumery,

(c) wine, non-sparkling,

(d) champagne or sparkling wine,

shall affix to every such bottle or package a stamp of the value hereinafter set out:—

Article	Stamp of the value of
(a) A proprietary or patent medicine,	
(b) Perfumery,	
The retail price for each bottle or package thereof being—	
Twenty-five cents or less	One cent.
More than twenty-five cents—	
For each twenty-five cents and in addition for any fractional part of twenty-five cents . . .	One cent.
(c) Wine of the grape, non-sparkling, each bottle or package containing—	
One pint or less	Three cents.
One quart or less, but more than one pint	Five cents.
A quantity greater than one quart—	
For each quart and in addition for any fractional part of a quart	Five cents.
(d) Champagne or sparkling wine, each bottle or package containing—	
One-half pint or less	Thirteen cents.
One pint or less but more than one-half pint . . .	Twenty-five cents.
A quantity greater than one pint—	
For each pint and in addition for any fractional part of a pint	Twenty-five cents.

17. That the provisions of any Act founded on these Resolutions in so far as such provisions relate to wine, non-sparkling, champagne and sparkling wine, shall be deemed to have come into force on the twelfth day of February, 1915.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted The House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolutions adopted in Committee of Ways and Means, on the 17th instant, which are as follows:—

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend Schedule A of The Customs Tariff, 1907, and to strike thereout tariff item 329 and the enumeration of goods set opposite said item, and to provide that the following items, enumerations and rates of duties, if any, be inserted in said Schedule A:—

Tariff Items.	British Pre- ferential Tariff.	Inter- mediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
90a. Wild edible berries, n.o.p.	Free.	Free.	Free.
118a. Squid.	Free.	Free.	Free.
209b. Nicotine sulphate.	Free.	Free.	Free.
329. Ores of metals, n.o.p.	Free.	Free.	Free.
329a. Iron ore.per ton.	6 cents.	8 cents.	8 cents.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907, by providing that:

(1) There shall, in addition to the duties of Customs otherwise established by Schedule A to The Customs Tariff, 1907, and Orders in Council amending Schedule A, be levied, collected and paid upon all goods enumerated, or referred to as not enumerated, in Schedule A, except as hereinafter provided, when imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, the several rates of duties of Customs herein specified:

British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.

(2) There shall be levied, collected and paid upon all goods enumerated as being free of duty in Schedule A and in Orders in Council amending Schedule A, except as hereinafter provided, when imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, the several rates of duties of Customs herein specified:

British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.

Provided, however, that the following goods shall be exempt from the foregoing provisions:

(a) goods admitted into Canada free of Customs duty under the provisions of Sections 8 and 9 of The Customs Tariff, 1907;

(b) goods enumerated in Schedule C of The French Convention Act, 1908;

(c) goods imported to be used in the manufacture of mowing machines, harvesters, self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, and complete parts thereof, under regulations by the Minister of Customs;

(d) goods imported to be used in the manufacture of binder twine for harvest binders, under regulations by the Minister of Customs;

(e) articles imported to be used in the manufacture of goods enumerated in Tariff Item 682 in Schedule A, under regulations by the Minister of Customs;

(f) anthracite coal and anthracite coal dust;

(g) bacteriological products or serum for subcutaneous injection;

(h) vaccine and ivory vaccine points;

(i) pressed felt, elastic webbing and hollow blocks of wood imported to be used in the manufacture of artificial limbs;

(j) steel imported to be used in manufacturing rough unfinished parts of rifles, when such parts are to be used in rifles to be made for the Government of Canada;

(k) fabrics of which silk is the component material of chief value imported to be used in the manufacture of neckties;

(*l*) silk in the gum or spun silk imported to be used in the manufacture of woven labels;

(*m*) manuscripts;

(*n*) bananas;

(*o*) acid phosphate of lime, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate and sulphate of potash, imported to be used for fertilizing purposes;

(*p*) cotton seed cake and cotton seed cake meal;

(*q*) goods enumerated in the following Tariff Items in Schedule A: 1, 2, 3, 19, 20, 20a, 21, 22, 23, 25a, 26, 27, 28, 28a, 29, 29a, 39b, 40, 45, 55, 60, 61, 66, 77a, 90a, 101a, 118a, 129, 132, 134, 135, 142, 143, 144, 145, 153, 164, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178a, 180a, 184, 196, 201, 209b, 329, 329a, 348a, 352a, 359, 360, 363, 369, 373, 441, 443, 445, 445a, 446a, 464, 466, 466a, 470, 483, 544, 544a, 576, 595, 596, 662, 663, 676, 682, 688, 689, 689a, 690, 690a, 691, 692, 692a, 693, 694, 695a, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708 and 709.

Provided, also, that excise duties shall be disregarded in estimating the market value of goods for the purposes of this amendment of The Customs Tariff, 1907.

Provided, further, that the duties of Customs collected and paid under the provisions of this Section shall not be subject to drawback under Schedule B.

3. Resolved, That any enactment founded on the foregoing resolutions shall be deemed to have come into force on the twelfth day of February, 1915, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the foregoing resolutions, imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have also applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. White (Leeds) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. White (Leeds), have leave to bring in a Bill to supplement the Revenue required to meet War Expenditures.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend The Yukon Placer Mining Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill to amend The Criminal Code, (Consolidation of Bills Nos. 19 and 40), and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

And The House having continued to sit, in the Committee, till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning.

FRIDAY, 19th March, 1915.

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Patent Record, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till half-past Twelve of the Clock, on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 19th March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Western Canada Accident and Guarantee Insurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for a period of at least three years subsequent to the 5th day of June, A.D. 1915, within which they may obtain a license under the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1910, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Eleventh Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, has the honour to present the following as his Eleventh Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in each case, viz.:—

Of the Northwest Life Assurance Company, for an Act to extend the time for obtaining a license to commence business.

Of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, for an Act to enable them to construct a branch line of railway in the Province of Alberta.

Of the Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the construction of their lines of railway.

Of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of Cecil Howard Lambert, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Pearl Eva Lambert, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Alice Beckett, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Beckett, and that she be divorced from him.

Mr. Ames, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill respecting The Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada, and have agreed to report the same with amendments.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, Sixth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year ended 31st August, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 31.*)

Mr. White (Leeds), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table of the House,—Copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, relating to certain advances made to the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, respectively, together with copies of agreements made between the said companies and His Majesty. (*Sessional Papers, No. 190.*)

Ordered, That Mr. Proulx, have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Senate and House of Commons Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend The Bank Act.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend The Bank Act by permitting the chartered banks up to the 1st day of August, 1915, to lend money for the purchase of seed grain upon the security of the grain purchased, the crop to be grown therefrom, and the grain threshed from the crop, and that any Act founded on this Resolution be deemed to have come into force on the 15th day of March, 1915.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend The Bank Act by permitting the chartered banks up to the 1st day of August, 1915, to lend money for the purchase of seed grain upon the security of the grain purchased, the crop to be grown therefrom, and the grain threshed from the crop, and that any Act founded on this Resolution be deemed to have come into force on the 15th day of March, 1915.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. White (Leeds), have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Bank Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Doherty moved, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday next, to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend the Judges Act, chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1906.

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted The House, That His Royal Highness the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to authorize certain extensions of time to Insurance Companies.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that any insurance company whose power to apply for a license under the provisions of The Insurance Act, 1910, will expire before the end of the next Session of Parliament, may obtain an extension of such power until the end of the next Session of Parliament, by filing a notice in prescribed form with the Superintendent of Insurance, and paying a fee of one hundred dollars.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that any insurance company whose power to apply for a license under the provisions of The Insurance Act, 1910, will expire before the end of the next Session of Parliament, may obtain an extension of such power until the end of the next Session of Parliament, by filing a notice in prescribed form with the Superintendent of Insurance, and paying a fee of one hundred dollars.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Doherty, have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize certain extensions of time to Insurance Companies.

He accordingly presented said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House,

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, petitions and other documents relating to a mail contract with David D. Heard & Sons, between Whitby and Grand Trunk Railway station, or with one John Gimblet, Whitby. (*Sessional Papers, No. 189.*)

And also, Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all tenders received by the Post Office Department for the mail service between Caraque and Tracadie, Gloucester County, N.B., on the 15th day of January last, with the names of the tenderers, the respective amounts of the tenders, and the name of the new contractor. (*Sessional Papers, No. 191.*)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-two thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Governor General's Secretary's Office—Salaries, \$25,175; Contingencies, including allowance of \$600 to A. F. Sladen, \$66,900, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Privy Council Office—Salaries, including \$1,600 for Assistant French Translator, \$17,787.50; Contingencies, \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Royal Northwest Mounted Police—Salaries, \$20,150; Contingencies, \$1,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars be granted to His Majesty, for High Commissioner's Office, London—Salaries, \$18,100; Contingencies, \$32,588, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million four hundred and three thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Royal Northwest Mounted Police—Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan—Pay of force, \$761,834; Subsistence, forage, fuel and light, clothing, buildings, repairs and renewals, horses, dogs, arms and ammunition, medical stores, billeting, transport, water service, stationery, and contingencies, \$638,857; To compensate members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for injuries received while in the discharge of duty, \$3,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Mrs. William McDougall, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Mrs. Delaney, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen dollars and forty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions—Compensation to pensioners in lieu of lands, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Laura May Grundy, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Margaret Johnson Brooke, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions on account of the Fenian Raid, 1866-1870, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions—Annie Eva Emily and Arthur Stewart Mountford Brooke, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Mrs. Elizabeth Willmet, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension to J. B. Allan, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension to Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Government of the Northwest Territories—Salary of Mr. Frederick White, C.M.G., as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, \$1,000; Salary of L. du Plessis, as Secretary to the Commissioner, \$300; Salary of George D. Pope, as Accountant to the Commissioner, \$300; Schools, \$3,000; Relief to destitute, \$500; Maintenance of insane patients, \$900; Maintenance of prisoners, \$500; Miscellaneous expenses, \$1,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the expenses of the Acting High Commissioner, London, England, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—For supply of Canadian publications to Library of High Commissioner's Office, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for purchase of 600 copies of the Parliamentary Guide, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Special allowance to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, to cover expenses in connection with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Special allowance to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, to cover travelling and other expenses in connection with his services while acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the expenses of the Conservation Commission, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Annual contribution to the Canadian Law Library, London, England, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Consolidation and publication of Reports, Orders in Council and correspondence upon Provincial Legislation, since 1905, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Cost of proceedings before the International Joint Commission, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To assist in suppression of the White Slave traffic, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty; for Miscellaneous—Salaries and expenses of the Paris Agency, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Allowance to Mr. W. J. Stewart, Chief Hydrographer, for services performed under Order in Council of the 19th October, 1912, in relation to questions under consideration by the International Joint Commission, during the year 1915-1916, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Amount required to meet expenses of the Technical Board appointed to consider questions relating to the level of the Lake of the Woods, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to assist the Canadian Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to assist the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant in aid of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant towards the erection of a monument to Samuel de Champlain, at Orillia, Ontario—Revote of a lapsed amount, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—The Royal Society of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to the Victorian Order of Nurses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Contribution to aid in carrying on the work of the Astronomical Society of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the salary of a Private Secretary, S. Lelièvre, to the Speaker of the Senate, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant towards the erection of a monument at Lacolle Mill, Quebec, for the heroes of 1812-14, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Contribution to McGill University, towards the maintenance of a Regional Bureau for Canada, for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million and thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital—Marine Department—Ship Channel, River St. Lawrence, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Marine Department—To provide for construction and completion of dredging plant for River St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Father Point, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Marine Department—New ice-breaker for River St. Lawrence, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Marine Department—To provide for the construction of a specially designed steamer to be used exclusively for testing and sweeping River St. Lawrence Ship Channel, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Agencies, rents and contingencies, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

Mr. Stanfield moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109.)

And the Question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Kettle Valley Railway Company, and to ratify and confirm an agreement with The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company, and

Bill to incorporate Vancouver Terminal Railway Company. (Title changed to "An Act to incorporate Fraser Valley Terminal Railway Company"), and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bills, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

He also reported, That the Committee had considered Bill respecting certain patents of The Lohmann Company, and had made some progress thereon, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Stewart (Hamilton),

Ordered, That Bill to incorporate Vancouver Terminal Railway Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be "An Act to incorporate Fraser Valley Terminal Railway Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Taylor,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Kettle Valley Railway Company, and to ratify and confirm an agreement with The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be "An Act respecting The Kettle Valley Railway Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the following Bills from the Senate, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Ewart New;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Suzette Baxter Douglas," (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the Petitions on which the foregoing Bills are founded).

The said Bills were accordingly read a second time, and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Construction of lighthouses and aids to navigation, including apparatus, submarine signals, and providing suitable boats for carrying on construction work, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Signal Service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Administration of pilotage and maintenance and repairs to steamer *Eureka*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Maintenance and repairs to wharfs, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—To provide for breaking ice in Thunder Bay and Lake Superior and other points deemed advisable for the good of navigation, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Repairs to Maritime Road, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Amount required to pay \$300 per annum to the following retired pilots:—Louis R. Demers, Théodule Lachance, Charles Brown, Joseph Lapointe, Nestor Lachance, Paul Gobeil, Barthélemi Lachance, Alphonse Asselin, Charles Normand, Napoléon Rioux, Elzéar Desrochers, Hubert Raymond, Onésime Larochelle, Arbel Bernier, Laurent Godbout, Adeline Pouliot, Edmond Larochelle, L. E. Morin, A. T. Simard, Joseph Plante, Victor Vézina, J. G. Dupil, Raymond Baquet, Alfred Larochelle, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—To provide for telephones at different points throughout the Dominion, in connection with aids to navigation, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand six hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Amount required for construction of a steamer to replace the *Scout*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—New vessel to replace the *Maison-neuve*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Amount required to provide a vessel to replace the *Eureka*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Allowance to Harbour Master at Amherstburg for supervision of lights and buoys on St. Clair river, the Detroit river, and Lake Erie, and other service for season of navigation 1915, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Amount required to pay compassionate

allowance to the widow of Second Officer Lachance, of the C.G.S. *Montmagny*, who was lost on the occasion of the sinking of that vessel, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Scientific Institutions—Department of Marine and Fisheries—Meteorological Service, including Magnetic Observatory, grants of \$500 each to Kingston and Montreal Observatories; also, allowance of \$400 to L. F. Gorman, Observer at Ottawa, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Marine Hospitals, including grants to institutions assisting sailors, \$75,000; Wrecked and distressed seamen, \$3,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steamboat inspection, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Officers, including the expenses of the Fishery Advisory Board, and an allowance of \$300 to W. J. E. Casey, Secretary thereof, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Building fishways and clearing rivers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Legal and incidental expenses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Canadian Fisheries Museum, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Oyster culture, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

71. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To pay Customs Officers, for services in connection with issuing *modus vivendi* licenses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

72. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for the maintenance of a Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

73. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries Patrol Service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

74. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for an exhibit of fresh and cured food fish at the Toronto Annual Exhibition, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

75. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Salaries, building and maintenance of fish breeding establishments, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

76. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Inspection of canned and pickled fish, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

77. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for the building of Fisheries Patrol boats, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

78. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for a Fisheries Patrol steamer for Lake Winnipeg, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

79. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for the removal of obstructions in the Fraser River, British Columbia, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

80. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for an investigation into the fisheries of Hudson Bay, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

81. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To compensate Captain Peter Carlson for loss sustained owing to the seizure of his fishing vessel *Thelma*, the appeal against the conviction of the vessel having been allowed by the Supreme Court, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

82. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Marine Biological Board of Canada—To provide for the construction and maintenance of marine biological stations for investigations, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

83. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight million one hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Seed grain to settlers on patented and unpatented lands in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta—Further amount required, including Governor General's Warrants for \$3,640,007.20, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

84. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million two hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Amount required for relief other than seed grain to settlers on patented and unpatented lands in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta—Governor General's Warrants, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

85. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Relief of distressed Canadians in countries other than the United States—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill to amend The Independent Order of Foresters Consolidated Act.

Bill respecting The Title and Trust Company and to change its name to "Chartered Trust and Executor Company."

Bill respecting The Canada Preferred Insurance Company.

Bill respecting The Vancouver Life Insurance Company.

Bill to incorporate Marcell Trust Company; and

Bill No. 8, respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.

Also, a Message acquainting the House, That the Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters;" and

Bill No. 81, intituled: "An Act respecting the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company."

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting The Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then the House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 22nd March, 1915.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Morphy, for Mr. Middlebro, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that leave be granted to them to sit while the House is in Session.

On motion of Mr. Morphy, seconded by Mr. Marshall,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. The fractional areas of homestead lands or otherwise in the Province of Saskatchewan sold in the year 1914.

2. The name of the purchaser, and the price paid in each case. (*Sessional Papers, No. 192.*)

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Blain,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Morrison,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company," be now read the first time

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, showing, in reference to the answer to question No. 6 of 9th February, and answered 15th February as per page 161 unrevised *Hansard*, the cost of furnishing the Government offices in each of the said buildings. (*Sessional Papers, No. 193.*)

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, giving the names and post office addresses of all persons appointed to positions on the Prince Edward Railway, from the 1st of October, 1911, to the present time; with a description of the position to which each person was so appointed. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49a.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, showing the number of ships employed by the Railway Department, the number of men hired on vessels and on shore, and the amount expended for supplies, men and transportation, from 31st March, 1914, to 31st December, 1914, in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway expenditures. (*Sessional Papers, No. 148a.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, showing the amount of railway subsidies paid in the County of Inverness, since 1896, to date, and the dates on which such subsidies were paid. (*Sessional Papers, No. 194.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and other documents relating to the purchase or lease of the railway from New Glasgow to Thorburn, in the County of Pictou, known as the Vale Railway, from the Acadia Coal Company, since January, 1911, to date. (*Sessional Papers, No. 195.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, etc., in connection with the sale of the hay grown or the lease of certain tracts of land belonging to the Intercolonial Railway, upon which hay is grown, and which are contiguous to the properties of Charles Levoie, Cleophas Leclerc and Joseph Parent of the Parish of Bic, County of Rimouski. (*Sessional Papers, No. 196.*)

Also, presented, Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, showing:—

1. The inward tonnage freight, and also the outward tonnage freight, respectively, at Loggieville station of the Intercolonial Railway for each month of 1914, and also, for the month of January, 1915.

2. The inward tonnage freight, and the outward tonnage freight at Chatham station, on the Intercolonial Railway for each month of 1914, and also, for the month of January, 1915.

3. The inward tonnage freight, and the outward tonnage freight at Newcastle station of the Intercolonial Railway for each month of 1914, and also, for the month of January, 1915.

4. The local and through passenger traffic to and through each of the above stations, respectively, during each of the months above mentioned. (*Sessional Papers, No. 199.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, evidence taken at investigations, reports and all other documents relating to the suspension or other action in regard to the charge of drunkenness against Newton Hopper, conductor on the I.C.R., and to his subsequent reinstatement. (*Sessional Papers, No. 197.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other papers relating to the dismissal of Bruce Wiswell, as sectionman on the I.C.R. at Stellarton, Nova Scotia. (*Sessional Papers, No. 198.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence had by Margaret Lynch, or any person representing her, with reference to the expropriation of certain land belonging to the said Margaret Lynch in the City of Fredericton, Province of New Brunswick, by the Intercolonial Railway, and also, of all letters, telegrams and correspondence had with F. P. Gutelius or any other official of the Intercolonial Railway with reference thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 200.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all documents bearing on the payment made to C. R. Scoles, New Carlisle, Quebec, in July, 1914, of balance of subsidy voted to the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway on the recommendation of the Financial Comptroller. (*Sessional Papers, No. 201.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and reports relating to the purchase of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway, extending from Sackville to Cape Tormentine, County of Westmorland. (*Sessional Papers, No. 202.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of the tariff on flour shipments now in force on the Quebec, Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 203.*)

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration in Committee of the Whole, Bill respecting certain patents of The Lohmann Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Bennett (Simcoe) moved, seconded by Mr. Blain, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109.)

And the Question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole Bill respecting The Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Thoburn,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada, be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting The Ottawa and New York Railway Company, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 15.—For "ten" substitute "twenty-one."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House had agreed to their Amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 10.—After "Canada" insert "or in Chapter 121 of the Statutes of 1914, (First Session)."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Regina), seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The number of applications for seed grain received by the Government in each of the months: September, October, November and December, 1914, and January and February, 1915.

2. The number of bushels each of seed wheat, seed oats and seed barley applied for in each of the following periods:—1st September to 15th September, 1914; 15th September to 30th September, 1914; 1st October to 15th October, 1914; 15th October to 31st October, 1914; 1st November to 15th November, 1914; 15th November to 30th November, 1914; 1st December to 15th December, 1914; 15th December to 31st December, 1914; 1st January to 15th January, 1915; 15th January to 31st January, 1915; 1st February to 15th February, 1915; 15th February to 28th February, 1915.

3. The number of bushels each of seed wheat, seed oats and seed barley purchased by the Government in each of the above mentioned periods, and the average price paid in each period.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the petition addressed to the Post Office Department for the establishment of the Rural Mail Delivery Route in the County of Shefford, known as Warden No. 1, and of all letters, telegrams, reports and other communications connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. Carroll,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all pay-sheets, accounts, receipts, vouchers and correspondence in the Public Works Department, relating to the expenditures at Blue Rock, Antigonish County, during the calendar years 1913 and 1914.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish), seconded by Mr. Carroll,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and petitions received in the Post Office Department, in any way referring to the calling of tenders for the Antigonish-Sherbrooke mail service, which tenders were opened or due at the Post Office Department on the 11th December last; and of all representations or requests, recommending or suggesting that new tenders should be invited as was done early in February last.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Graham,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, papers, reports and other documents, relating to the survey of a new line of railway from Sunny Brae, County of Pictou, Eastward.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Graham,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, papers, reports and other documents, relating to the construction across Pictou Harbour of a new railway bridge on the Intercolonial Railway.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names and addresses of all persons who received bounty, under the provisions of the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act, in respect of services rendered in the County of Richmond, Nova Scotia; and the names and addresses of all whose claims for bounty have been rejected, and the reasons for rejecting the same.

On motion of Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Copp,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence and recommendations, relating to the dismissal of Alexander McRae, lightkeeper at Point Prim, County of Queens, Prince Edward Island, and of all correspondence and recommendations for the appointment of his successor.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Copp,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, despatches, correspondence, petitions, recommendations, tenders, etc., relating to the purchase of the land for the Quarantine de Lévis.

Mr. Roche moved, seconded by Mr. Crothers,

That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide for the purchase, sale and distribution, during the year 1915, among such farmers and settlers in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as apply for the same, of seed grain, fodder for animals, etc.

Mr. Roche, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Royal Highness the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

A Bill to amend The Criminal Code (Consolidation of Bills Nos. 19 and 40), was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Sir George Foster, for Mr. White (Leeds), moved, seconded by Mr. Doherty,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the Question being put on the said motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions—Atlantic Ocean—Steam service between Annapolis and London or Hull, England, or both, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for steam service between Canadian Atlantic ports and Australia and New Zealand, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and mail service between Canada and Great Britain, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Canada and Cuba, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service or services between Canada and Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, and sixty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Canada and the West Indies or South America, or both, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Canada and South Africa, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Liverpool, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Montreal, Quebec and Manchester, England, during the summer season, and between St. John, Halifax, and Manchester during the winter season, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winter steam service between St. John, Dublin and Belfast, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winter steam service between St. John and Glasgow, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winter steam service between St. John, Halifax and London, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John, Halifax, and London, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and nine dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Canada and Australia or New Zealand, or both, on Pacific Ocean, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-four cents be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Canada, China and Japan, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Victoria and San Francisco, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Vancouver and northern ports of British Columbia, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Baddeck and Iona, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's Wharf, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Froude's Point and Lockeport, N.S., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation in 1915, between Gaspé Basin and Dalhousie or Campbellton, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Grand Manan and the mainland, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax and Canso, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax and Newfoundland, via Cape Breton port, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax, Mahone Bay, Tanook Island and La Have River ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax and Spray Bay and ports in Cape Breton, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax and West Coast Cape Breton, calling at way ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax and Sherbrooke, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service, from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Kenora and Fort Francis, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service, from the opening to the closing of navigation, in 1915, between the mainland and the Magdalen Islands, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Mulgrave and Canso, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, calling at all intermediate points on the Miramichi River and Miramichi Bay, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Pelee Island and the mainland, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Petit de Grat and Intercolonial Railway terminus at Mulgrave, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service on the Petitecodiac River between Moncton and way ports, and a port or ports on the west coast of Cumberland County, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Pictou and Montague, calling at Murray Harbour and Georgetown, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Schooner service between Pictou, New Glasgow, Antigonish County ports and Mulgrave, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service, from the opening to the closing of navigation, in 1915, between Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service, from the opening to the closing of navigation, in 1915, between Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, Irish Cove and Marble Mountain and other ports on the Bras d'Or Lakes, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton and Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service, from the opening to the closing of navigation, in 1915, between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the year 1915, between Quebec and Harrington, calling at ports and places along the northern shore of the River St. Lawrence between such terminals, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Quebec and Gaspé Basin, touching at intermediate ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Quebec and ports on the north shore of the Isle of Orleans, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Rivière du Loup, Tadousac and other North Shore ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winter steam service between Rivière du Loup, Tadousac and other St. Lawrence ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winter steam service between St. Catharines Bay and Tadousac, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John and ports in Cumberland Basin, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John, N.B., and St. Andrews, N.B., calling at intermediate points, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John and Bridgetown, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John and Digby, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Steam service between St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville, viz., along the west coast of the Annapolis Basin, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John, N.B., and ports on the Bay of Fundy and Minas Basin, and Margaretsville, N.S., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service or services between St. John, Westport and Yarmouth and other way ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the year 1915, between St. Stephen, N.B., St. Croix River points, Deer Island, Campobello and the inner islands, Passamaquoddy Bay and L'Etete or Back Bay, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the season of 1915, between Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the season of 1915, between Sydney and Whycomagh, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from Sydney, N.S., around the East Coast of Cape Breton to Hastings and return to Sydney, via the Bras d'Or Lakes, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Expenses in connection with the supervision of subsidized steamship services, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Ontario—Relief, medical attendance and medicines, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Quebec—Relief, medical attendance and medicines, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Ontario and Quebec—General legal expenses, \$5,500; Repairs to roads and bridges and drainage, \$21,900; General expenses, \$51,075, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Nova Scotia—Salaries, \$6,200; Relief, \$8,000; To provide for encouragement of agriculture, \$1,000; Medical attendance and medicines, \$5,000; Miscellaneous and unforeseen, \$4,300; Repairs to roads and dyking, \$600; Rebuilding Indian Council House, Chapel Island, \$2,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—New Brunswick—Salaries, \$1,984; Relief, \$8,000; Medical attendance and medicines, \$4,000; Miscellaneous and unforeseen, \$850; Repairs to roads, \$450; To provide for encouragement of agriculture, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Prince Edward Island—Salaries, \$600; Relief and seed grain, \$1,125; Medical attendance and medicines, \$850; Miscellaneous, \$650, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

71. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories—Implements, tools, &c., \$11,893; Field and garden seeds, \$4,530; Live stock, \$4,835; Supplies for destitute, \$143,465; Hospital, medical attendance, medicines, &c., \$105,035; Triennial clothing, \$6,000; Surveys, \$11,000; Sioux, \$6,418; Grist and saw mills, \$1,049; General expenses, \$263,924, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

72. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—British Columbia—Salaries, \$47,840; Relief to destitute Indians, \$22,000; To encourage Indians in farming and fruit culture, \$4,950; Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines, \$43,200; Travelling expenses, \$20,000; Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen, \$16,400; Surveys, \$5,000; Cleansing Indian orchards, \$3,500; To provide for the expenses of the British Columbia Land Commission; including a payment of \$1,400 for the services of Dr. J. A. J. McKenna, as one of the Commissioners, \$41,400, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

73. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Yukon—Relief, medical attendance and medicines, \$11,000; Surveys, \$7,000; General expenses, \$4,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

74. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Education, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

75. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—General—Payments to Indians surrendering their lands, under provisions of Section 89 of the Indian Act which will afterwards be repaid from the avails of the land, \$25,000; Relief of destitute Indians in remote districts, \$60,000; To prevent spread of tuberculosis, \$10,000; Printing, stationery, etc., \$5,000; Grant to assist Indian Trust Fund Account 310, Suppression of Liquor, \$3,000; Surveys; Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces, \$3,000; To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of smallpox and other diseases, \$10,000; To provide an amount to pay agent's fees in connection with registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, \$1,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth.—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill respecting The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Toronto Eastern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate The Brulé, Grande Prairie and Peace River Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

Bill respecting Pacific, Peace River and Athabaska Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.

Bill respecting The Athabaska Northern Railway Company; and

Bill respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Also, a Message with the following Bills of their own, to which they desire the concurrence of this House, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the patent of The National Wood Distilling Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lottie Thorndike;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Ernest Birdsell."

Also, a Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions of Lottie Thorndike, and of Arthur Ernest Birdsell, respectively; praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that they be returned to the Senate.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company, with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting The Western Dominion Railway Company, with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Eleven of the Clock, P.M. adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Tuesday, 23rd March, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had directed the Clerk of the House to lay upon the Table his recommendation and the report of the Clerk in connection with the retirement of Mr. William C. Bowles, I.S.O., as Chief Clerk of Journals, Votes and Proceedings and Orders (English Section) of the House, and the promotion of Mr. Robert P. King to the vacancy thus created, as follows:—

To the Honourable the House of Commons:—

The resignation and application for superannuation, owing to ill health, of Mr. William C. Bowles, I.S.O., Chief of the Journals, Votes and Proceedings and Orders of the House (English Section) takes effect by its terms on the 31st instant.

The report of the Clerk of the House herewith submitted pays a just tribute to the well known ability and official character of Mr. Bowles in which I heartily concur.

Mr. Robert P. King who has been assistant in that office for nearly thirty years, and who is peculiarly well qualified for the work, has, as appears by the said report, duly received the Certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners as properly qualified for the grade assigned to the office, viz., Sub-division A of the First Division, and I recommend his promotion to that vacancy and grade, such promotion to take effect on the first day of April next.

T. S. SPROULE,

Speaker of the House of Commons.

House of Commons, 23rd March, 1915.

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

SIR,—I beg to report that the resignation and application for superannuation of William C. Bowles, I.S.O., Chief Clerk of Journals, Votes and Proceedings and Orders of the House of Commons (English Section) has created a vacancy in that position to which your Honour has promoted Mr. Robert P. King, Clerk of Votes and Proceedings.

Mr. Bowles has served the House of Commons nearly fifty years, during many of which he has acted as Chief of the above office in which his great ability, long official experience and remarkable industry were highly appreciated by yourself and by your predecessors in the Speakership as well as by all who came into official relations with him. His retirement, owing to ill health, is much regretted.

Mr. King has served in the same office as assistant to Mr. Bowles for nearly thirty years and he is peculiarly well qualified for the position.

The grade assigned to the office in the organization of the House is that of Sub-division A of the First Division. I have received and placed on file the certificate of qualification for the above grade required by the Civil Service Act, issued to Mr. King by the Civil Service Commission.

As Mr. Bowles' resignation takes effect on the 31st day of March, it is desirable that Mr. King's promotion take effect on the following day at the minimum salary assigned by the Act to Sub-division A of the First Division.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

23rd March, 1915.

THOS. B. FLINT,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Webster,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Patent of The National Wood Distilling Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Boyce, seconded by Mr. Bradbury,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lottie Thorndike," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Clark (Red Deer), seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Ernest Birdsell," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide for the purchase, sale and distribution of seed grain, fodder, etc., by way of relief, to farmers and settlers in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council shall have power to provide for the purchase, sale and distribution, during the year 1915, among such farmers and settlers in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as apply for the same, of seed grain, fodder for animals, and other goods, by way of relief, in such quantities and upon such terms as to the taking of security for the repayment of the cost of seed grain, fodder and other goods by way of relief so supplied, as shall appear necessary or proper, and that the agreement, dated the eighteenth day of February, 1915, between the Minister of the Interior, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, and the Honourable George A. Bell, the Provincial Treasurer, on behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan, and the agreement, dated the thirteenth day of February, 1915, between the Minister of the Interior, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, and the Honourable Arthur L. Sifton, on behalf of the Government of Alberta, relating to the means by which such seed grain, fodder for animals, and other goods by way of relief, may be furnished, and that any action heretofore taken by the Governor in Council or by any Department of the Government of Canada, during the years 1914 and 1915, to provide the said farmers and settlers with seed grain, fodder for animals or other goods by way of relief, be approved, ratified and confirmed.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Roche, have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Seed Grain, Fodder and other relief.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend The Bank Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. White (Leeds) moved, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the Question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and thirty-two thousand seven hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office Department—Salaries, \$807,710; Contingencies, \$125,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Blain,

Ordered, That the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill to incorporate Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Western Dominion Railway Company, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 20.—After “uncompleted” add the following as clause 2:—

“2. Section 3 of Chapter 115 of the Statutes of 1914 (first Session) is hereby repealed”.

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House had agreed to their amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.”

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen million six hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—Outside Service—Salaries and allowances, \$7,538,711.75; Mail service, \$8,144,805.50; Miscellaneous, \$843,838; Yukon Territory, \$150,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted The House that a Message had been brought to the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: “An Act respecting The Grain Growers’ Grain Company, Limited,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes before Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Wednesday, 24th March, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Macdonald,—The Petition of Thomas Webster, of London, and others, of other places, Ontario.

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table of the House,—Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, with reference to the question of providing adequate pensionary assistance for officers and men disabled or partially disabled on active service or for the dependents of such officers and men should they be killed on active service. (*Sessional Papers, No. 206.*)

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, complaints, reports and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Alfred H. Bonnyman, Postmaster of Mattatall Lake, in the County of Colchester, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 204.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, charges, evidence, findings and Orders in Council in reference to the dismissal of John Thomas, Postmaster at Hammond's Plain, Halifax County, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 205.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Further Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by, the Government for two Submarines authorized by Order in Council, dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also, of all reports received by the Government, or any Department thereof, referring to said Submarines. (*Sessional Papers, No. 158b.*)

On motion of Mr. Coderre, seconded by Mr. Hazen,

Ordered, That the Supplementary Returns, laid on the Table of the House, since the 12th March, instant, in respect to the purchase of two Submarines authorized by Order in Council, dated the 7th August, 1914, be printed forthwith, and that Rule 74 be suspended for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar), seconded by Mr. Stevens,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting The Grain Grower's Grain Company, Limited," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hepburn, seconded by Mr. Weichel,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The number of steam vessels purchased by the Government from 1896 to 15th October, 1911.

2. Where purchased, and from whom.

3. The names of the vessels, and the prices paid.
4. The number of steam vessels purchased by the Government from 15th October, 1911, to 1st February, 1915.
5. Where purchased, and from whom.
6. The names of the vessels, and the prices paid.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. McCraney,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of all persons from whom lands have been purchased, the quantity of land so acquired, and the amount paid therefor, in connection with the Dartmouth and Dean's Post Office Branch of the Intercolonial Railway, since the date of Return numbered 128 made to Parliament at the last regular Session thereof.

On motion of Mr. Boulāy, seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all agreements or contracts, made by the Government of Canada with the Great North Western Telegraph Company, in virtue of which telegraphic apparatuses have been placed in the towers and lighthouses belonging to the Government along the St. Lawrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed Resolutions to provide a sum not exceeding \$100,000,000 towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war.

In the Committee.

1. Resolved,—That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the Governor in Council, during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1916, for:

- (a) The defence and security of Canada;
- (b) The conduct of naval or military operations in or beyond Canada;
- (c) Promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or otherwise; and
- (d) The carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor in Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

2. Resolved, That the Governor in Council be empowered to raise, by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, such sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by any Act founded on these Resolutions.

3. Resolved,—That the principal raised by way of loan under this Act and under the War Appropriation Act, 1914, and the interest thereon shall be chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Sir Robert Borden, have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to His Majesty aid for military and naval defence.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill to authorize certain extensions of time to Insurance Companies.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill to supplement the Revenue required to meet War Expenditures.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker acquainted The House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Adam Clarke Anderson."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Jefferson Moore."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alexander McIntyre."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Violet Burnett Delmege;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beckett."

Also, a Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions of Adam Clarke Anderson, Thomas Jefferson Moore, Alexander McIntyre, Violet Burnett Delmege, and of Alice Beckett; severally praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that they be returned to the Senate.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting The Van Buren Bridge Company, with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend the Judges Act, Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1906.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved,—That it is expedient to amend the Judges Act, Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, to provide for the salary of an additional Judge of the County Court of the Province of British Columbia, at \$3,000 per annum, and to provide for the salaries of three additional judges of the District Court for the Province of Alberta, at \$3,000 each per annum.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Doherty have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Judges Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Militia and Defence—Salaries, \$174,000; contingencies, \$19,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Allowances, Active Militia, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes after Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Thursday, 25th March, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of Joseph Webster, of London, and others, of Ontario; praying the House to enact, without delay, legislation prohibiting the export of all nickel, nickel ore, nickel matte, ferro-nickel, nickel oxide or any combination or alloy of nickel, during the continuance of the present war.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company," and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also considered the Amendment made by the Senate to Bill to incorporate Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company, and recommend that the same be concurred in.

The promoters of Bill respecting The Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company, and to change its name to "Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company," having signified their intention of not proceeding further with this measure during the present Session, your Committee recommend that the said Bill be withdrawn, and the fee paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Owing to the advanced period of the Session, your Committee recommend that Rule 28*a*, paragraph *a* of sub-section 3 of Rule 89, sub-section 1 of Rule 103, and Rules 114 and 115, relating to Private Bills, be suspended for the remainder of this Session.

Mr. Sexsmith, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee having taken certain evidence respecting Manures and Fertilizers, submit the same herewith for the information of the House, and recommend that it be printed as an Appendix to the Journals, and that Rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

(For the Evidence accompanying this Report, see Appendix in Journals No. 2.)

Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills from the Senate and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Ewart New;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Suzette Baxter Douglas."

Your Committee would recommend that owing to the advanced period of the Session, the following Rules relating to Private Bills be suspended for the remainder of the Session, viz.: Rules 28*a*, Paragraph 3*a* of 89, Sub-section (I) of 103 and 114 and 115

On motion of Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), seconded by Mr. Blain,

Ordered, That in accordance with the recommendation contained in the First Report of the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, the fee and charges, less the cost of printing and translation paid on Bill respecting certain patents of Duncan Donald McBean, be refunded.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Lewis,

Ordered, That Bill respecting The Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company, and to change its name to "Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company," be withdrawn, and the fee paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Tenth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Ontario),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Adam Clarke Anderson," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Regina), seconded by Mr. Buchanan,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Jefferson Moore," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Bristol, seconded by Mr. Lewis,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alexander McIntyre," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Brabazon, seconded by Mr. Blain,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Violet Burnett Delmege," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Clark (Ded Deer), seconded by Mr. Pardee,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beckett," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. McCraney,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names, addresses, articles, quantities, prices and estimated total cost, in connection with all articles of every kind purchased by the Government of Canada out of the War Supply Bill of \$50,000,000 to this date, and unenumerated in the Memoranda respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence, European War, 1914-15, laid on the Table of the House during the present Session.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. McCraney,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, papers, petitions, reports and other documents, relating to the establishment of a Rural Mail Delivery Route, for the purpose of giving postal service to the districts of Hodson and Toney Mills, County of Pictou.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. McCraney,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all pay-rolls in possession of the Department of Public Works showing the expenditure of money on Mabou Harbour Piers, during the years 1912-13, and 1913-14, and the expenditure of money on Mabou Harbour Protection Pier for one of the lighthouses in Mabou Harbour, during the years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Mr. Cochrane moved, seconded by Sir George Foster, That this House do, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that the Minister of Railways and Canals may, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, in whole or in part, any railway, railway bridge, railway station, railway terminal, railway ferry or other railway work in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, etc.

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Royal Highness the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution for an Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That an Address be presented to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, in the following words:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty praying that You may graciously be pleased to give Your consent to submitting a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to amend certain provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, in the manner following, or to the following effect:

An Act to Amend the British North America Act, 1867.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council or terms or conditions of union made or approved under the said Acts, or in any Act of the Parliament of Canada:

(1) The number of Senators provided for by Section 21 of the British North America Act, 1867, is increased from seventy-two to ninety-six.

(2) The divisions of Canada in relation to the constitution of the Senate provided for by Section 22 of the said Act, are increased from three to four; the fourth division to comprise the western Provinces, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which four divisions shall (subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate, as follows:—

Ontario, by twenty-four Senators; Quebec, by twenty-four Senators; the Maritime Provinces and Prince Edward Island, by twenty-four Senators, ten thereof representing Nova Scotia, ten thereof representing New Brunswick and four thereof repre-

senting Prince Edward Island, the Western Provinces by twenty-four Senators, six thereof representing Manitoba, six thereof representing British Columbia, six thereof representing Saskatchewan and six thereof representing Alberta.

(3) The number of persons whom, by Section 26 of the said Act, the Governor General may, upon the direction of the King, add to the Senate, is increased from three or six to four or eight, representing equally the four divisions of Canada.

(4) In case of such addition being at any time made, the Governor General shall not summon any person to the Senate, except upon a further like direction by the King on the like recommendation, to represent one of the four divisions until such division is represented by twenty-four Senators and no more.

(5) The number of Senators shall not at any time exceed one hundred and four.

(6) The representation in the Senate to which, by Section 147 of the British North America Act, 1867, Newfoundland will be entitled, in case of its admission into the union, is increased from four to six members, and in case of the admission of Newfoundland into the union, notwithstanding anything in the said Act, or in this Act, the normal number of Senators shall be one hundred and two, and their maximum number one hundred and ten.

2. The British North America Act, 1867, is amended by adding thereto the following section immediately after section 51 of the said Act.

(51a) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a Province shall always be entitled to a number of Members in the House of Commons not less than the number of Senators representing such Province.

All of which we humbly pray Your Majesty to take into Your favourable and gracious consideration.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported. That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same being read a second time, was agreed to.

On motion if Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to inform their Honours that this House has passed an Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, praying that he may graciously be pleased to give his consent to submitting a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, to amend certain provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, in the manner therein set forth, and requesting that their Honours will unite with this House in the said Address, by filling up the blank therein with the words "Senate and".

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company and to change its name to "The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation."

Bill respecting The Casualty Company of Canada.

Bill respecting The Bank of Alberta.

Bill to incorporate Colonial Bank (Canada); and

Bill to incorporate Alberta Permanent Trust Company.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and three thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Railways and Canals—Salaries, including Chief Engineer, at \$5,000; Departmental Solicitor, at \$4,000, Janet Garvie, at \$900, \$175,662.50; Contingencies, \$25,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Cadet Service—for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Contingencies, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Customs Dues, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Departmental Library, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Dominion Arsenal, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Engineer Services and Works, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Grants to Associations and Bands, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Head-quarters, Divisional and District Staffs, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Maintenance, Military Properties, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Permanent Force, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Printing and Stationery, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Royal Militia College, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Salaries and Wages, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Militia and Defence—Schools of Instruction, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Surveys, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till fifteen minutes after Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Friday, 26th March, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Morphy, for Mr. Middlebro, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee which is as follows:—

Your Committee ask leave to submit to the House, the Evidence taken in respect to the Contract for supplies purchased from Mr. E. Powell, and to express their opinion, that the contracts for such supplies do not appear to have been so worded, as to fully protect the public interests.

Your Committee therefore recommend, that the Evidence adduced, and all papers connected therewith be referred by the House to the Department of Justice, for any further investigation, if necessary, for the recovery of any moneys overpaid, the holding back of any moneys not yet paid over, and the taking of such further action as may be warranted by the facts.

And your Committee herewith transmit the Evidence taken, and all papers which came under their view, in connection with the contract with Mr. E. Powell.
(For the Evidence, &c., accompanying this Report, see Appendix to Journals No. 3.)

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Twelfth Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, has the honour to present the following as his Twelfth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in each case, viz.:—

Of John Millen & Son, Limited, for an Act authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to receive the fee for the second and third terms on Patent No. 114,110 for the improvement on trolley wheels.

Of the Canadian Provident Insurance Company, for an Act extending the time within which they may obtain a license under the provisions of the Insurance Act; and

Of Thomas Smith and others, for an Act providing for the calling of a convention of the members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

Resolved, That the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker laid upon the Table of the House on the 23rd instant, respecting the appointment of Mr. Robert P. King to the position of Chief Clerk of Journals, Votes and Proceedings and Orders (English section) be concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Henderson,

Resolved, That owing to the advanced period of the Session, Rule 28a, paragraph (a), sub-section 3 of Rule 89, sub-section 1 of Rule 103, and Rules 114 and 115, relating to Private Bills, be suspended for the remainder of this Session, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Tenth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered saddles, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many saddles have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many saddles each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many saddles each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these saddles. (*Sessional Papers, No. 207.*)

Ordered, That Mr. Proulx, have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Dominion Elections Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to confirm certain Orders in Council in respect to advances made to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

(*In the Committee.*)

Whereas, for the purposes set forth in Orders in Council of date the fifth day of September, 1914, (P.C. 2325), the twenty-sixth day of September, 1914, (P.C. 2450), the twenty-fourth day of October, 1914, (P.C. 2670), the twentieth day of November, 1914, (P.C. 2921), and the sixteenth day of December, 1914, (P.C. 3170), and pursuant to said Orders, advances to the amount of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), in the form of an issue of Dominion notes, were made to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, against a pledge by the Company of its guaranteed securities issued in pursuance of the provisions of "The Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee Act, 1914," by placing the sums so advanced to the credit of the Minister of Finance for payment out under the provisions of the trust deed securing the issue of these securities;

And Whereas, for the purposes set forth in Orders in Council of date the fifth day of September, 1914, (P.C. 2326), the twenty-sixth day of September, 1914, (P.C. 2451), the twenty-fourth day of October, 1914, (P.C. 2671), and the twentieth day of November, 1914, (P.C. 2922), and pursuant to said Orders, advances to the amount of six million dollars (\$6,000,000), in the form of an issue of Dominion notes, were made to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, against a pledge by the Company of its guaranteed securities issued in pursuance of the provisions of "The Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act, 1914," by placing the sums so advanced to the credit of the Minister of Finance for payment out under the provisions of the deed of trust securing the issue of these securities;

And Whereas, pursuant to an Order in Council of date the second day of November, 1914, (P.C. 2750), Dominion notes to the amount of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) were issued, in order that certain obligations of Canada might be met as they matured;

And Whereas, with respect to the greater part of these issues of Dominion notes security in the form required by Section 5 of The Dominion Notes Act, 1914, was not held;

And Whereas, it is expedient in so far as such issues and the making of such advances and the taking of security therefor, and the agreements with regard to repayment of such advances require legal confirmation, that they be severally confirmed;

Therefore Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the issues of Dominion notes, and the advances made in pursuance of the Orders in Council, cited in the preamble to this Resolution, and all things done under the provisions of the said Orders in Council be confirmed and be deemed to have been duly authorized.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same being read the second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. White (Leeds), have leave to bring in a Bill respecting certain issues of Dominion Notes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting The Premier Trust Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting The Northwest Life Assurance Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Austin McPhail Bothwell."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Gravelle."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Elizabeth Darnell."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Batin Harries."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William John Owen Delaney."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith May Webster Boydell;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Robert Delaney."

And also, a Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the Petitions of Austin McPhail Bothwell, Agnes Gravelle, Clara Elizabeth Darnell, Thomas Batin Harries, William John Owen Delaney, Edith May Webster Boydell, and of William Robert Delaney; severally praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that they be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Clark (Bruce),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting The Premier Trust Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.), seconded by Mr. Pugsley,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting The Northwest Life Assurance Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Macdonell,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Austin McPhail Bothwell," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Macdonell,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Gravelle," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.), seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Elizabeth Darnell," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Bennett (Simcoe), seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Ontario),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Batin Harries," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Bennett (Simcoe), seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Ontario),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of William John Owen Delaney," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Thornton, seconded by Mr. Wright,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith May Webster Boydell," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Rhodes, seconded by Mr. Blain,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Robert Delaney," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

By leave of the House,

Ordered, That the foregoing Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day, of this day, amongst Private Bills, for a Second Reading.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to authorize the Minister of Railways and Canals to construct, purchase, lease or acquire railways, railway bridges, stations, terminals, etc., in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, etc.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to enact as follows:—

1. That it is expedient to provide that the Minister of Railways and Canals may, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council, construct, purchase, lease either with or without an agreement to purchase or otherwise acquire, in whole or in part, any railway, railway bridge, railway station, railway terminal, railway ferry or other railway work in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; provided that a copy of every such lease or contract shall be laid before Parliament; and provided, further, that no railway so leased, purchased or otherwise acquired shall exceed two hundred miles in length; and provided that no contract for the construction of a railway exceeding twenty-five miles in length shall be entered into, or the purchase price of any such railway or other work be paid until after a sum of money for the purpose has been appropriated by Parliament; provided, further, that any such railway or other work, when so constructed, leased or purchased, shall form part of the

Government Railway System; and provided that no such railway shall be so constructed, leased or otherwise acquired unless it directly connects with some part of the then existing Government Railway System.

2. That it is expedient to ratify and confirm an agreement, dated the first day of August, 1914, between the International Railway Company of New Brunswick, Thomas Malcolm, railway contractor, and His Majesty the King, for the sale to His Majesty of the railway and whole undertaking of the said Company, extending from Campbellton, at the head of the Bay of Chaleurs, to St. Leonards, on the Saint John River, a distance of about one hundred and twelve miles, for the sum of two million seven hundred thousand dollars, payable any time within five years from the date of said agreement; and to provide that, pending the payment of the purchase money, His Majesty may lease from the said Company, for a period not exceeding five years from the date of said agreement, the said railway and undertaking at a rental of ninety thousand dollars per year, payable in equal half-yearly instalments, the first half-yearly payment of such rental to be made to the Company on the first day of February, 1915; and to provide that the purchase money and rents payable by His Majesty may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

3. That it is expedient to ratify and confirm an agreement dated the eighteenth day of March, 1915, between His Majesty the King and the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway Company, for the sale to His Majesty of the whole of the railway and undertaking of the said Company, including the main line of the railway of the Company extending from Sackville, in the Province of New Brunswick to Cape Tormentine, in the said Province, a distance of about thirty-six miles, for the sum of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars; and to provide that, until the purchase price is paid, His Majesty shall pay to the Company interest on the said purchase price at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the first day of August, 1914, the first payment of such interest to be made on the first day of August, 1915, and thereafter on the first day of August in each year; and to provide that the purchase money and the interest payable by His Majesty may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Blondin reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Cochrane, have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Government Railways Act, and to authorize the purchase of certain railways.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Judges Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Seed Grain, Fodder and other relief.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Transport and Freight, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Training Areas, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions payable to militiamen, on account of the Rebellion of 1885, and active service generally, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received and the Committee of Supply sit again this day.

By leave of the House,

Sir Robert Borden moved, seconded by Mr. Reid (Grenville),

That Introduction of Bills be now taken up.

And the question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Sir Robert Borden, have leave to bring in a Bill to amend The Representation Act, 1914.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Reid (Grenville),

Ordered, That the Order of the House, made this Day, for the third reading, at the next sitting of the House, of Bill No. 93, An Act to amend the Judges Act, be discharged, and the said Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply. And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

Mr. Armstrong (Lambton) moved, seconded by Mr. Bradbury, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109).

And the Question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole the following Bills, from the Senate, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Ewart New;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Suzette Baxter Douglas," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bills, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Ontario),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company," be now read the third time. The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Ontario),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Ewart New," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong (Lambton), seconded by Mr. Bradbury,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Suzette Baxter Douglas," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Ontario),

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions on which the following Bills were founded:—

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Ewart New;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Suzette Baxter Douglas."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting The Van Buren Bridge Company," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 5.—For the first "the" substitute "such".

Page 2, line 6.—After "pany" insert "as are".

Page 2, line 7.—After "said" insert "assets, business, undertaking and".

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 2, line 30.—Strike out "acquire, lease and " and insert "or acquire, and subject to the provisions of sections 361, 362, 363 and 364 of The Railway Act, may lease or".

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House had agreed to their amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the following Bills from the Senate, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the patent of the National Wood Distilling Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lottie Thorndike."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Ernest Birdsell."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting The Grain Growers' Grain Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Adam Clarke Anderson."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Jefferson Moore."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alexander McIntyre."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Violet Burnett Delmege."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beckett."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Austin McPhail Bothwell."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Gravelle."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Mackenzie Darnell."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Batin Harries."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William John Owen Delaney."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith May Webster Boydell;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Robert Delaney," (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce of the Senate on the Petitions on which the foregoing Bills are founded.)

The said Bills were accordingly read a second time; and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the following Bills, from the Senate, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Premier Trust Company;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Northwest Life Assurance Company."

The said Bills were accordingly read a second time, and severally referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

(In the Committee.)

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Salaries of agents and employees in Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one million two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Contingencies in Canadian, British and foreign agencies and general immigration expenses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Relief of distressed Canadians in countries other than the United States, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Administration of Chinese Immigration—Salaries, \$30,000; Contingencies, \$20,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Government of the Yukon Territory—Salaries and expenses connected with the administration of the Territory, \$128,000; Grant to Local Council, \$125,000; Grant to Local Council for maintenance of and repairs to roads, \$100,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Scientific Institutions—Department of the Interior—Astronomical Surveys—Investigations and demarcations of the exterior boundaries of Canada, the triangulation, levelling and topographic work of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, and the Astronomical work of the Department of the Interior, including the expenses of the Dominion Astronomical Observatory at Ottawa and the Branch therefrom at Saanich Hill, B.C., and \$1,000 to W. F. King, as International Boundary Commissioner, \$260,000; To provide for payments on account of the construction and installation of a large reflecting telescope for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory (Western Branch), \$31,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted The House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Saturday, 27th March, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the patent of John Millen and Son, Limited:" and

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting The Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company."

On motion of Mr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Donaldson,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Patent of John Millen and Son, Limited," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time, and, by leave of the House, ordered to be placed on the Orders of the Day, of this day, for a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Donaldson,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting The Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time, and, by leave of the House, ordered to be placed on the Orders of the Day, of this day, for a second reading.

Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, (Part IV, Miscellaneous Information.) (*Sessional Papers, No. 10c.*)

Mr. Clark (Bruce), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the following as their First Report.

The Committee recommend as follows:—

1. The following Sessional document be printed:—

93. Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," 1913-14, pursuant to Section 8, of the above named Act. (*Sessional Papers.*)

2. That the following Sessional documents be not printed:—

41. Report of R. A. Pringle, K.C., Commissioner appointed to investigate into the payment of subsidies to the Southampton Railway Company, together with the Evidence, etc., taken before the Commissioner.

42. Pursuant to Sec. 12, Chap. 43, 3-4 George V.:—

Radiotelegraph Regulation 106 concerning the wave length for use by Canadian licensed ship stations during the period of hostilities, and

Amendment to the Radiotelegraph Regulations, Nos. 103 (Ship Stations in Territorial Waters) and 104 (Ship Stations in Harbours).

43. P. C. No. 260, dated 3rd February, 1915, *re* Establishment of Rank of Mate in the Royal Canadian Navy.

43a. Copy of Order in Council *re* Establishment of ranks of Lieutenant-Commander, Engineer-Lieutenant, Commander and Lieutenant-Commander, R.C.N.V.R., in the Royal Canadian Navy.

43b. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 476, dated 6th March, 1915,—Regulations concerning the classification of Engineer Officers.

44. Copies of Orders in Council:—

P. C. No. 2175, dated 21st August, 1914, *re* Extra Rates of Pay for Service in Submarine Vessels; P. C. No. 2251 *re* Rates of Pay and Allowances for Petty Officers and Men Volunteering for War Service; P.C. No. 2960, *re* Scheme of Separation Allowance for the Dependents of those serving in H.M.C. Ships.

45. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, tenders and other documents, in regard to the purchase of any cars for the Intercolonial Railway, during the years 1912 and 1913.

46. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, showing:—
1. The average cost per mile of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from its inception to date;

2. The average cost per mile in the last ten years;

3. The average rental per mile of lines leased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the names of such leased lines;

4. The rental paid by the C.P.R. for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway from Toronto to Owen Sound.

47. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, showing the revenue derived from freight received at and forwarded from the following stations on the Intercolonial Railway, during the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, giving, separately, the amount for each of said stations, viz.: Drummondville, Rimouski, Ste. Flavie, Matapedia, Campbellton and Bathurst.

48. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, showing the names of the staff employed in the several departments of the general offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, together with their salaries, respectively, as of 1st April, 1914.

49. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, showing the names of the men who have been appointed to positions in the Prince Edward Island Railway Service, from the 1st January, 1912, to the 1st May, 1914; the positions held by such appointees and the salary or wages attached to each position.

49a. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, giving the names and post office addresses of all persons appointed to positions on the Prince Edward Railway, from the 1st of October, 1911, to the present time; with a description of the position to which each person was so appointed.

50. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, showing the names, tonnage, port of registry and destination of all foreign vessels engaged in fishing, both sail and steam, that entered and cleared from the port of North Sydney, during the year ending 31st December, 1913.

51. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and the Attorney General of Quebec, with regard to the appointment of Judges, since the first of February, 1913.

52. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, showing:—

1. Particulars of the inventories and value of the estate of the late George A. Montgomery, Registrar at Regina, whose estate escheated to the Crown.

2. The amount realized at Regina or elsewhere, on the conversion of said estate into money.

3. The costs paid and allowed with names and amounts paid or allowed before the residue was paid over to the Crown.

4. The amount paid over and actually received by the Crown.

5. The disposition of the fund and the names of the persons to whom any sum has been paid, and the respective amounts thereof so paid over or allowed since the Crown received the same.

6. A statement showing the difference between the reports of the present and the late Minister of Justice as to the disposition of the fund, and a copy of such correspondence and representations as led up to any change.

7. The actual balance now on hand and the intended disposition thereof.

53. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, showing all persons, male or female, who have been capitally convicted in Canada, and each Province, for each year, from the 1st of July, 1867, to the 2nd of February, 1914, specifying the offences and whether and how the sentences were carried into effect by execution, or otherwise, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction; crime of which convicted; sentences passed; judges by whom sentenced; and how dealt with.

2. For a Return showing all convicts, male and female, who have been reprieved from the execution of capital sentences passed upon them, during the above mentioned period, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction; crime of which convicted; sentences passed; by whom sentenced; sentences commuted, and if so, to what.

3. For a Return showing all persons in Canada, and each Province, convicted during the above mentioned period of murder whose sentences have been mitigated, or who have received a free pardon, together with a statement of the offences of which they were severally convicted with the name of convicts; dates of convictions; nature of offence; sentences; and extent of mitigation of sentences and dates.

4. For a Return of instances, during the above mentioned period, in which appeal has been made on behalf of the persons convicted of capital offences to His Excellency, the Governor in Council, for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of pardon, or mitigation of sentences, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction and place; crime of which convicted; sentences; dates of appeal; and the result.

56. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, showing the details of moneys paid to J. F. Farington, \$248.25, B. H. Smith, \$469.50, and H. C. Dash, \$182.40, as set forth in *Hansard* of this Session, page 3071.

57. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of instructions sent to Mr. William Flynn, advocate, to hold investigations into charges made against employees of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in Bonaventure County, and reports made by him in such investigations.

58. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents, bearing upon the application made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the dismissal of Ulric Dion, light-keeper at St. Charles de Caplan, Quebec, and the appointment of Omer Arseneault in his place, and on the action taken by the Department in that connection.

59. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all agreements made and entered into between the Department of Marine and Fisheries or the Government and Railway and Express Companies, including the Intercolonial Railway, relating to the transportation of fresh fish by fast freight or express, since the year 1906; also, a copy of all guarantees given to railway and express companies by the Government or any Department thereof, relating to such transportation, together with a statement of all disbursements made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries each year, under the terms of such agreements or guarantees distinguishing between disbursements made on account of fast freight and disbursements made on account of express shipments; also, the number of refrigerator cars, subject to guarantee, by Department of Marine and Fisheries, forwarded by fast freight from Mulgrave or Halifax to Montreal, each calendar year since 1906, and

the number of tons of freight carried by such cars each year; also, the number of refrigerator express cars forwarded from said points, Mulgrave or Halifax to Montreal, up to 31st December, 1913, under the terms of an agreement made since 1911, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Railway or Express Companies or both; also, the number of tons of fresh fish carried by express companies, prior to 31st December, 1913, under the last mentioned agreement; and the amount paid up to 31st December, 1913, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under the last mentioned agreement; also, the number of tons of fresh fish carried by express companies from Mulgrave and Halifax to points west since 1906, on which the Government paid one third, but not under the terms of the said agreement made as aforesaid, since 1911.

60. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, showing all the Post Offices, in the several Counties in the Province of Nova Scotia, for which a rent allowance, for a fuel fund, and light allowance is made, specifying the amount of such allowance in each case.

61. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, &c., in the year 1913, relating to the carrying of the mails between Grand River Falls and Grand River, County of Richmond, and the awarding of the contract to Malcolm McCuspie.

62. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th May, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and memorials, since the 1st day of November, 1911, relating to the Post Office at Johnstown, Richmond County, N.S., and to complaints against the present Postmaster and recommendations for his dismissal.

63. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all papers, petitions, letters and telegrams concerning the change of site of the Post Office at St. Lazare Village, County of Bellechasse, Quebec.

64. Statement of Governor General's Warrants, issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1914-15.

65. Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 18th August, 1914, to the 4th February, 1915, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1914.

66. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service, during the year ending 31st December, 1914, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also, whether vacancy is filled by promotion or by appointment, and salary of any new appointee.

67. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission to 31st March, 1914.

68. Statement of the affairs of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended 30th April, 1914.

69. Account of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force, during each month of the year 1914, and of their pay and travelling expenses, pursuant to Chapter 92, Section 6, Sub-section 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

70. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 16th January, 1913, calling for copy of the plans, reports, soundings, and other germane information, respecting the Ports of Churchill and Fort Nelson, so far as the Department of Railways and Canals is concerned.

71. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 29th April, 1914, showing:-

1. Titles of all books, pamphlets and other printed papers issued by the King's Printer, during the year ending on the thirty-first of March, 1914.

2. The number of each of such books, pamphlets and papers printed, during such year, and the number distributed, with the dates of distribution;

3. The number of pages in each;
4. The cost of each;
5. The authority for the printing and issuing of each of such books, pamphlets and papers.

72. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 30th April, 1914, for the production of all proposals submitted to the Government for the construction of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal and all the correspondence relating thereto.

72a. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions and memoranda from commercial bodies or other parties, in relation to the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, and of all correspondence in connection with the same, since 21st September, 1911.

73. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between 25th November, 1913, and 24th December, 1914.

74. Copy of correspondence respecting the control of the exportation of nickel.

75. Memorandum respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence—European War, 1914-15.

76. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, complaints and documents of all kinds received by the Department of Trade and Commerce, during the years 1913-14, with respect to the Pictou-Mulgrave-Cheticamp steamship route.

77. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on an application or applications made to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or the Department, on an amendment to the Indian Act to facilitate the sale of the Indian Reserve of Restigouche, Quebec, or on the acquiring otherwise of any portion or the whole of the said reserve, for industrial or other purposes, and any answers given thereto.

78. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, showing the names of the sailors who have been employed on the *Eureka*, during the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, reports and evidence, relative to the dismissal or proposed dismissal of W. A. Case, of the Government Quarantine Service, at Halifax, N.S.

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, showing:—
1. The freight rates charged, during the years 1912 and 1913, on wheat from Canadian ports to ports in the United Kingdom by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Steamship Lines, the Allan Steamship Line and the Canadian Northern Railway's Steamship Lines;

2. The profits made by the freight boats of the said several lines which carried wheat alone or with other freight.

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all reports, requests, petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams and other correspondence and documents, relating to the removal, suspension or dismissal, by the management of the Intercolonial Railway, of Warren Carter and Frederick Avard, employees in the freight department of the I.C.R., at Sackville, N.B.; and of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence in the Department of Railways and Canals, or in the Railway Offices at Moncton, or in any Department of Government, addressed to the Minister of Railways and Canals, or to any other Member of the Government, or to any official of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Intercolonial Railway, by any persons in the County of Westmorland, N.B., in any manner relating to said employees and to the dispensing with their services, particularly of any letters sent to F. P. Brady, General Superintendent of the Intercolonial, by any party or parties in Sackville, N.B., or elsewhere, and of all replies to any such letters, correspondence or documents.

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, showing:—1. What investigations and other work have been entrusted by the Government, or any Department thereof, to G. Howard Ferguson, Member for the electoral Division of the County of Grenville in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

2. How much the said G. Howard Ferguson has been paid by the Government, or any Department thereof, for fees and disbursements, since the 21st of September, 1911, and how much is still due and owing to him.

3. How much has been paid to the said G. Howard Ferguson by the Government or any Department thereof, since the 21st of September, 1911, in connection with any other matter whatever.

84. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any Minister, Officer or Department thereof, between 10th October, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor, between the above dates, to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same.

84a. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any Minister, Officer or Department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates, in each of the years following up to the 10th October, 1911, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor, for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same.

85. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, showing:—

1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all Departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.

2. How many have resigned.

3. How many have deserted the service.

4. How many deserters have been punished.

5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government, during the same period.

85a. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, showing:—

1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all Departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.

2. How many have resigned.

3. How many have deserted the service.

4. How many deserters have been punished.

5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period.

85b. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th March, 1914, showing:—

1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all Departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.

2. How many have resigned.

3. How many have deserted the service.

4. How many deserters have been punished.

5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period.

85c. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, showing:—

1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all Departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.

2. How many have resigned.

3. How many have deserted the service.

4. How many deserters have been punished.

5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period.

86. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, complaints, memorials, correspondence and telegrams, not already produced, relating to officials in any Department of the Government since 10th October, 1911, the number of officials dismissed, reports of investigations held in respect of such charges, items of expenditure and costs of each investigation, the names of persons appointed to office in the place of dismissed officials, and of all recommendations received, in behalf of persons so appointed, in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

87. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, showing in all cases in which Charles Seager, of Goderich, acted as Government Commissioner, in the investigation of officials charged with partisanship, or other offences, from and including the year 1896 to the year 1900; and the names of all officials dismissed by reason of the reports of the said Charles Seager, the positions held by such officials, and when such dismissals took place; with a copy of the evidence taken in all such cases, together with the Commissioner's reports thereon, and also, showing what fees were paid to the said Charles Seager for conducting such investigations.

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, complaints and of all other documents, in any way referring to the operation of the Salmon Hatchery, at North East Margaree, and the fish pond at Margaree Harbour, from 1911 to date.

89. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th May, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, Orders in Council, contracts, tenders, papers and other documents in possession of the Department of Public Works, and of the Department of Militia and Defence, relating to the construction of an Armoury at Amherst, N.S.

90. Letters of the Honourable Louis P. Pelletier, M.P., and the Honourable Wilfrid B. Nantel, M.P., resigning their positions as Postmaster General and Minister of Inland Revenue, respectively, and letters of the Prime Minister in acknowledgment thereof.

91. Report of Board of Officers on boots supplied to the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

92. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act."

93a. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all arrangements made between the Government and the various Provinces, under the Agricultural Instruction Act.

93b. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, letters, petitions, reports, etc., exchanged between Dr. C. C. James, Mr. J. C. Chapais and each of the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, in connection with the distribution and the administration of the Federal subsidy granted to the Provinces, for agricultural purposes, since the granting of the same.

94. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all telegrams, correspondence, instructions, recommendations, and other documents that passed between the Shellfish Fishery Commission of 1913 and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, from the date of the appointment of said Commission to 31st December, 1913, excluding such documents as have been printed in the published report of said Commission.

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, tenders, telegrams, complaints and of all other documents, in any way referring to the collecting of spawn for the Margaree Lobster Hatchery, during the years 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14.

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1915, showing the amount of coal imported into Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, respectively, from the United States, during the year 1914; also, the amount of duty collected in each of the said provinces, during the same year.

97. Copy of the Eighth Joint Report of the Commissioners for the Demarcation of the Meridian of the 141st Degree of the West Longitude.

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of the agreement between the Government of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at the time the special land grant was made whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were enabled to get their land grant in one block for the purpose of establishing their present irrigation system east of Calgary, Province of Alberta.

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the sale of any timber on Parry Island, Parry Sound District, and of advertisements, agreements for purchase and any other documents, connected with such sale or grant of timber to any person or persons.

100. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, showing reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Larivière, Dominion Lands Agent at Girouard; the date of his appointment and of his dismissal and salary at time of dismissal; also, the name of Agent appointed in his place, with date of appointment and salary.

101. Annual Return respecting Trade Unions, under Chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906.

102. Detailed statements of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last Return (21st January, 1914) submitted to the Parliament of Canada, under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams, papers, and documents received by any Department of the Government of Canada, or any Minister of the Crown from any company, corporation, person or persons, requesting the removal of any customs duties upon wheat or wheat products entering Canada, or protesting against any diminution or removal of such customs duties, and any replies thereto.

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, documents or other papers, relating to the cancellation of the entry of R. Bannatyne for the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, Township 35, Range 18, West of the 2nd Meridian.

105. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, showing the name of the Postmaster of the Parish of St. Romuald, County of Lévis, who, it is said, was dismissed from office since September, 1911, the reasons for such dismissal, nature of the complaints made against him, the names of the parties who made those complaints, together with a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating thereto, the name of the inquiring commissioner, and report of investigation,

if any, and of all evidence taken at the investigation, the names of those who recommended the successor, names of the parties by whom the Government was represented at such investigation, with a detailed statement of all the accounts paid or to be paid by any Department, in connection with the aforesaid dismissal and investigation, the names of the parties who received any money or filed their accounts, in connection with said investigation, and the amount awarded to or claimed by each of them.

106. Return showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, during the year which ended on the 30th September, 1914.

107. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th June, 1914, showing:—

1. The amount of money sent through the Post Offices, in the past five years, outside Canada from the following Cape Breton Post Offices: Glace Bay, Caledonia Mines, Dominion No. 4, New Aberdeen, Bridgeford, Old Bridgeford, New Waterford, Reserve Mines, Sydney, Whitney Pier, Ashby, North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Florence, Dominion No. 6, and Port Morien.

2. What countries was such money transmitted to.

108. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the removal from the Customs Service at Lethbridge, Alberta, of Brown Pipes and A. R. Gibbons.

109. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, giving the names of all the transports hired, since 1st August, 1914, for the conveyance of troops, horses, stores and material to England, the name of each vessel owner, broker or other person through whom the vessel was chartered, the tonnage of each vessel, speed, rate paid per ton per week or month, minimum time for which engaged, date of agreement, date at which pay commenced, date at which pay ceased, and the total sum paid by the Government for hire and other charges.

110. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, showing:—

1. How many transport wagons were purchased for the Second and Third Contingents.

2. From whom they were purchased, and the name of each person or firm.

3. How many were purchased from each.

4. What was the price paid per wagon.

5. If any tenders were asked.

6. If any tenders were received that were not accepted.

7. If so, what was the price tendered at.

111. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, showing:—

1. How many persons have been made prisoners of war since the declaration of war between the Allies, Germany and Austria.

2. Where they have been kept captive.

3. What is the name of each place of detention, and the name of the officer in charge of such place of detention.

112. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents, relating to the dismissal of James Brennan, fireman, I.C.R. at Stellarton.

113. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, showing if any official statement was given on behalf of the management of the I.C.R. to the effect that wages would be paid in their absence to the employees of the railway who volunteered for active service. If so, when and by whom.

If any order has been made by the Railway Department providing for such payment, and, if so, when the said order was made.

114. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, petitions, letters and telegrams exchanged between the Quebec Board of Trade

and the Department of Railways and Canals, concerning the circulation of trains on that section of the National Transcontinental Railway, between Cochrane and Quebec city.

115. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers and correspondence, relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a Resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last Return, under such Resolution.

116. Return showing:—

1. Who the Remount Commissioners are for Western and Eastern Canada, respectively.

2. When and by whom they were appointed, and what their general instructions were.

3. Why were the mobilization Orders 1913, which provide for the purchase of remounts, ignored and civilians put in charge of the purchase of remounts.

4. The names of the purchasers and inspecting Veterinary Officers, appointed by the Remount Commissioner, for Eastern Canada, in the various remount divisions.

5. If any of the purchasers and inspecting Veterinary Officers have been stopped buying. If so, what their names are, and the reasons given by the Remount Commissioner for his action.

6. How many horses have been purchased between 1st December and 31st January, in each remount division in Eastern Canada, and the average price paid per horse.

7. What the average cost per horse is in each remount division to cover the expenses, including pay or allowance and all travelling and other expenses, between the said dates.

117. Return showing:—

1. From how many firms the Government have ordered ankle boots for the various contingents now being equipped for service.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many ankle boots have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many ankle boots each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many ankle boots each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price that each firm is receiving for these ankle boots.

118. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, tenders and other papers on file in the office of the Department of Railways and Canals, relating to supplying ice for the Intercolonial Railway at Mulgrave, for the year 1915.

119. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1915, showing:—

1. How many motor trucks were sent with the first contingent to England.

2. From whom were they purchased, and by whom were they manufactured.

3. What their capacity was.

4. What price was paid for them.

5. If any expert was employed by the Government in connection with their purchase. If so, who.

6. If any commission was paid by the Government to any one in connection with their purchase.

7. If the trucks have given satisfaction in service. If not, what defects were exhibited.

8. If a committee was appointed by the Militia Department or the Government in regard to the purchase of motor trucks for the second and further contingents. If so, who composed it, and what were their special qualifications.

9. If one, Mr. McQuarrie, was a member of this committee. If so, is it true he was, and is still, an employee of the Russell Motor Car Company of Toronto.

10. If one, Owens Thomas, was employed as expert on the said committee. If so, what was he paid, or what is he to be paid for his services, and how long his services were utilized.

11. If Mr. Thomas received any commission in connection with the purchases of motor trucks either from the Government or the manufacturers.

12. What recommendations were made by the said committee to the Militia Department or the Government, in connection with purchases of motor trucks.

13. If the trucks have been purchased. If so, how many, from whom, and at what price.

14. If it is true that these trucks were purchased from the Kelly Company, Springfield, Ohio. If so, could not efficient and suitable trucks have been procured from Canadian manufacturers.

15. If it is true that the Government has decided to go into the motor truck business, by placing orders with Canadian manufacturers for parts, and supplying such parts to assemblers in Canada. If so, is it true that orders have been, or are being placed with the Russell Motor Car Company, to manufacture engines.

16. Who recommended Mr. Thomas to the Minister of Militia or the Governor General, from 18th August to date, respecting purchases for Overseas contingents.

120. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, showing whether any exportations of food-stuffs have been made, since 1st August last, to European countries other than the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, and if so, their nature and what countries.

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of the petition, papers, documents and letters, in connection with the incorporation of the Dominion Trust Company, incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada in 1912, being Chapter 89 of 2 George V.

121a. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the Department of Justice and the Government of the Province of British Columbia, or any of its Members, with regard to a certain Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in 1913, being Chapter 89 of 2 George V, entitled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Trust Company."

122a. Memorandum of the Accountant and Paymaster-General and the Director of Contracts of the Department of Militia and Defence, in respect to correspondence between the Auditor General and Militia Department, relating to expenditure under the War Appropriation Act.

123. Copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the Auditor General, from 18th August to date, respecting purchases for Overseas contingents, Army contracts, or other purchases for Military purposes, or under the operation of the Naval Service Act of 1910, or under Orders in Council relating to Military matters.

124. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the 23rd January, 1915, on the subject of Separation Allowance to dependents of soldiers of the First Overseas Contingent.

124a. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the 28th January, 1915, in respect to applications from men who have enlisted in the Corps raised for Overseas Service, to be allowed to marry and to have their wives placed on the Separation Allowance list.

125. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all telegrams, correspondence, petitions and documents of all kinds, in any way referring to a drill shed or armoury to be built at the Town of Inverness, Inverness County, Nova Scotia.

126. Detailed statement of Revenue of Customs duties and refund thereof, under Section 92 Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, through the Department of Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914.

127. Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between the 1st December, 1913, and 11th January, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19, Chapter 10, 1-2 George V., "The Forest Reserves and Park Act."

128. Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st December, 1913, and 15th January, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII, "The Dominion Lands Surveys Act."

128a. Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 1st December, 1913, and 15th January, 1915, in accordance with Section 77, Chapter 20, 7-8 Edward VII, "The Dominion Lands Act."

128b. Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st December, 1913, and the 15th January, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection (d) of Section 38 of the Regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands, within the 40 mile railway belt, in the Province of British Columbia.

129. Orders in Council passed between 1st December, 1913, and 15th January, 1915, approving of regulations and forms prescribed, in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Irrigation Act, Chapter 61, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as amended by Chapter 38, 7-8 Edward VII.

130. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, showing whether the Government purchased from the Canada Cycle and Motor Company tires for motor trucks for the First Canadian Contingent, and, if so, the price paid per set and the number purchased; also, whether the Government have obtained prices for tires for motor trucks for the Second Contingent, and, if so, the prices per set so obtained.

131. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915 for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the appointment of A. H. McKeown to the Immigration Service at Lethbridge, Alberta.

132. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents, in connection with the removal from office of A. E. Humphries, Inspector of Immigration at Lethbridge, Alberta.

133. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd June, 1914, showing:—

1. Who secured the mail contract between Armagh Station and Mailloux, County of Bellechasse, Quebec.

2. How many tenders were received.

3. The names of the tenderers, and the amount of each tender.

134. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, complaints, and documents of all kinds, in any way connected with the asking for tenders for the mail route between Low Point and Creignish Station, during the years 1913-14.

135. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, relative to the mail contract between New Ross and Vaughans Post Office, Waterville, Province of Nova Scotia.

136. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, tenders and documents of all kinds, in possession of the Post Office Department, received since 1913, up to the present date, in any way referring to the mail contract from Mabou to Wycocomagh.

137. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, showing:—

1. The amount of money collected by sub-collectors of Customs at Edmundston, N.B., at Clair, N.B., at St. Leonards, N.B., and at Green River, N.B., each and every year for the last five fiscal years.

2. The salaries paid in connection with each of said ports each year.

138. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1915, showing how much money has been spent amongst the merchants of the City of Medicine Hat for Government relief, to whom the payments were made and the total amount in each case.

139. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, papers and documents, relating to the dismissal of the following persons from the below mentioned offices in Shelburne County, N.S.:—J. V. Smith, Sub-collector of Customs at Lower Woods Harbour; John H. Lyons, Keeper of Lightship, Barrington Passage; William L. Smith, Lightkeeper, Baccaro; E. D. Smith, Fishery Overseer, Shag Harbour; J. A. Archia, Harbour Master, Woods Harbour; J. C. Morrison, Harbour Master, Shelburne; and Albert Mahaney, Postmaster at Churchover.

139a. Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers and documents, relating to the dismissal of the following officers in Shelburne County, N.S.: William L. Smith, Lightkeeper, Baccaro, N.S., J. A. Archia, Harbour Master, Lower Wood Harbour, and J. C. Morrison, Harbour Master, Shelburne, N.S.

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, showing:—1. The amounts of money expended by this Government in the County of Portneuf, from the 1st of July, 1896, to the 21st September, 1911.

2. The nature of the work done in each Parish.

3. In what year such work was executed, and what amount was expended in each case.

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, petitions, declarations, affidavits, sworn statements, requests, certificates, and all other documents, in connection with the naturalization of F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway.

142. Report of the Delegates appointed to represent the Government of Canada at the Eighth International Purity Congress, held under the auspices of the World's Purity League, at Kansas City, Missouri, 5th-9th November, 1914.

143. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all complaints to the Government of the killing of one American citizen and the shooting of another by militia men, in the waters of Lake Erie, and of all correspondence with regard to the same with the British Embassy and American authorities.

144. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, showing the amounts, in detail, paid to Ward Fisher, of Shelburne, N.S., Fishery Inspector, for the years 1912 and 1913, for salary, office expenses, travelling expenses, and all other expenses.

145. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, showing the names and addresses of all persons in Yarmouth County to whom the bounty, under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act, has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said county whose applications have been rejected, and a list giving names and addresses of all applicants from said county whose applications have not yet been disposed of.

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, showing the names and post office addresses of all persons in Guysborough County, N.S., to whom the bounty, under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act, has been paid; the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been rejected, and the reason for such rejection; also, the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been received but have not yet been paid, distinguishing between those who have been dealt with and allowed, and such applications as have been received but not yet considered, if any.

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1915, showing:—

1. How many applications for seed grain have been received from residents of the three Prairie Provinces, since June, 1914.
2. How many bushels of grain were included in the applications.
3. How many acres of land were to be seeded by the grain applied for.
4. How many bushels of wheat, oats and barley, respectively, the Government has on hand with which to meet the applications.
5. If arrangements have been made under which the several Provincial Governments will assist in meeting the needs of the settlers for seed grain.

148. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, showing the number of ships chartered by the Government or any Department thereof, since October, 1911, to go to Hudson's Bay or James Bay; the name of each and the tonnage; the name and residence of each Commanding Officer; what cargo each carried and what portion was landed, and where, what was lost and where, and what returned; with the values in each case.

148a. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, showing the number of ships employed by the Railway Department, the number of men hired on vessels and on shore, and the amount expended for supplies, men and transportation, from 31st March, 1914, to 31st December, 1914, in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway expenditures.

149. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, since the 1st January last with regard to the calling of an Imperial Conference, on the subject of naval defence.

150. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, showing the names and addresses of all persons in Antigonish County to whom the bounty, under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act, has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said County whose applications have been rejected, and a list giving names and addresses of all applications from said County whose applications have not yet been disposed of.

151. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, showing:—

1. Who were the different officers commissioned to the 17th Nova Scotia Regiment at Valcartier, before they sailed for England.
2. Who are now the commissioned officers of the said regiment.

152. Return to an Order of the House, of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all accounts of the transfer of the storm signal at Shippigan, N.B., from its former position on land to the public wharf, showing the total cost of said transfer, during the months of October and November in 1911.

153. Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, including the signatures of such petitions, and all other documents and papers, in the possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce, or the Minister of said Department, or in the possession of the Prime Minister, relating to any application made between 1st November, 1913, and the date thereof, by parties in Nova Scotia, asking for Government assistance towards the transportation of fresh fish between ports in Nova Scotia and the United States.

154. Statement of Mr. H. C. Crowell, Staff correspondent of the *Halifax Chronicle*, and correspondence, in connection with statements appearing in the press, referring to alleged illtreatment of the 17th Regiment of Nova Scotia, at Salisbury Plains.

155. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, showing:—

1. The estimated cost of fitting up the works of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, at Amherst, N.S., for military purposes.
2. The rent or other remuneration being paid, or will be paid, this company for the use of its buildings.

3. Who are to supply the military provisions, including food for men, coal for heating and cooking, and food and other supplies for horses quartered on these premises, and at what prices.

4. Whether it is true that forms for tendering for such military supplies could only be obtained from the office of the sitting Member for Cumberland County, and in several cases forms of tender were refused to applicants.

5. Whether the Government is aware that in the case of the supplying of hay, as alleged, not only Liberals were not allowed to tender for same, but supporters of the Government were informed they would not secure any part of the contract, if any of the hay to be supplied was to be purchased from a Liberal.

156. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence of the Imperial authorities on the subject of loans from the Imperial Treasury to the Canadian Government.

157. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, letters and telegrams, relating to the appointment of H. W. Ingraham, as Assistant Registrar of Alien Enemies at Sydney, N.S., and to his dismissal from the said office.

159. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, letters and all other documents, in any way referring to the dismissal of Mr. Mallet, Captain of the life boat in the life saving station at Cheticamp, and the appointment of his successor.

160. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers and other documents, relating to the discharge of Dr. John McKenzie, as Medical Doctor to the Indians of Pictou County, and to the appointment of Dr. Keith as his successor.

161. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, instructions, reports and other documents, relating to an application by Udo F. Schrader for a grazing lease in townships 40 and 41, range 7, west of the third Meridian, Province of Saskatchewan.

162. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, showing the names of all applicants for Fenian Raid Bounty in the County of Pictou who have not yet been paid their bounty.

162a. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, showing the names and addresses of all persons in the County of Pictou who have been paid the Fenian Raid Bounty, and of all persons in said County who have made application for said bounty, and who have not yet received it.

163. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From whom food for men and horses, and all other supplies and equipment for the Field Battery now being trained at Lethbridge, is bought.

2. If by tender, the date tenders were called for.

3. When tenders were opened and contracts awarded.

4. The names and post office addresses of all parties who submitted tenders.

5. The successful tenderers, and the price in each case.

164. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, reports, recommendations, letters, telegrams and correspondence, relating to the dredging of Antigonish Harbour and the opening or improving of the entrance thereto, received by the Government, or any department thereof, since the 1st January, 1912, and not already included in the Return presented on the 30th April, 1914, in obedience to the Order of the House, passed the 16th March, previously.

165. Copy of Order in Council, dated 9th March, 1915, restricting the transfer of British Ships.

167. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents, relating to the mail contract between Chance Harbour and Trenton, Pictou County, in regard to the existing contract.

168. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents, relating to the awarding of the mail contract at Maria Capes, Bonaventure County, in 1914.

169. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all tenders, letters and telegrams, including first and second call for tenders, for rural mail delivery in the Township of Dundee, County of Huntingdon.

170. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and correspondence, regarding a proposed daily mail service between Lower South River and South Side Harbour, Antigonish County, and improved postal accommodation for the residents of the last named district.

171. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, recommendations, petitions and other papers received by the Post Office Department, since 1st January, 1914, relating to the contract for carrying the mails between Guysborough and Canso, N.S.

172. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, showing:—

1. The total number of employees, both permanent and temporary, at the following post offices: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Vancouver.

2. The total amount of salaries paid in each case.

3. The total number of employees, and the amount of salaries paid, in the above offices on the 1st of October, 1911.

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds in any way referring to a proposed change in the mail route from Inverness railway station to Margaree Harbour.

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or individuals the Government, or any department thereof, has ordered soldiers' uniforms, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many Oliver equipments have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many of these uniforms each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these uniforms.

175. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or individuals the Government, or any Department thereof, has ordered Oliver equipments, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many Oliver equipments have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these Oliver equipments.

176. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, etc., relating to the appointment of William Gore Foster, of Dartmouth, N.S., to the position of Inspector of Indian Reserves.

177. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, leases, and other documents, relating to the cutting of lumber by Mr. B. F. Smith, and others, from the so-called Tobique Indian Reserve, in the Province of New Brunswick, since the twelfth day of March, A.D. 1914, and also, of all agreements, offers and promises made either by the said B. F.

Smith or the Department of Indian Affairs, with reference to the sale or disposal of the said Tobique Indian Reserve, since the said date, or any logs or lumber cut thereon.

2. Also, a statement of all lumber cut by the said B. F. Smith from the said Reserve, the rates of stumpage charged, and the amounts actually paid thereon, from the first day of January, 1912, down to the date thereof.

178. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Masonville, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911.

2. The names of these officers.

3. The salary each one received.

4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port.

5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Masonville at the present time.

6. The names of these officers.

7. The salary each one receives.

8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port.

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Highwater, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911.

2. The names of these officers.

3. The salary each one received.

4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port.

5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Highwater at the present time.

6. The names of these officers.

7. The salary each one receives.

8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port.

180. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. The names of the customs officers employed at the customs port of Abercorn, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911.

2. The names of these officers.

3. The salary each one received.

4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port.

5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Abercorn at the present time.

6. The names of these officers.

7. The salary each one receives.

8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port.

181. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, communications and other documents, relating to or bearing upon the dismissal of Leonard Hutchinson, Chief Keeper at Dorchester Penitentiary.

182. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers, generally, concerning the proposed construction of a bridge between the Island of Montreal and the mainland at Vaudreuil.

182a. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers, generally, concerning the proposed construction of a bridge to connect Isle Perrot with the mainland at Vaudreuil.

183. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, showing:—

1. What properties have been acquired by the Government, in the City of Regina, since 21st September, 1911.

2. The descriptions of such properties by metes and bounds.

3. For what purposes such properties were acquired.

4. From whom such properties were purchased.

5. The total price and the price per foot paid for each property.

6. If any such property was acquired by expropriation, what tribunal determined the price to be paid for any property so expropriated.

7. The dates on which any such properties were acquired.

184. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda, pay-lists, recommendations and any other documents whatsoever, in any wise appertaining to the construction of a wharf at Lower Burlington, in the County of Hants.

185. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of pay-rolls and all correspondence and vouchers, in connection with the repairs to Jordan breakwater, Shelburne County, for which Leander McKenzie was contractor of works or foreman.

186. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and pay-rolls, in connection with repairs and extension of breakwater at Bluff Head, Yarmouth County, N.S., during the year 1914.

187. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, showing the amounts expended by the Public Works Department, in the County of Inverness, each year from 1896 down to 1915.

188. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and pay-sheets, in connection with the repairs and work on the breakwater at Sandford, Yarmouth County, N.S., during the year 1914.

189. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, petitions and other documents, relating to a mail contract with David D. Heard & Sons, between Whitby and Grand Trunk Railway station, or with one John Gimblet, Whitby.

190. Copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, relating to certain advances made to the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, respectively, together with copies of agreements made between the said companies and His Majesty.

191. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all tenders received by the Post Office Department, for the mail service between Caraque and Tracadie, Gloucester County, N.B., on the 15th day of January last, with the names of the tenderers, the respective amounts of the tenders, and the name of the new contractor.

192. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. The fractional area of homestead lands or otherwise in the Province of Saskatchewan sold in the year 1914.

2. The name of the purchaser, and the price paid in each case.

193. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, showing, in reference to the answer to question No. 6 of 9th February, and answered 15th February as per page 161 unrevised *Hansard*, the cost of furnishing the Government offices in each of the said buildings.

194. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, showing the amount of railway subsidies paid in the County of Inverness, since 1896, to date, and the dates on which such subsidies were paid.

195. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and other documents, relating to the purchase or lease of the railway from New Glasgow to Thorburn, in the County of Pictou, known as the Vale Railway, from the Acadia Coal Company, since January, 1911, to date.

196. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, etc., in connection with the sale of the hay grown or the lease of certain tracts of land belonging to the Intercolonial Railway, upon which hay is grown, and which are contiguous to the properties of Charles Lavoie, Cléophas Leclerc and Joseph Parent, of the Parish of Bie, County of Rimouski.

197. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, evidence taken at investigations, reports and all other documents, relating to the suspension or other action in regard to the charge of drunkenness against Newton Hopper, conductor on the I.C.R., and to his subsequent re-instatement.

198. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other papers relating to the dismissal of Bruce Wiswell, as sectionman on the I.C.R., at Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

199. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, showing:—

1. The inward tonnage freight, and also the outward tonnage freight, respectively, at Loggieville station on the Intercolonial Railway, for each month of 1914, and also, for the month of January, 1915.

2. The inward tonnage freight, and the outward tonnage freight at Chatham station, on the Intercolonial Railway, for each month of 1914, and also, for the month of January, 1915.

3. The inward tonnage freight, and the outward tonnage freight at Newcastle station, on the Intercolonial Railway, for each month of 1914, and also, for the month of January, 1915.

4. The local and through passenger traffic to and through each of the above stations, respectively, during each of the months above mentioned.

200. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence had by Margaret Lynch, or any person representing her, with reference to the expropriation of certain land belonging to the said Margaret Lynch, in the City of Fredericton, Province of New Brunswick, by the Intercolonial Railway, and also, all letters, telegrams and correspondence had with F. P. Gutelius or any other official of the Intercolonial Railway, with reference thereto.

201. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all documents bearing on the payment made to C. R. Scoles, New Carlisle, Quebec, in July, 1914, of balance of subsidy to the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, on the recommendation of the Financial Comptroller.

202. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and reports, relating to the purchase of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway, extending from Sackville to Cape Tormentine, County of Westmorland.

203. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of the tariff on flour shipments, now in force on the Quebec, Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway.

3. That the recommendation contained in the First Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agricultural and Colonization, presented to the House of Commons on 25th March, be concurred in.

4. That in the event of there being no further meetings of the Committee, the Joint Chairmen may decide as to the printing or otherwise of any document that may be submitted to either House, and, generally, act until the end of the Session in all other matters that come properly within the cognizance of this Committee.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to supplement the Revenue required to meet War Expenditures.

— Mr. White (Leeds) moved, second by Mr. Doherty,

That the said Order be discharged and the Bill referred back to the Committee of the Whole for further consideration.

— And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Bill was accordingly again considered in Committee of the Whole, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. White (Leeds), a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Royal Highness the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as follows:—

ARTHUR

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending on the 31st March, 1915, and in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, March, 1915.

On motion of Mr. White (Leeds), seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That the said Message, together with the Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-one thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Secretary of State—Salaries, \$75,300; Contingencies, \$16,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Contribution towards publication of International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Expenses under the Canada Temperance Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Public Printing and Stationery—Salaries, including Assistant King's Printer and Controller of Stationery at \$4,000, \$69,562.50; Contingencies, \$10,300, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—General—Printing, printing paper and binding, \$300,000; Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes, \$10,000; Contingent expenses in connection with the Voters' Lists, \$8,000; Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, including the employment of temporary help, \$5,000; Provincial Voters' Lists, \$11,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Miscellaneous—*Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Plant, repairs and renewals, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Plant, new, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Distribution of Parliamentary Documents, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous printing, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty for Department of Mines—Salaries, including \$1,000 transferred from Third Division, Sub-Division A to Second Division, Sub-Division B, \$358,775, Contingencies, \$7,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mines and Geological Survey—Mines Branch—Investigations of ore deposits, economic minerals, peat bogs, determination of fuel values of coals, lignite and peat of Canada, including wages of machinist and labourers, and additional machinery; investigation of ore dressing, wages of labourers, machinery and equipment of laboratory; collection of information regarding miner minerals, and metallurgical industries and operations, \$62,000; publications of reports, translation of reports into French, purchase of books, stationery, chemical laboratories' supplies, apparatus, instruments, office contingencies, additional assistance, \$67,000; For investigations of the manufacture and storage of explosives in Canada, apparatus and equipment, salaries of inspectors, chemist, machinist, clerical assistance and travelling expenses, \$5,000; For practical tests in road making of tar sands of Athabaska, \$5,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mines and Geological Survey—Dominion of Canada Assay Office—Maintenance of Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mines and Geological Survey—For explorations and surveys; ethnological, archaeological and palæontological investigations; wages of explorers, topographers, draughtsmen and others, \$175,000; For exploration and investigating the possible occurrence of radium bearing ores in Canada, and for the dissemination of information concerning these ores, \$10,000; For publication of reports, translation of reports into French, maps, plans, illustrations, etc., \$75,000; For the purchase of books, instruments, laboratory apparatus, chemicals, mapping materials, stationery; maintenance of offices and museum; temporary technical, clerical and other assistance; clothing for five attendants; miscellaneous contingencies, \$54,000; For collections and purchase of specimens for Victoria Museum, \$15,000; To compensate John F. Lyons for quarters, fuel, light and water supplied him as resident caretaker of the Geological Museum, Sussex street, vacated on removal to the Victoria Memorial Museum, \$400, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to Canadian Mining Institute, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to Canadian Peat Society, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Public Archives—Salaries, \$53,462.50; Contingencies, \$7,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Public Archives, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Service Commission—Salaries, \$32,037.50; Contingencies, \$15,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting a patent of John Millen and Son, Limited."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Naval Service—To provide for the maintenance and upkeep of ships, Naval College, and dockyards, at Halifax and Esquimalt and Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries Protection Service—To provide for the repairs and maintenance of Fisheries Protection Steamers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries Protection Service—To provide for new vessels, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Hydrographic Surveys, including the survey of Hudson Bay, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Radiotelegraph Service—To provide for the building and maintenance of Wireless Stations, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Tidal Service—To provide for maintenance of Tidal Station and Surveying Steamers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Patrol of the Northern Waters of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rewards for saving life, including Life Saving Stations—Formerly voted under Ocean and River Service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To assist in the establishment, maintenance and inspection of cold storage for bait, the conservation and development of deep sea fisheries, and to provide for better transportation facilities for fresh fish, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for the maintenance of experimental works for the reduction of dogfish, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Résolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill respecting The Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Canadian Western Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company.

Bill respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate Entwistle and Alberta Southern Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

Bill respecting The Kettle Valley Railway Company; and

Bill to incorporate Fraser Valley Terminal Railway Company.

Also, a Message with the following Bills of their own, to which they desire the concurrence of this House, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend The Gold and Silver Marking Act."

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Placer Mining Act," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

By leave of the House, Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills from the Senate and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the patent of the National Wood Distilling Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lottie Thorndike."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Adam Clarke Anderson."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alexander McIntyre;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Violet Burnett Delmege."

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes after Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Monday next, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Monday, 29th March, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Lancaster, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting The Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company," and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Mr. Barker, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills from the Senate and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting The Premier Trust Company;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting The Northwest Life Assurance Company."

Mr. Doherty, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the Act relating to the election of Members to the House of Commons, etc., presented to the House the following Report:—

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the Act relating to the election of Members to this House and into the practice and procedure in connection with election petitions, beg to report a Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, and a Bill to amend the Controverted Elections Act, to both of which Bills the Members of Your Committee have unanimously agreed.

Upon the question of enabling officers and men of the military forces of Canada, on active service, to exercise their franchise at any election that may occur during their absence in such service, referred upon the resolution moved in the House by Mr. Fripp, M.P., your Committee beg to submit a Bill which is hereto annexed.

Mr. Speaker presented to the House the following report from the Clerk of the House of Commons with respect to statutory increases of the Clerks and Employees of the House:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THE CLERK'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 29th March, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that all the officers, clerks and employees of the House of Commons and also clerks of the Distribution Office of the House of Commons and Senate who are eligible for increases of salary by virtue of Section 37 of Chapter 15 of the Act of 1908, are by virtue of good conduct entitled to the same, there being no one of them undeserving thereof.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the House.

To the Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

I hereby recommend that the increases of salary referred to in the above report be paid to those eligible thereto on the Staff of the House or in the Joint Distribution Office of the House of Commons and Senate.

T. S. SPROULE,
Speaker.

Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills from the Senate and have agreed to report the same without amendment. viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Ernest Birdsell."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Jefferson Moore."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beckett."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Austin McPhail Bothwell."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Gravelle."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Elizabeth Darnell."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Batin Harries."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William John Owen Delaney."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith May Webster Boydell;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Robert Delaney."

Ordered, That Mr. Blondin have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Adulteration Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Blondin have leave to bring in a Bill No. 115 to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Blondin have leave to bring in a Bill No. 116 to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Sir George Foster, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Sir George Foster, seconded by Mr. White (Leeds),

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend The Gold and Silver Marking Act, 1913," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar) moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109.)

And the Question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole the following Bills, from the Senate, viz. :—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the patent of the National Wood Distilling Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lottie Thorndike."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Adam Clarke Anderson."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alexander McIntyre;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Violet Burnett Delmege."

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Patent of the National Wood Distilling Company," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lottie Thorndike," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar), seconded by Mr. Fowler,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong (Lambton), seconded by Mr. Smith,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Adam Clarke Anderson," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong (Lambton), seconded by Mr. Smith,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alexander McIntyre," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong (Lambton), seconded by Mr. Smith,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Violet Burnett Delmege," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Devlin,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters and telegrams, or any other written communications which passed between the Minister of Railways and Canals and J. C. Douglas, Esquire, M.P.P., of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, between the 1st of January and the last of December, 1914, and of all letters and telegrams between the Ministers of Customs and Public Works, and the Postmaster General, and the said J. C. Douglas, during the above period, in respect to the dismissal, appointment or restoration to office of Government officials.

On motion of Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), seconded by Mr. Stevens,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, petitions, resolutions and other documents, asking the Government to take measures to so amend the Senate as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular Government.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Truax,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, petitions and correspondence of all kinds, in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in any way referring to charges against Alexander McDonald, Fishery Overseer, at Seaside, Inverness County, Nova Scotia.

On motion of Mr. Turgeon, seconded by Mr. Cash,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, testimonials, reports, etc., relating to the claim of T  lesphore Paradis, of the City of L  vis, arising from the burning of his wharf and mills which were set on fire by a locomotive of the Intercolonial Railway.

On motion of Mr. Turgeon, seconded by Mr. Cash,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, reports, etc., relating to the dismissal of Alexandre Blais, of the City of L  vis, from the position of customs officer at Bradore Bay, and the appointment of his successor or successors.

On motion of Mr. Turgeon, seconded by Mr. Cash,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, reports, etc., relating to the dismissal of Alexandre Blais, of the City of L  vis, from the position of Fisheries Officer, and the appointment of his successor or successors.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Martin (Regina),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents, in the possession of the Department of Public Works or any other Department of the Government, relating to complaints and charges against one Captain Thomas Brown, in connection with the operation of the dredge *Mudlark* in British Columbia; and also, of all correspondence and telegrams that passed between any person or persons in British Columbia and the Minister of Public Works, during the years 1913 and 1914 to this date, relating to appointments and dismissals of officers or employees on board said dredge *Mudlark*.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Pardee,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all papers, accounts, vouchers, documents, etc., in connection with repairs to Coffin's Island Light, Nova Scotia, in the calendar year, 1914.

On motion of Mr Maclean (Halifax), seconded by Mr. Martin (Regina),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all papers, letters, documents, Orders in Council, etc., in reference to the dismissal of Joseph C. Lavers and John Connolly of the Customs Service at Halifax, N.S.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Truax,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, despatches, telegrams, petitions, recommendations, or any documents whatsoever exchanged between the Minister of Public Works and any of his officers, in connection with the construction of public buildings at Three Rivers, from the 1st January, 1913, to the present date.

Mr. Hazen moved, seconded by Mr. Meighen, That this House do, on To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners Act, etc.

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Royal Highness the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, on To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting certain issues of Dominion Notes.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted The House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill respecting certain patents of The Lohmann Company.

Bill respecting The Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada; and

Bill to amend The Bank Act.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for granting to His Majesty aid for military and naval defence.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Government Railways Act, and to authorize the purchase of certain railways, .

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. White (Leeds), moved, seconded by Mr. Cochrane, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the Question being put; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Chargeable to Capital—Intercolonial Railway—Air brakes—To improve triple valves, \$3,400; Amherst—Additional facilities, \$16,000; Anti creepers and tie plates, \$50,000; Bridges—To strengthen, \$700,000; Chatham—Diversion of line and branch to wharf, \$2,500; Chaudière Jet. to St. Romuald—Double tracking, \$30,000; Diversion of line between Nelson and Derby Jct., \$6,000; Diversion of line between North Sydney and Leitches Creek, \$60,000; Fredericton—To increase accommodation at, \$5,000; General protection of highways, \$16,000; Halifax—Docks and wharves, \$30,000; Halifax—New Terminal facilities, \$3,000,000; Halifax—To increase accommodation and provide machinery at, \$3,500; Halifax—Willow Park sewer, \$14,900; Hampton—Subway and facilities at, \$39,750; Installation of block system in connection with operation, \$14,000; Installation of telephone system in connection with operation, \$100,000; Levis—Improvements at, \$200,000; Moncton—Locomotive and car shops, with equipment, \$110,000; Moncton—Elimination of level crossings and grades, \$125,000; Moncton—Installation of roofing, \$22,500; Mulgrave—To provide

new car ferry and dock for same, \$354,000; Original construction, \$600; Permanent wiring of engine houses, \$13,000; Permanent farm crossings and culverts, \$10,000; Power plants—Increased facilities at divisional points, \$23,000; Pugwash, Spur Line—Pugwash Harbour, \$5,000; Raising grade, Memramcook and Sackville, \$3,500; Rolling stock, \$2,250,000; Safety appliances for equipment, \$24,000; Standard track signs, \$4,000; Standard clocks for divisional points, \$2,800; Mont Joli (formerly St. Flavie)—To increase accommodation at, \$16,500; St. John—Spur line to Courtney Bay, \$112,000; Surveys and inspections, \$87,000; Sussex—Improvements at, \$1,000; Sydney Mines diversion, \$10,000; Tile drainage in wet cuts, \$4,000; To increase accommodation and facilities along the line, \$102,000; Trenton—Increased facilities at \$20,000; Water supply—To increase, \$27,300; Towards the construction of a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway, at or near Dartmouth, in the County of Halifax, via, Musquodoboit Harbour and the valley of the Musquodoboit to Dean's Settlement in the said county, \$510,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—Prince Edward Island Railway—Bridges—To strengthen, \$10,000; Original construction, \$800; Power plants, \$125; Surveys and inspection, \$10,400; To increase accommodation and facilities along the line, \$17,600; To provide car ferry, construct terminals and necessary connections, \$1,900,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway—To bring line up to Intercolonial Branch Line Standard, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—International Railway—To bring line up to Intercolonial Branch Line Standard, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen million and sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Intercolonial Railway—Working Expenses, \$13,000,000; Prince Edward Island Railway, \$650,000; Transcontinental Railway—Operation of line, Moncton to Levis, \$200,000; International Railway—Working Expenses, \$85,000; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway—Working Expenses, \$65,000; St. John and Quebec Railway—Working Expenses, \$60,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—Quebec Bridge—Construction, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—Welland Ship Canal—Construction, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—Towards construction of railway to connect Montreal with National Transcontinental Railway, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Lachine—Improvements, Lock 4, \$156,000; Concrete vertical walls, \$25,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Rideau—Towards construction of bridge on Rideau Canal, at Pretoria Avenue, Ottawa, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Soulanges—Protection works, upper entrance, \$32,000; New mooring posts, \$2,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred and sixteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Trent Canal—Construction, \$1,500,000; To pay claim of Corry and Laverdure, \$16,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Welland—Towards construction of high level bridge over canal, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Chambly—Renewing bridge, Daigneault's Crossing, \$5,000; Macadamizing road, \$8,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Canals—Income—Cornwall—Improvements, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Canals—Income—Quebec Canals—Dredging, \$9,000; Concrete facing, dam at Valleyfield, \$26,000; Protection walls, Lake St. Francis, \$6,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Rideau—Repairs and replacements of dams, \$30,000; Renewing swing bridge, Smith's Falls, \$15,000; for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—St. Peter's—Improvements, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Soulanges—Rebuilding wharfs, \$10,000; Mooring posts, \$1,200, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Trent—Improvements, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Welland—Heavy repairs, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Income—Miscellaneous—Arbitration and awards, \$4,000; Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—Maintenance and operation of, including \$800 for Clyde Leavitt, as chief fire inspector, \$179,600; Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—To pay expenses in connection with cases before the, \$25,000; Contribution of the Government Railways to the faculty of McGill University towards the foundation of a school of railway engineering and transportation in general, in connection with the faculty of Applied Science, \$2,500; Contribution of the Government Railways to the faculty of the Polytechnic School, Montreal, for the advancement of learning in connection with railway engineering and transportation in general, \$2,500; Costs of litigation, \$6,000; Governor General's Cars—Attendance, repairs and alterations, etc., \$5,000; Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Remuneration to Government Director of, \$2,000; Investigations under the Inquiries Act, \$1,000; Miscellaneous works not provided for, \$5,000; Subscription to International Congress,

Brussels, \$97,33; Surveys and Inspections—Canals, \$35,000; Surveys and Inspections—Railways, \$75,000; To pay expenses in connection with consolidation of Railway Act, \$2,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million four hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Revenue—Canals—Staff and repairs, \$1,410,000; Statistical officers, \$12,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Revenue—Miscellaneous—Railways—Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late W. D. Smith, who was accidentally killed in the discharge of his duties as labourer on the Port Nelson Terminals of the Hudson Bay Railway, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals Revenue—Canals—Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Michael Lawrence Allen, who was accidentally killed in the discharge of his duties as handyman on the Lachine Canal, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—Intercolonial Railway—Halifax—Docks and wharfs—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-one cents be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—Transcontinental Railway—Construction—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—International Railway—To bring line up to Intercolonial Branch line standard, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway—To bring line up to Intercolonial Branch line standard, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—Hudson Bay Railway—Construction—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—Welland Canal—Enlarging Port Colborne elevator—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Income—Miscellaneous—Governor General's Cars—Attendance, repairs, and alterations to—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Prince Edward Island Railway—Working expenses—Further amount required, \$50,000; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway—Working expenses, including Governor General's Warrant for \$25,000, \$50,000; International Railway—Working expenses—Governor General's Warrant, \$100,000; National Transcontinental Railway—Operation of line, Moncton to Lévis—Further amount required, \$30,000; St. John and Quebec Railway—Operation of line, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Revenue—Miscellaneous—Amount required to pay compassionate allowances to the widows and other dependents of the captain and crew of the C.G.S. *Sharon*, supposed to have been lost at sea, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Eight minutes before Twelve of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Tuesday, 30th March, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Mr. P. B. Hurlbert, postmaster at Springdale, Yarmouth County, N.S., and the removal of the office. (*Sessional Papers, No. 208.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams and correspondence between the Honourable L. P. Pelletier, ex-Postmaster General and any person or persons of the County of Lévis, which during the month of April, 1912, had any connection with the appointment of G. A. Marois to a position in the Customs Office at Quebec, and the appointment of J. E. Gingras as postmaster of St. Romuald and Etchemin. (*Sessional Papers, No. 209.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and documents of all kinds, in possession of the Post Office Department, referring in any way to the conduct of the Postmaster at Grand Etang, since his appointment until the present date. (*Sessional Papers, No. 210.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, papers, documents, evidence and reports, in connection with the dismissal of Charles H. Marshall, as Postmaster at Nanton, Alberta. (*Sessional Papers, No. 211.*)

On motion of Mr. Clark (Bruce), seconded by Mr. Scott,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That Mr. Doherty have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Doherty have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Cochrane moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers. That this House will, on To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act and amendments thereto, etc.

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Royal Highness the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, on To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend The Representation Act, 1914.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. White (Leeds) moved, seconded by Mr. Doherty, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Charges of Management—Offices of the Assistant Receivers General and Country Savings Banks—Salaries, \$60,350; Contingencies, \$6,000; Printing Dominion Notes, \$300,000; Printing advertising, inspection, express charges, etc., \$42,000; Commission for payment of interest on public debt, purchase of sinking funds, \$60,000; Brokerage on purchase of sinking funds, \$5,600; English Bill Stamps, postage, etc., \$20,000; Removal of foreign and uncurrent coin from circulation, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the Auditor General—Salaries, \$130,350; Contingencies, \$11,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-three thousand and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Finance and Treasury Board—Salaries, \$130,037.50; Contingencies, \$23,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Departments Generally—Contingencies—Care and cleaning of Departmental Buildings, including amount of \$50 each to E. Snowden and W. H. Jeffrey for firing noon gun, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Insurance—Salaries, \$28,025; Contingencies, \$27,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Unforeseen expenses, (expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days of next session) for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to the National Battlefields Commission:—(a) To be expended in laying out and constructing a park on the historic battlefields at Quebec, \$100,000; (b) For expenses of administration, \$3,000; (c) For maintenance of the National Battlefields Park, \$15,000; (d) For maintenance of Martello Tower No. 4, \$400, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the expenses of Commission to prepare plans relating to the cities of Ottawa and Hull, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Excise—Salaries of officers and inspectors of Excise, and to provide for increase depending on the

result of Excise examinations, \$570,825; For extra duty-pay at large distilleries and other factories, \$15,000; Duty-pay to officers, serving longer hours, at other than special survey, \$1,500; Preventive service, \$13,000; Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, etc., \$130,000; Stamps for imported and Canadian tobacco, \$130,000; To pay collectors of customs for duty collected by them, \$5,000; Commission to sellers of stamps for Canadian twist tobacco, \$100; Provisional allowance of not more than \$150 each to officers in Manitoba and provinces west thereof, whose salaries from any Government service, do not exceed \$2,500, \$10,000; To enable the Department to supply methylated spirits to manufacturers, the cost of which will be recouped by the manufacturers to whom it is supplied, and to pay rent, power, freight, salaries, etc., \$110,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Mr. White (Leeds), a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Royal Highness the Governor General, signed by His Royal Highness.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth:—

ARTHUR

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending on the 31st March, 1916, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5a.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, March, 1915.

On motion of Mr. White (Leeds), seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Resolved, That the said Message, together with the Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

(*In the Committee.*)

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Salaries, \$141,848.75; Contingencies, \$20,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Miscellaneous expenditure, \$10,000; Living allowance for Judge of Atlin District, B.C., \$1,200, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Supreme Court of Canada—Contingencies and disbursements, salaries of officers (Sheriffs, etc.), books, magazines, etc., for Judges, not exceeding \$300, \$6,500; Law books and books of reference for Library and binding of same, \$9,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-four cents be granted to His Majesty for Administration of Justice—Exchequer Court of Canada—Contingencies—Judges' travelling expenses,

remuneration to Sheriffs, etc., printing, stationery, etc., and \$150 for Judges' books, \$6,000; Printing, binding and distributing Exchequer Court reports, \$1,500; Court accommodation and travelling expenses of officers when necessary for Exchequer Court in Admiralty, and \$150 for postage, and stationery for judges and registrars, \$500; Salary of Marshal in Admiralty, Quebec, \$333.34; To Charles Morse for furnishing reports of Exchequer Court decisions to legal periodicals, \$50, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Yukon Territory—Traveling allowance of judge, \$500; Living allowance of judge, \$5,000; Salaries Territorial Court, Sheriff and clerk \$4,000 each, two stenographers \$2,000 each, \$12,000; Living allowances of Court officers and Police Magistrate, \$8,600; Fees and expenses of witnesses, jurors and interpreters in criminal trials, \$5,000; Maintenance of prisoners, \$10,000; Transport of prisoners, \$4,000; Miscellaneous, fees and expenses of Crown Prosecutors, salaries and living expenses of other employees, coroners' inquests, stationery, etc., \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Police—Amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Expenses of litigated matters conducted within the Department of Justice, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Expenses under the Pecuniary Claims Convention with the United States, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to Chief Constables' Association of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar) moved, seconded by Mr. Best, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109.)

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole, the following Bills, from the Senate, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting The Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Premier Trust Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Northwest Life Assurance Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Ernest Birdsell."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Jefferson Moore."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beckett."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Austin McPhail Bothwell."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Gravelle."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Elizabeth Darnell."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Batin Harries."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William John Owen Delaney."

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith May Webster Boydell;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Robert Delaney," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bills, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Stewart (Hamilton),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company," be now read a third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Fripp, seconded by Mr. McCraney,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Premier Trust Company," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. McCraney, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the North-west Life Assurance Company," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Ernest Birdsell," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Regina), seconded by Mr. Maclean (Halifax),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Jefferson Moore," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. McCraney, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beckett," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Fripp, seconded by Mr. Lewis,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Austin McPhail Bothwell," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Fripp, seconded by Mr. Lewis,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Gravelle," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. McCraney, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Elizabeth Darnell," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Lalor,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Thomas Batin Harries," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Lalor,

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of William John Owen Delaney," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Martin (Regina),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith May Webster BoydeU," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Martin (Regina),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Robert Delaney," be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Lalor,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the Petitions on which the above mentioned Divorce Bills were founded.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

And the House continuing to sit in Committee; the attention of the Chairman was called to the fact that there was no quorum present. Being found that twenty Members were not in the House, the Committee rose and Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House being counted, a quorum was found.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

And The House having continued to sit, in Committee, till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, 31st March, 1915.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907," without any amendment.

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And then The House, having continued to sit till eight minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till Eleven o'Clock, A.M., this day.

Wednesday, 31st March, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have considered Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting a patent of John Millen and Son, Limited," and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Doherty,

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Honourable the Speaker, laid on the Table of the House on the 29th March instant, relative to the statutory increase in salary to certain Officers and Clerks and Employees of the House, including a Clerk in the Joint Distribution Office of the House of Commons and Senate, pursuant to Section 37 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, be approved.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House has approved the recommendation of the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons for the payment to a clerk of the Joint Distribution Office of the House of Commons and Senate, of the statutory increase in salary, pursuant to Section 37 of The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of the report of the officer in charge of the Lobster Hatchery at Port Daniel West, and of the report of the inspection thereof, for the season 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 212.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, documents, etc., in connection with a petition of Donald Williams and others, in respect to the regulation of fish traps in Green Harbour and vicinity. (*Sessional Papers, No. 213.*)

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. Clark (Red Deer),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all applications received for Fenian Raid Bounty from residents of the County of Hants, N.S.; also, the names of persons who have been paid the bounty and those who have been refused it in said County; with the reasons for refusal, and showing the number of applications that have not yet been dealt with.

Mr. Blondin moved, seconded by Mr. Hazen, That this House do, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that the Minister of Inland Revenue may authorize the employment of such temporary or acting officers of Excise in the second or outside division of the Department of Inland Revenue as are required to carry on the work of the Department, that no such officer shall receive a higher salary than the salary allowed to permanent officers of the same rank and class, and no such salary shall be paid until voted by Parliament.

Mr. Blondin, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Royal Highness the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Doherty moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers, That this House do, on To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to make provision to enable every male British subject, of twenty-one years of age or upwards, serving in the military forces of Canada in the present war, to exercise his electoral franchise, etc.

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Royal Highness the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration in Committee of the Whole, of Bill to amend The Representation Act, 1914, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House, viz.:—

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Margueritta Lyons;" and

Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Isaac Alexander."

And also, a Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the Petitions of Edith Margueritta Lyons and Charles Isaac Alexander, respectively; praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that they be returned to the Senate.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Adulteration Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill to supplement the Revenue required to meet War Expenditures;" and

Bill to amend the Judges Act."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act and amendments thereto, and to provide that the Minister of Railways and Canals may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, lease or otherwise acquire a certain portion of the railway of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, etc.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act and amendments thereto, and to provide that the Minister of Railways and Canals may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, lease or otherwise acquire that portion of the railway of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company known as the Lake Superior Branch, extending from Lake Superior Junction to the City of Fort William, in Ontario, including terminal facilities and accommodation works of the said Company, or of any other Company, and, for all the purposes of Section 9 of the said Act, may provide, by purchase, lease or otherwise, rolling stock and equipment, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and such other Company, shall each be authorized on its part to deal accordingly with the said line of railway or terminal facilities and accommodation works as the case may be; that Sub-sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section 361 of the Railway Act, and Section 29, Chapter 122 of the Statutes of 1903, shall not apply to any such lease or to anything done under the preceding provisions; that the Government Railways Act shall apply to any line of railway including terminal facilities and accommodation works so leased or acquired; and that the expenditures made under the Act to be founded on this Resolution, or under Chapter 43 of the Statutes of 1914, shall be a charge against the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Cochrane have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning.

Thursday, 1st April, 1915.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Rogers moved, seconded by Mr. Crothers,
That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five million dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—National Transcontinental Railway, Construction, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—Hudson Bay Railway—Construction of railway, terminals and elevators, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Chargeable to capital—Intercolonial Railway—Bathurst—Spur line, \$62,400; Branch line from Sunny Brae to Mulgrave, \$1,000,000; Lévis—New coaling plant, \$75,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Welland Canal—Enlarging Port Colborne Elevator, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Rideau Canal—Improving banks—Canal at Ottawa, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Revenue—Miscellaneous—Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Frederick Jacobs, who was killed while in the performance of his duties as brakesman on the Intercolonial Railway, \$500; Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Charles Hughes, who was killed while in the performance of his duties as yardman, at Halifax, on the Intercolonial Railway, \$500; Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Maurice P. LeBlanc, who was killed while in the performance of his duties as brakesman on the Intercolonial Railway, \$250; Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late George A. Zimmerman, who was injured while in the performance of his duties as shoveller, at the Government Grain Elevator, Port Colborne, and subsequently died, \$2,000; Gratuity to Jacob Isakesen, cook on the Government SS. *Scotia*, who was injured at Mulgrave, in October, 1914, \$150, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-three minutes before One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, A.M., this day.

Thursday, 1st April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker delivered a Message from His Royal Highness the Governor General, which was read as follows:—

ARTHUR.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have received with great pleasure the Address that you have voted in reply to my Speech at the opening of Parliament and thank you for it sincerely.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Mr. Clark (Bruce), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the following as their Second Report.

The Committee recommend as follows:—

1. That for the future only one copy of each Parliamentary publication be supplied to each Senator and Member.
2. That the supplying of copies of the Trade and Navigation Monthly Report and the Trade and Commerce Monthly Report to Senators and Members be discontinued.
3. That the schedule of the number of Parliamentary Publications to be printed be amended, in accordance with the foregoing recommendations.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate hath agreed to the Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, praying that he may graciously be pleased to give his consent to submitting a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, to amend certain provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Add the following as sub-section 7 of section 1:—

"7. Nothing herein contained shall affect the powers of the Parliament of Canada, under The British North America Act, 1886."

2. Add the following as section 3:—

"3. The first section of this Act, paragraphs 1 to 6, inclusive, shall not take effect until the termination of the now existing Canadian Parliament."

And also, That the Senate have passed an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying His Royal Highness to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to His Most Excellent Majesty The King, in relation to a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to amend certain provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, in the manner set forth in the draft Bill hereto attached; in such a way as to His Royal Highness may seem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne, and to desire their concurrence in the said Address.

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, departmental recommendations and other papers and documents, in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the definition of a "coasting voyage," as defined in the Canada Shipping Act, since the revision of the Statutes in 1886. (*Sessional Papers, No. 214.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, vouchers, letters, documents, etc., relating to the establishment of the Ferry Service between the City of Halifax and Dartmouth, N.S., for the employees of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Halifax, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 215.*)

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all pay-rolls, vouchers in detail, correspondence and all other documents, in connection with the following public wharfs in Shelburne; breakwater or wharf at East Green Harbour; shed on public wharf at Shelburne, and repairs to Gunning Cove wharf. (*Sessional Papers, No. 216.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd February, 1915, showing:—

1. What properties have been acquired by the Government in the City of Regina, since 21st September, 1911.
2. The descriptions of such properties by metes and bounds.
3. For what purposes such properties were acquired.
4. From whom such properties were purchased.
5. The total price and the price per foot paid for each property.
6. If any such property was acquired by expropriation, what tribunal determined the price to be paid for any property so expropriated.
7. The dates on which any such properties were acquired. (*Sessional Papers, No. 217.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, etc., concerning the purchase of the property known as the Carslake Hotel, in Montreal, for post office purposes. (*Sessional Papers, No. 218.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council, pay-rolls, lists of expenditures, names of foremen and superintendents, and all other documents whatsoever, relating to or in anywise appertaining, to the erection and maintaining of breakwaters at Phinney's Cove and Young's Cove, County of Annapolis. (*Sessional Papers, No. 219.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and documents, since the 31st of October, 1912, relating in any way whatever to the proposed public wharf at Lower Wood Harbour. (*Sessional Papers, No. 220.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, accounts, vouchers, letters, documents and correspondence, relating to the construction of an extension to the breakwater at Prospect, Halifax County, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 221.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions, reports, recommendations and documents of all kinds, in any way referring to the purchase of a site for a public building at Port Hawkesbury, and also, referring in any way, to the erection of a public building thereon. (*Sessional Papers, No. 222.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing all amounts of money expended upon public works in the Counties of Wright, Pontiac and Labelle, from October, 1911, to date. (*Sessional Papers, No. 223.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of the pay-sheet for the month of October, 1914, in connection with repairs to the breakwater at Shippigan Gully, Gloucester County, N.B. (*Sessional Papers, No. 224.*)

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered bicycles, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many bicycles have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these bicycles. (*Sessional Papers, No. 225.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, showing the names and addresses of all Fenian Raid Veterans in the County of Inverness who have been paid the Fenian Raid Bounty, the names and addresses of those who have not been paid, and the names and addresses of those whose applications have been refused. (*Sessional Papers, No. 226.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered motor cycles, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many motor cycles have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these motor cycles. (*Sessional Papers, No. 227.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a statement in detail of: The number of prisoners of war in this country; the number under parole; the number held in detention camps; the number of detention camps, where situated, how accessible, and the number of prisoners in each. The amount of cost to Canada in each of these camps, respectively, for subsistence, pay, clothing, transportation and supervision; the nature of work done by prisoners, and the total value of same to date. (*Sessional Papers, No. 111a.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters and telegrams exchanged between the Dominion Government and the several Provinces, concerning the proposed transfer of fisheries in tidal waters from the Provincial to the Federal control. (*Sessional Papers, No. 228.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Government of Canada, or any Minister or official thereof, in regard to the control of fisheries in Quebec Province, as well as of all documents bearing on that question, together with a list of licenses granted by either Government for the present year. (*Sessional Papers, No. 229.*)

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had directed the Clerk of the House to lay upon the Table of the House his recommendation and the report of the Clerk in connection with the appointment of Mr. Stanley Scott Spencer, as messenger in the Reading Room of the House of Commons.

To the Honourable,
The House of Commons.

I recommend the appointment of Mr. Stanley Scott Spencer as Messenger on the Staff of the House of Commons, in accordance with the report of the Clerk of the House submitted herewith, and that his appointment take effect on the first day of April, 1915, at the salary of \$700 per annum, as recommended in the said report.

T. S. SPROULE,
Speaker of the House.

31st March, 1915.

CLERK'S OFFICE,

MARCH 31, 1915.

SIR,—I beg to report that a vacancy exists on the Messenger Staff of the House which it is desirable to have filled.

Mr. Stanley Scott Spencer, who has been for the past two Sessions a messenger assigned specially to the Reading Room of the House of Commons, has shown himself exceptionally qualified for the work. He has received a certificate of qualification as messenger from the Civil Service Commission, the same being now on file in this office.

I beg to report also, that the duties of this position are of an exceptional character and to recommend that his salary begin at \$700 per annum, instead of the minimum salary, the said sum being now named in the estimates for that position, and that the appointment take effect on the first day of April, 1915.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. B. FLINT,
Clerk of the House.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

On motion of Mr. Barnard, seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Ontario),
Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Margueritta Lyons," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Barnard, seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Ontario),
Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Isaac Alexander," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), seconded by Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar),

That the said Bills were read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce of the Senate on the petitions on which the foregoing Bills are founded.)

On motion of Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), seconded by Mr. Devlin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, praying His Royal Highness to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, calls for tenders and Orders in Council, relating to the deepening of the River St. Charles, at the City of Quebec, and the construction of a dam at the same place.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness by such Members of this House as are of the King's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir George Foster, seconded by Mr. Rogers,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Placer Mining Act," and the same was read as followeth:—

Page 1, line 8—Leave out from "3" to "shall" in line 12, and insert

"3. Every person enlisted or accepted for active service, whether with the British or Allied forces, in the defence of the Empire, during the present war, who

(a) is on such active service; or

(b) having been on such active service, has by reason of any wound, illness or other disability incurred therein, been invalided or discharged otherwise than by sentence of court martial; and

(c) in either case, is the holder of mining rights acquired under the provisions of this Act;"

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House had agreed to their amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to authorize the employment of certain temporary or acting officers of Excise in the Department of Inland Revenue.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Minister of Inland Revenue may authorize the employment of such temporary or acting officers of Excise in the second or outside division of the Department of Inland Revenue as are required to carry on the work of the Department; that no such officer shall receive a higher salary than the salary allowed to permanent officers of the same rank and class, and no such salary shall be paid until voted by Parliament.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same being read a second time, was agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill No. 116, An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, (together with the Resolution to authorize the employment of certain temporary or acting officers of Excise in the Department of Inland Revenue, adopted and referred this day), and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide for the exercise of the electoral franchise of the Canadian Military forces of Canada, serving in the present war.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision to enable every male British subject of twenty-one years of age or upwards, serving in the military forces of Canada in the present war, to exercise his electoral franchise, and that the cost incurred in carrying out the provisions of any Act to be based upon this resolution may be paid by the Governor in Council out of any unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Sir Robert Borden have leave to bring in a Bill to enable Canadians on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker acquainted The House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill to authorize certain extensions of time to Insurance Companies; and

Bill respecting certain issues of Dominion notes.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act to amend The Gold and Silver Marking Act, 1913.”

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Ontario and Quebec—To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Nova Scotia—To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—New Brunswick—To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W.T.—To provide a further amount for seed grain, \$18,941; To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, \$20,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—British Columbia—To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—General—To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, \$10,000; To provide a further amount for smallpox epidemic, \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indian Affairs—Salaries, \$127,000; Contingencies, \$21,550, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands and Parks—To pay the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, successors to the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, compensation for deficiency in area, \$42,439.34, and interest at 5 per cent per annum on over-payment of \$36,707.43, from 12th June, 1909, to 31st August, 1914, \$9,579.13, \$53,018.47; To pay the fees of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, of the Secretary and of the Sub-Examiners, and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent of rooms and furniture, etc.—Further amount required, \$250; Canadian National Parks—Further amount required, \$32,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Scientific Institutions—(Department of the Interior)—Construction and installation of a large reflecting telescope for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory. (Western Branch)—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Relief other than seed grain for settlers in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-two cents be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands and Parks—To pay the balance of expenses connected with the moving of the residences of the people of the Town of Frank, Alberta—Revote, \$13,839.32; To provide for refund to the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, subject to security for repayment, with interest, upon terms arranged by authority of the Governor in Council—Revote, \$140,573; Grant to Cypress Hills Water Users' Association, \$250, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

By leave of the House.

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and petitions, relating to the appointment of Alfred Bishop as farm foreman, or in any other capacity at the experimental station at Kentville, Nova Scotia. (*Sessional Papers, No. 230.*)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill respecting Seed Grain, Fodder and other Relief; and

Bill for granting to His Majesty aid for military and naval defence.

By leave of the House, Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Magueritta Lyons," and have agreed to report the same without amendments.

Your Committee have also considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Isaac Alexander," and have agreed to report the Preamble thereof not proven, as the allegations set forth therein have not been established to their satisfaction.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Twelve of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Saturday next, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Saturday, 3rd April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, petitions and other documents, relating to the establishment of a Rural Mail Route from River John to Hedgeville, County of Pictou. (*Sessional Papers, No. 232.*)

By leave of the House.

Mr. Proulx moved, seconded by Mr. Turgeon,

That Order No. 34 on Public Bills and Orders be now called.

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Order No. 34 was accordingly read, as follows:—

“Second reading of Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act.”

On motion of Mr. Proulx, seconded by Mr. Turgeon,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill to amend The Representation Act, 1914, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, including expenses in connection with negotiation of treaties or in extension of commercial relations; miscellaneous advertising and printing, or other expenditure connected with the extension of Canadian trade, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Bounties on lead and crude petroleum. To cover expenditure in connection with the administration of the Acts, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Salaries and contingencies, under the Inspection and Sale Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Salaries and Contingencies, under the Cullers' Act, including an amount of \$2,000 for superannuated Cullers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5 Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Census and Statistics, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Canada Year Book, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Dominions Royal Commission, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Salaries, rents, wages and contingencies, under the Canada Grain Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three million dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—To provide for the construction, acquisition, leasing or expropriation of terminal elevators, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

Mr. Bradbury moved, seconded by Mr. Lewis, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109.)

And the Question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting a patent of John Millen and Son, Limited," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration in Committee of the Whole, of Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Margueritta Lyons," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Lewis,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition on which the above mentioned Divorce Bill was founded.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and fifty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Public Works—Salaries, \$569,835; Contingencies, \$85,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital—Public Buildings—Ottawa Archives Building—Extension, \$50,000; Ottawa Parliament Buildings—Addition, \$100,000; Ottawa New Departmental Buildings and sites therefor, \$100,000; Ottawa Victoria Memorial Museum, \$200,000; Toronto—New Dominion Buildings, \$225,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income—Public Buildings—Nova Scotia—Amherst—New Post Office, \$25,000; Amherst—Drill hall, \$10,000; Bear River—Public building, \$4,000; Bridgetown—Post Office, \$4,000; Canning—Public building, \$15,000; Chester—Public building, \$15,000; Dartmouth—New public building, \$40,000; Halifax Citadel—New quarters for single men and recreation establishment, \$13,000; Halifax—Customs examining warehouse, \$100,000; Halifax Dominion Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$5,000; Halifax Drill hall for 63rd Regiment, \$45,000; Halifax—Postal station at north end, \$25,000; Hantsport—Public building, \$9,000; Mahone Bay—Public building, \$2,000; Middleton—Public building, \$15,000; North Sydney Public Building—Improvements, \$5,000; Pictou Customs House—New furnaces, etc., \$2,000; Port Hawkesbury—Public building, \$3,000; Shubenacadie—Public building, \$2,000; Stewiacke—Public building, \$500; Sydney Mines Public Building—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$2,500; Truro—New public building, \$23,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Prince Edward Island—Summerside public building—New roof and addition, inclusive of heating and fittings, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—New Brunswick—Buctouche—Public building, \$10,000; Chatham public building—Addition, \$12,000; Fredericton—New public building, \$25,000; Milltown—Public building, \$30,000; Sackville—Public building, \$15,000; Shediac—Public building, \$18,000; St. John Custom House—Improvements, \$3,000; St. George—Public building, \$20,000; St. John—Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$5,000; St. John—New post office, \$75,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Maritime Provinces generally—Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cecil Howard Lambert," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, a Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Cecil Howard Lambert; praying for a Bill of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that they may be returned to the Senate.

Also, a Message acquainting this House, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act," without any amendment.

And also the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code, with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cecil Howard Lambert," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

By leave of the House.

On motion of Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), seconded by Mr. Armstrong (Lambton),

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read the second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, (together with the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition on which the said Bill was founded.)

And then, The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes after Eleven of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Monday, 5th April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. McCraney, seconded by Mr. Pardee,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Isaac Alexander." be referred back to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, for further consideration.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. Rogers,

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Honourable the Speaker for the appointment of Stanley Scott Spencer, as permanent messenger, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st instant, be concurred in.

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—A communication from the Consul General of Belgium in Canada, respecting the protest of the Belgium Government against the contention of the German Chancery that as far back as in 1906, Belgium had broken her own neutrality by the conclusion of an agreement with Great Britain. (*Sessional Papers, No. 233.*)

Ordered, That Mr. Doherty have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Supreme Court Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting a patent of John Millen and Son, Limited," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Blondin reported, That the Committee had made further progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Turriff, seconded by Mr. Buchanan,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of all the individuals, firms, companies and corporations to whom contracts have been given for supplies, by the Department of Militia and Defence, or by any other Department of the Government, or by any parties acting on behalf of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. German,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents, papers, correspondence, reports, pay-lists, accounts, etc., relating to the work on the dam at the place known as Grande Décharge, in Lake St. John.

On motion of Mr. Pardee, seconded by Mr. German,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all documents, letters, correspondence, messages, reports, etc., relating to the calls for tenders for the carrying

of the mails between the post office at St. Francois de Montmagny and the Intercolonial Station, during the years 1914 and 1915, as well as a copy of the tenders that have been sent in relation to the said mail service.

A Bill to amend the Adulteration Act, was, according to order, read the third time.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of Bill to amend the Representation Act, 1914.

Sir Robert Borden moved, seconded by Mr. Doherty,

That the said Order be discharged and the Bill referred back to the Committee of the Whole for further consideration.

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of the said Bill, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole, of Bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made further progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the said amendments, and the same were read as follow:—

Page 1, line 12.—Strike out from "4" to the end and insert "no grain shall leave a terminal elevator without being officially weighed and the official certificate of weight," shall be final, subject to the provision of section 120 of this Act.

Page 1, line 15.—After section 2 add the following sections:—

3. Section 116 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following words:—
“and to all water carriers other than ocean carriers.”

4. The said Act is further amended by adding the following sections after section 120:—

120A The Board shall also receive and investigate all complaints in writing under oath, of any shortage of grain, upon the delivery of the same from an elevator to a vessel or from a vessel to an elevator, and shall have power to assess or apportion the loss arising from such shortage amongst the elevator operators, water carriers and shippers having to do with the said grain, and the finding of the Board on such assessment or appointment certified over the hand of a majority of the Board, shall be delivered or sent to all persons concerned in such finding assessment or apportionment, and shall be final, and shall be enforceable in any court of competent jurisdiction.

120B The Board may make regulations governing the responsibility for, and the disposition of shortages and overages of grain upon delivery of same from an elevator to a vessel or from a vessel to an elevator, and may assess in such manner and in such amount as it may deem just and proper, contributions from elevator operators, water carriers and shippers, or from any of them, in favour of the Board or otherwise for the purpose of providing against such responsibility: Providing that nothing contained in this section shall limit the powers of the Board under the preceding section.

5. Sub-section 2 of section 120 of the said Act is amended by adding after word “investigation” in the first line thereof the following words “or of any investigation authorized under this Act.”

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House.

Mr. Boyce, for Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act for the relief of Cecil Howard Lambert,” and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Rogers moved, seconded by Mr. Crothers,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the Question being put; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three million nine hundred and five thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Ontario—Almonte post office—Addition and alterations, etc., \$4,000; Aurora—Public building, \$20,000; Barrie Public building—Additions and alterations, etc., \$5,000; Barrie—Drill hall, \$50,000; Berlin—Public building, \$50,000; Brantford—New public building, \$25,000; Brantford—New drill hall, \$75,000; Brussels—Public building, \$22,500; Burford—Public building, \$25,000; Burk's Falls—Public building, \$20,000; Campbellford—Public building, \$16,000; Cannington—Public building, \$8,000; Cobourg—New public building, \$25,000; Collingwood—Public building, \$35,000; Copper Cliff—Public building, \$15,000; Cornwall public building—

Improvements, \$5,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc. \$35,000; Dunnville—Public building, \$20,000; Durham—Public building, \$24,000; Eganville—Public building, \$10,000; Elmira—Public building, \$20,000; Exeter—Public building, \$15,000; Forest—Public building, \$20,000; Fort Frances—Public building, \$25,000; Fort William—Customs house and examining warehouse, \$50,000; Fort William—Drill hall, \$30,000; Galt—Drill hall, \$45,000; Galt public building—Addition and improvements, \$1,100; Georgetown—Public building, \$20,000; Gore Bay—Public building, \$5,000; Gravenhurst—Public building, \$20,000; Grimsby—Public building, \$3,000; Hamilton public building—Enlargement and improvements, \$49,000; Hamilton—Postal Station "B." \$35,000; Hanover—Public building, \$25,000; Hespeler—Public building, \$22,000; Huntsville—Public building, \$20,000; Ingersoll public building—Additions, etc., \$7,000; Ingersoll—Drill hall, \$25,000; Kemptville—Public building, \$3,000; Kenora—Drill hall, \$20,000; Kingston, R. M. C.—Additional dormitory accommodation for cadets, \$7,000; Kingston, R.M.C.—Covered drill hall, \$15,000; Kingston—Ordnances stores building, \$10,000; Kingsville—Public building, \$20,000; Lakefield—Public building, \$14,000; Listowel—Drill hall, \$10,000; London—Armoury—To enlarge site, \$50,000; London post office, \$98,000; London Customs house—Improvements, etc., \$8,500; Meaford—Public building, \$10,000; Millbrook—Public building, \$20,000; Milton—Public building, \$20,000; Milverton—Public building, \$15,000; Morrisburg—Public building, \$20,000; Napanee—Drill hall, \$36,000; New Liskeard—Public building, \$20,000; Newmarket—Public building, \$15,000; New Hamburg—Public building, \$10,000; Norwich—Public building, \$20,000; Oakville—Public building, \$5,000; Orangeville public building—Alterations, additions, etc., \$9,000; Orillia public building—Addition, \$5,000; Ottawa Departmental buildings—Fittings, etc., \$75,000; Ottawa Departmental buildings, Langevin Block—New elevators, etc., \$25,000; Ottawa Customs building, \$600,000; Ottawa—New drill hall, \$50,000; Ottawa Parliament buildings—Improvements, \$10,000; Ottawa post office—New elevator, etc., \$9,000; Ottawa Parliament and Departmental buildings—Re-wiring, etc., \$70,000; Ottawa Public buildings—Preservation of trees, etc., \$5,000; Owen Sound—Drill hall, \$25,000; Palmerston—Public building, \$38,000; Parry Sound—Public building, \$20,000; Pembroke—Drill hall, \$26,000; Pembroke Public building—Addition and improvements, \$4,000; Penetanguishene—Public building, \$7,000; Perth—Public building, \$25,000; Peterborough—New Public building, \$47,000; Petrolia public building—Improvements, etc., \$2,000; Picton post office—Addition, etc., \$11,000; Port Arthur—Drill hall, \$20,000; Port Arthur—Customs house and examining warehouse, \$175,000; Port Stanley—Public building, \$5,000; Prescott Customs house—New roof, etc., \$1,000; Preston—Public building, \$25,000; Sault Ste. Marie—Drill hall, \$25,000; Shelburne—Public building, \$5,000; Smith's Falls public building—Enlargement and improvements, \$12,000; Southampton—Public building, \$20,000; Steelton—Public building, \$10,000; Stratford Public building—Addition to, \$20,000; Sturgeon Falls Public building, \$7,000; St. Catharines Public building—Repairs to roof, etc., \$3,000; Sudbury—Public building, \$35,000; Toronto—Customs examining warehouse, and Postal Station "A," \$500,000; Toronto Dominion building—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$12,000; Toronto Military buildings—Barracks for permanent corps to replace property sold to the city, \$138,000; Toronto Military buildings—New stores building, \$75,000; Toronto—Temporary premises in connection with Postal Station "A." \$25,000; Toronto—Postal Station "E." corner of Spadina Ave. and Oxford street, \$74,000; Toronto—Postal Station "G." Queen and Saulter streets, \$40,000; Toronto North—Alterations and repairs to Postal Station "K." \$3,000; Walkerville—Public building, \$70,000; Wallaceburg—Public building, \$25,000; Watford—Public building, \$20,000; West Lorne—Public building, \$20,000; Weston—Public building, \$10,000; West Toronto—Postal Station in Ward Six, \$50,000; Wiarton—Public building, \$19,000; Windsor drill hall—Extension, \$25,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million eight thousand and five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Manitoba—Altamont—Drill hall, \$10,000; Boissevain—Public building, \$20,000; Brandon—Public building, \$80,000; Carberry—Public building, \$27,000; Carman—Public building, \$10,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$18,000; Elkhorn—Public building, \$19,000; Gretna—Public building, \$25,000; Manitou—Public building, \$20,000; Melita—Public building, \$9,500; Minitonas—Public building, \$10,000; Morden—Public building, \$3,000; Norwood Grove—Public building, \$10,000; Oak Lake—Public building, \$19,000; Portage la Prairie—Drill hall, \$20,000; Rivers—Public building, \$20,000; Souris—Drill hall, \$15,000; St. James Drill hall, \$25,000; Stonewall—Public building, \$10,000; Virden—Public building, \$10,000; Winnipeg—Barracks, \$150,000; Winnipeg Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$20,000; Winnipeg—Drill hall (new), \$170,000; Winnipeg immigration buildings—Improvements, \$3,000; Winnipeg immigration building No. 1—Cleaning and kalsomining, \$2,000; Winnipeg—New immigration building, \$40,000; Winnipeg North—Drill hall, \$70,000; Winnipeg—Postal Station "E," \$25,000; Winnipeg—Postal Station "C" (south), \$73,000; Winnipeg—Postal Station "D" (west), \$75,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Saskatchewan—Battleford public building—Improvements, \$4,500; Canora—Public building, \$10,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$15,000; Indian Head—Forestry Branch, Department of Interior—Building, \$17,000; Kindersley—Public building, \$20,000; Moosejaw—Customs examining warehouse, \$90,000; Moosejaw—Immigration hall, \$50,000; Moosejaw—New public building, \$15,000; Prince Albert—Drill Hall, \$80,000; Regina—Armoury and drill hall, \$75,000; Regina—Accommodation for Assistant Receiver General, \$75,000; Regina—Customs examining warehouse, \$75,000; Rosthern—Public building, \$10,000; Saskatoon—Customs examining warehouse, \$50,000; Saskatoon—Drill hall, \$30,000; Saskatoon—New public building, \$75,000; Swift Current—Drill hall, \$30,000; Swift Current—Public building, \$50,000; Wadena—Public building, \$20,000; Wilkie—Public building, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Alberta—Athabaska Landing—New public building, \$5,000; Bassano—Public building, \$15,000; Calgary—Accommodation for Assistant Receiver General, \$25,000; Calgary—Customs examining warehouse, \$15,000; Calgary—Drill hall, \$100,000; Calgary—Headquarters for forestry and irrigation branches, Department of Interior building, \$50,000; Calgary—New post office site and building, \$110,000; Calgary Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$3,000; Castor—Public building, \$16,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$15,000; Edmonton post office—Addition, \$100,000; Edmonton—Customs examining warehouse, \$75,000; Edmonton—New drill hall, \$200,000; Grande Prairie—Immigration hall, \$3,000; High River—Public building, \$20,000; Macleod—Public building, \$25,000; Medicine Hat—Immigration building, \$20,000; Medicine Hat public building—Addition, \$25,000; Red Deer—Public building, \$34,000; Vegreville—Public building, \$25,000; Vermilion—Public building, \$20,000; Wainwright—Public building, \$20,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—British Columbia—Ashcroft—Public building, \$25,000; Courtenay—Public building, \$20,000; Coquitlam—Public building, \$20,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$17,000; Fernie—Drill hall, \$20,000; Ganges Harbour—Public building, \$5,000; Golden—Public building, \$20,000; Grand Forks—Public building, \$5,000; Greenwood—Public building, \$10,000; Kamloops—

Drill hall, \$29,000; Kamloops—New public building, \$75,000; Kelowna—Public building, \$30,000; Merritt—Public building, \$25,000; Mission City—Public building, \$20,000; New Hazelton—Public building, \$9,500; North Vancouver—Drill hall, \$10,000; Penticton—Public building, \$15,000; Port Alberni—Public building, \$15,000; Powell River—Public building, \$20,000; Prince Rupert—Drill hall, \$8,000; Prince Rupert—Public building, \$147,000; Prince Rupert—Quarantine Station, \$30,000; Revelstoke—Public building, \$50,000; Sidney—Public building, \$17,000; Trail—Public building, \$20,000; Vancouver—Drill hall, \$94,000; Vancouver—New detention building, \$160,000; Vancouver public building—(New P.O.)—Improvements, \$6,000; Vancouver Postal Station "B," \$124,000; Vancouver Postal Station "C"—(Mount Pleasant), \$70,000; Vancouver Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$5,000; Vancouver South—Postal Station "D," \$60,000; Victoria—New drill hall, \$150,000; Victoria—Observatory, \$75,000; Victoria post office—Improvements, \$80,000; William's Head Quarantine Station—Repairs to existing buildings, fittings, etc., \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Generally—Burglar alarm installation, \$5,000; Dominion Note Cancelling Machines for the Comptroller of Currency and the offices of the Assistant Receivers General, \$2,000; Experimental Farms—New buildings and improvements: tobacco curing station, renewals and repairs, etc., in connection with existing buildings, fences, etc., \$150,000; Fire escapes for Dominion public buildings, \$5,000; Flags for Dominion public buildings, \$5,000; Immigration buildings—Construction and repairs, \$15,000; Dominion public buildings—Generally, \$30,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million seven hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.—Ottawa Public Buildings—Elevator attendants, \$50,000; Gas and electric light, including roads and bridges, \$75,000; Grounds, \$35,000; Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen, \$175,000; Removal of snow, including Rideau Hall, \$7,000; Repairs, including ventilation and lighting, furniture, etc., \$415,000; Rideau Hall (including grounds) improvements, furniture and maintenance, \$65,000; Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light, \$17,000; Telephone service, \$39,000; Dominion Public Buildings—Dominion immigration buildings—Repairs, furniture, etc., \$25,000; Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance, \$4,000; Fittings and general supplies and furniture, \$160,000; Heating, \$230,000; Lighting, \$200,000; Power for running elevators, stamp cancelling machines, etc., \$38,000; Rents, \$675,000; Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc., \$420,000; Supplies for caretakers, etc., \$25,000; Water, \$43,000; Yukon public buildings—Rents, repairs, fuel, light, water service, and caretakers' salaries, \$63,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

And the House, having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, 6th April, 1915.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, A.M., this day.

Tuesday, 6th April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Boyce, for Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

In obedience to the Order of Your Honourable House Your Committee have again considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Isaac Alexander," and have agreed to again report that the Preamble thereof has not been proven to their satisfaction.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32.*)

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 12.—Strike out from "Canada" to "3" in line 16 and substitute the following:—"without the consent of the Crown unless the person accused can prove that assistance to the enemy was not intended, and provided that such inciting or assisting do not amount to treason."

Page 2, line 12.—For "directors" substitute "director" and for "persons" substitute "person."

Page 2, line 24.—After "part" insert "constituting an infringement".

Page 2, line 26.—After "subsists" insert "in Canada".

Page 2, line 34.—After "subsists" insert "in Canada".

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Supreme Court Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Rogers moved, seconded by Mr. Casgrain, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the Question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.
Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Agriculture—Salaries, \$439,637.50; Contingencies, \$100,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding, seven hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Experimental Farms—Maintenance of Central Farm, and establishment and maintaining of additional branch stations, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Branch of Entomology, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For the administration and enforcement of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For the development of the dairying industries, and the improvement in transportation, sale and trade in food and other agricultural products, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Fruit Branch, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Towards the encouragement of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of perishable food products, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding, Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Exhibitions, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For renewing and improving Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, London, and assisting in the maintenance thereof, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Health of Animals, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Dominion Cattle Quarantine buildings—Repairs, renewals, etc., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For the administration and enforcement of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Publications Branch, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—International Institute of Agriculture, to assist in maintenance thereof and to provide for representation thereat, for the year ended 31st March, 1916.

And the House continuing to sit in Committee.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Eight o'Clock, P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 25.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting a patent of John Millen and Son, Limited," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and, Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

Mr. Marshall moved, seconded by Mr. Blain, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109.)

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cecil Howard Lambert," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Blain, seconded by Mr. Marshall,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition on which the above mentioned Divorce Bill was founded.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The Committee of Supply was then resumed.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For the development of the Live Stock Industry, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—To enforce the Seed Act, to test seeds for farmers and seed merchants, to encourage the production and use of superior seeds, and to encourage the production of farm and garden crops, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—National Biological Laboratory, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For the administration and carrying out of the provisions of The Agricultural Instruction Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Grant to Dominion Exhibition, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Quarantine—Salaries and contingencies of organized districts and public health in other districts, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Quarantine—Tracadie and D'Arcy Island Lazaretto, and leprosy generally, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Quarantine—Public Works Health Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Health of Animals—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—To provide a further amount for the administration and enforcement of The Destructive Insect and Pest Act—Governor General's Warrant, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—Senate—Salaries and contingent expenses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-eight thousand Four hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—House of Commons—Salary of the Deputy Speaker, \$2,000; Salaries, \$207,150; Expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, etc., \$99,700; Contingencies, \$41,550; Publishing Debates, \$60,000; Estimates of the Sergeant-at-Arms, including salary of Stanley S. Spencer, at \$700, \$78,062.50, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—Library of Parliament—Salaries, \$31,550; Books for the General Library, including binding, \$16,000; Books for the Library of American History, \$1,000; Contingencies, \$13,070, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Advocate—Widening and repairing wharf, \$2,000; Anderson's Cove—New breakwater, \$6,000; Arisaig—Extension and improvements to wharf, \$1,000; Avonport—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Bass River—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Bayswater—Breakwater, \$4,000; Breen's Pond—Extension of break-

water, \$14,500; Broad Cove—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,500; Brooklyn—Breakwater improvement, \$4,800; Canada Creek—Breakwater repairs and improvements, \$1,000; Cape Dauphin—Boat harbour, \$1,500; Cape Negro—Completion of wharf, \$1,000; Caribou Island—Raising causeway, etc., \$2,400; Cole Harbour—Wharf, \$8,300; Cribbin's Point—New wharf and removal of old pier, \$17,000; Digby Pier—Renewals, \$2,500; East Chezzetcook (Graff Beach)—Extension of breakwater, \$13,500; East Chezzetcook—Wharf extension and shed, \$1,400; East Ferry—To complete breakwater wharf, \$4,300; East River—Improvements, \$100,000; Evan's Point—Breakwater and approach, \$17,000; Felzen South—Repairs to wharf, \$700; Fox Island—Extension of breakwater, \$1,100; Fox Point—Breakwater, \$1,000; Freeport—Breakwater pier, \$13,000; French River—Extension of breakwater pier, \$2,000; Glen Margaret (Mosher's Cove)—Wharf, \$4,000; Goat Island—Wharf, \$9,400; Granville Centre—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Olliver's Cove—Breakwater, \$5,000; Hampton—Extension of breakwater, \$1,000; Hantsport—To complete wharf, \$4,300; Harbours and Rivers, generally—Repairs and improvements, \$50,000; Harbourville—Repairs to breakwater, \$5,000; Head of Chezzetcook—Wharf, \$2,300; Indian Point—Wharf, \$5,000; Inverness—Harbour improvements, \$15,000; Jamesville—To complete breakwater, \$3,400; Joggins Mines—Breakwater improvements, \$5,000; Litchfield—Breakwater extension, \$2,500; Little Brook—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,500; Little Tanecook—Removal of rock, extension of breakwater, \$2,600; Long Island—Wharf, \$2,500; Long Point (Lunenburg Co.)—Breakwater, \$4,000; Lower Argyle—Wharf, \$2,000; Lunenburg—Harbour improvements, \$25,000; Margaretville—Repairs to breakwater, \$5,000; Meteghan—Breakwater repairs, \$7,000; Meteghan River—Repairs and improvements to breakwater, \$1,500; Mill Cove—Extension of breakwater, \$10,000; Minudie—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Mochelle—Wharf, \$9,000; Morden—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,000; Mosher's Bay—Breakwater, \$1,200; McKay's Point—Repairs to wharf, \$900; Nauff's Point (Pleasant Point)—Musquodoboit Harbour—Breakwater, \$3,000; Necum Teuch—Repairs to wharf, \$2,500; New Harbour—Repairs to breakwater, \$800; North Belleville—Wharf, \$1,000; North West Harbour—Wharf, \$2,600; North West Cove (Tanecook Island)—Breakwater, \$42,000; Ostrea Lake—Repairs to wharf and building shed, \$2,000; Peggy's Cove—To complete breakwater, \$1,800; Petite Rivière—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,000; Plaster Mines—Wharf, \$1,500; Port Dufferin East—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Porter's Lake—Boat channel to Three Fathom Harbour, \$10,000; Quoddy—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Rainy Cove—Wharf, \$4,000; Round Island, Mira Bay—Breakwater, \$30,000; Sambro—Wharf completion, \$1,000; Saulnierville—Breakwater improvements and repairs, \$3,000; Smith's Cove—Wharf, \$3,000; South Bay—Ingonish—To complete wharf extension, \$2,500; South Lake, Lakeville—Breakwater repairs, \$700; Tangier—To complete extension of wharf, \$1,000; Three Fathom Harbour—Repairs to wharf and beach protection, \$1,800; Tidnish—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Toby Island—Boat harbour, \$1,000; Tracadie—Harbour improvements, \$12,300; Upper Prospect—Extension of breakwater, \$1,000; Volger's Cove—Breakwater and landing skids, \$1,750; Washabuck Centre—Repairs to wharf, \$900; West Chezzetcook—Wharf extension and breakwater repairs, \$1,700; Weymouth—Harbour improvements, \$27,000; White Point—To complete breakwater, \$1,500; Windsor—Harbour improvements, \$25,000; Wolfville—Wharf and harbour improvements, \$5,000; Yarmouth Harbour—Improvements, \$82,000; for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Prince Edward Island—Alberton—Repairs to wharf, \$3,000; Belle River—Repairs to breakwater, \$3,000; Brudenell—Wharf reconstruction, \$4,500; Cape Traverse—Repairs to wharf, \$1,600; Charlottetown Harbour, \$28,000; Harbours and Rivers, generally—Repairs and improvements, \$14,000; Kier's Shore—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Lambert's Pier, Montague—Repairs, \$2,000; McPherson's Cove—Repairs to wharf, \$1,200; North Lake—Boat harbour, \$24,000; Pownal—Repairs to

wharf, \$1,500; Red Point—Repairs to wharf, \$2,700; Robinson's Island—Repairs to breakwater, \$2,000; Rocky Point—To complete wharf, \$21,000; Souris—Extension to breakwater, \$6,000; St. Mary's Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Tignish Harbour—Repairs to breakwaters and beach protection, \$1,500; Vernon River—Repairs to pier, \$900; West Point—Repairs to wharf, \$1,200, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—New Brunswick—Bathurst—Harbour improvements, \$100,000; Beaver Harbour, Repairs to wharf, \$1,900; Buctouche Beach—Extension of breastworks and breakwaters, \$2,500; Burnt Church—Repairs to wharf, \$6,000; Campbellton—Deep water wharf accommodation, \$50,000; Cape Bald—Repairs to breakwater pier, \$3,500; Caraquet—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Chockfish—To repair breakwaters, \$1,000; Chocolate Cove—Rebuilding wharf approach, \$1,600; Cocagne—Wharf, \$5,000; Dalhousie—Repairs to deep water wharf, \$2,000; Dorchester—To complete wharf improvements, \$12,000; Durham—Wharf improvements, \$2,300; Experimental Farm—Below Fredericton wharf, \$5,000; Fredericton—Wharf, \$5,500; Green Point (Beresford)—Breakwater, \$10,000; Harbours and Rivers, generally—Repairs and improvements, \$40,000; Lord's Cove—Wharf improvements, \$500; Martin's Head—Breastwork, \$5,000; Newcastle Wharf, \$30,000; Portage River—To construct breakwater and breastworks, \$1,000; Quaco—Reconstruction of eastern breakwater, \$17,000; Richibucto Beach—Extension of breakwaters, \$30,000; River St. John, including tributaries—Improvements, \$8,300; River St. John, and tributaries—Construction of wharfs in tidal waters, \$34,000; Sackville—Approach to new wharf, \$800; Shippigan Gully—Repairs and reconstruction of breakwater, \$3,500; St. John Harbour—Extension of and repairs to Negropoint breakwater, \$100,000; St. John—Deep water wharf at Partridge Island, \$50,000; Stonchaven—To repair breakwater, \$1,000; Tracadie—To construct breakwater and breastworks, \$5,000; Upper Salmon River—Breakwater extension, \$11,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—To purchase creosoted timber for works in the Maritime Provinces, generally, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1915.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Railways Act," and to authorize the purchase of certain railways, without any amendment.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day, at 11 o'Clock, A.M.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Boyce, for Mr. Sharpe (Ontario), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

As the promoters of Bill to incorporate The Catholic Truth Society of Canada have intimated their intention of not proceeding further with the Bill, during the present Session, Your Committee recommend that the said Bill be withdrawn, and the fee and charges paid thereon refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

On motion of Mr. Blain, seconded by Mr. Schaffner,

Ordered, That in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Tenth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, the Bill to incorporate The Catholic Truth Society of Canada, be withdrawn, and the fee and charges paid thereon, less the cost of printing and translation, refunded.

On motion of Mr. Clark (Bruce), seconded by Mr. Arthurs,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th March, 1914, showing:—

1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all Departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date.

2. How many have resigned.

3. How many have deserted the service.

4. How many deserters have been punished.

5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government, during the same period. (*Sessional Papers, No. 85d.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. The quantity of spirituous liquors, proof gallons, including ale, wines and beers, taken out of bond between 6th August and 21st August, 1914, at each Port of the Dominion.

2. The quantity of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco taken out of bond between the above mentioned dates at each Port of the Dominion. (*Sessional Papers, No. 236.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered forage caps, since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many forage caps have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these forage caps. (*Sessional Papers, No. 237.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of the report of Dr. William Wakeham, on the extent of the losses sustained in the Baie des Chaleurs and Gulf of St. Lawrence in the storm of 5th June, 1914, together with a statement showing the number of claims received and those entertained, with names of claimants and their residence, and the amounts paid to each, together with a copy of other documents bearing on this question. (*Sessional Papers, No. 238.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council and all other documents and papers in connection with rewards to the officers and crews of steamers *John L. Cann* and *Westport III*, for their heroic efforts in saving the passengers and crews of S.S. *Cobequid*, wrecked on Trinity Ledge, 13th January, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 239.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 29th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, reports, etc., relating to the dismissal of Alexandre Blais, of the City of Lévis, from the position of customs officer at Bradore Bay, and the appointment of his successor or successors. (*Sessional Papers, No. 240.*)

Ordered, That Mr. Doherty have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Winding-Up Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Lachance, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. Since October, 1911, the number of Royal Commissions appointed by the Government, the subjects of investigation and report for each of such Commissions.

2. On what dates such Commissions were appointed, and on what dates they respectively closed.

3. What persons composed the said Commissions, the amount paid to each of such persons, either as salary or indemnity, and sums paid for expenses to each of them.

4. The total amount of the cost for each of such Commission.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska), seconded by Mr. Lanctôt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. Who the mail carriers are for the rural mail in the Counties of Chicoutini and Saguenay.

2. The salary of each such mail carrier, and the trip that each has to make.

3. Who the mail carriers are for the rural mails in the parishes of St. Prime and St. Louis de Metabetchouan, and their respective salaries.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of Bill to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration, in Committee of the Whole of Bill, to amend the Dominion Elections Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole, of Bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Sir Robert Borden moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—Anse à Blondel—Breakwater, \$10,000; Anse à Gile—Repairs to wharf, \$2,800; Anse St. Jean—Extension of wharf, \$4,500; Batiscan—Wharf, \$3,000; Bersimis—Wharf, \$2,000; Berthier (en bas)—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Boucherville—Wharf reconstruction, \$4,800; Cacouna—Repairs to wharf, \$2,500; Cap Chat—Extension of training pier, \$7,500; Cap de la Madeline—Enlargement of wharf, \$4,000; Cap Rosier—Breakwater pier, \$10,000; Cap St. Ignace—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Cedars—Repairs to river wharf, \$1,800; Chandler—Wharf, \$25,000; Chicoutimi—Wharf repairs and improvements, \$7,700; Chicoutimi—Wharf extension, \$15,000; Coteau du Lac—Repairs to river wharf, \$1,200; Descentes des Femmes—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Desjardins—Repairs to wharf, \$700; D'Israeli—Repairs to wharf, \$2,200; Father Point—Wharf improvements, \$1,200; Grand Mechins—Extension to wharf, \$4,000; Grand Metis—Wharf, \$5,000; Grande Rivière—Wharf repairs, \$4,500; Grosse Isle—Magdalen Islands—Breakwater, \$6,000; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Extension to wharfs, \$50,000;

Harbours and Rivers, generally—Repairs and improvements, \$75,000; Harrington Harbour—Extension of wharf, \$3,000; Havre-aux-Maisons—Repairs to pier, \$3,100; Hospital Bay—Magdalen Islands—Breakwater, \$3,000; Ile Perrot South—Wharf, \$5,000; Isles aux Coudres—Repairs to wharf, \$3,900; Isle Verte—Repairs to wharf, \$4,500; Kamouraska—Addition to wharf, \$7,000; Lachine—Wharf, \$11,000; Laprairie—Protection works, \$20,000; Lotbinière—Wharf repairs, \$650; Magdalen Islands—Breakwaters and piers, \$9,500; Malbaie—To complete pier, \$17,000; Murray Bay—Wharf improvement and repairs, \$4,400; Natashquan—Extension of wharf, \$8,000; New Carlisle—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Nominique—Wharf, \$1,700; North Timiskaming—Wharf, \$10,000; Paspébiac—Wharf repairs, \$2,000; Percé—Wharf repairs, \$1,100; Petite—Rivière Est—Breakwater, \$21,400; Pointe à Brousseau—Completion of pier, \$3,500; Pointe aux Trembles—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Pointe Claire—Wharf repairs, \$800; Pointe St. Pierre—Breakwater repairs, \$600; Rimouski—Harbour improvements, \$50,000; Rimouski—Wharf renewals and repairs, \$3,000; Rivière au Renard—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Rivière du Loup (Fraserville)—Harbour improvements, \$50,000; Rivière du Loup (en haut)—Lock and dam, \$10,000; Rivière Girard—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Rivière Laguerre—Improvements, \$15,000; Rivière Ouelle—Repairs and improvements, to wharf, \$1,500; Roberval—Wharf repairs and reconstruction, \$9,400; Stratford—Repairs to wharf, \$2,500; St. Alphonse—Addition to wharf, \$25,000; St. André—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Ste. Annes des Monts—Landing pier, \$95,000; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière—Wharf extension, \$6,700; Ste. Anne du Saguenay—Extension of wharf, \$10,000; Ste. Anne du Saguenay—Repairs to wharf, \$10,500; Ste. Cecile du Bic—Wharf and improvements in harbour, \$13,000; Ste. Croix—Extension of wharf, \$5,000; Ste. Fulgence—Repairs to wharf, \$1,200; St. Germain de Kamouraska—Wharf, \$10,000; St. Grégoire—Repairs to breakwater, \$3,800; St. Ignace de Loyola—Repairs to dyke, \$800; St. Irénée—Addition to wharf, \$10,000; St. Irénée—Repairs to wharf, \$3,600; St. Jean des Chaillons—Wharf improvement, \$2,800; St. Jean, Island of Orleans—Wharf extension, \$25,000; St. Mark—Wharf repairs, \$800; St. Michel de Bellechasse—Repairs to wharf, \$2,500; Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans—Wharf, \$20,000; St. Roch de Richelieu—Wharf, \$2,000; St. Valier—Extension to wharf, \$10,000; Trois Laes—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Trois Saumons—Wharf, \$4,800; Valleyfield—Wharf, \$5,000; Vercheres—Repairs to wharf, \$2,200, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million four hundred and ten thousand five hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—Belleville—Harbour improvements, \$40,000; Bowmanville—Repairs to pier, \$10,000; Brighton—Reconstruction and extension of wharf, \$24,500; Burlington—Revetment wall, \$60,000; Burlington—To repay Hutcheson & Latimer the security deposited in connection with their contract for revetment wall, \$2,180; Cobourg—Harbour improvements, \$25,500; Cockburn Island—Repairs and extension to wharf, \$5,000; Collingwood—Harbour improvements, \$75,000; Colpey's Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$2,700; Depot Harbour—Wharf renewal, \$5,000; Dyer's Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Fighting Island (Detroit River)—Improvement to channel, \$57,000; Fort Frances—Wharf, \$5,000; French River Dam—Repairs and maintenance, \$1,000; Gananoque—Wharf improvements, \$2,500; Goderich—Harbour improvements, \$200,000; Grand Bend—Repairs to piers, \$1,100; Haileybury—Harbour improvements, \$10,000; Hamilton—Harbour improvements, \$60,000; Harbours and Rivers, generally—Repairs and improvements, \$65,000; Hilton—Repairs to wharf, \$2,500; Kagawong—Wharf, \$15,000; Kensington—Wharf and warehouse, \$10,000; Kingston—Harbour improvements, \$150,000; Kingsville—Repairs to piers, \$1,500; Leamington—Reconstruction of wharf, \$6,500; Leamington—Breakwater, \$10,000; Leith—Wharf reconstruction, \$10,000; Little Castor River—Improvements, \$5,000; L'Original—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Madawaska River—Deepening channel, \$3,000; Minaki—Wharf, \$6,000; Montreal River—To complete improvements above

Latchford, \$5,500; Nation River—Improvements, \$10,000; Newcastle—Repairs to east pier, \$17,500; Oshawa—Harbour improvements, \$50,000; Pelee Island—Repairs to docks, \$1,500; Peterborough—Dry dock, \$25,000; Pleasant Point—Wharf repairs and extension, \$1,700; Port Bruce—Repairs to piers, \$1,000; Port Burwell—Repairs to piers, \$9,300; Port Credit—Harbour improvements, \$40,000; Port Dover—Harbour improvements, \$50,000; Port Hope—Harbour improvements, \$39,000; Portland—Wharf, \$5,000; Port Perry—Wharf, \$5,000; Port Rowan—Repairs to pier, \$500; Port Stanley—Harbour improvements, \$12,000; Rainy River—Survey and maintenance of gauges, \$17,000; Richard's Landing—Wharf reconstruction and warehouse, \$6,000; River Thames—Ice breaking and removal of obstructions, \$9,000; River Thames—Protection work at Chatham, \$1,000; Roche's Point—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Rondeau Harbour—Repairs to piers, \$2,500; Sarnia—Wharf and shelter basin, \$50,000; Sault Ste. Marie—Wharf repairs, \$5,000; Sault Ste. Marie—Harbour improvements, \$104,000; Shanty Bay—Wharf renewal, \$800; South Baymouth—Wharf and warehouse, \$5,000; Sturgeon Falls—Wharf extension, \$3,000; Thessalon—Reconstruction of wharf, \$5,000; Trent Bridge—Completion of wharf, \$2,000; Wellington—Wharf and harbour improvements, \$51,000; Windsor—Landing dock improvements, \$1,800, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Manitoba—Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements, \$15,000; Le Pas—Wharf, \$15,000; Red River—Improvements, \$30,000; Red River—St. Andrews Lock and dam—improvements, \$22,000; Selkirk—Harbour improvements and repair to plants, \$10,000; Winnipeg Harbour—Wharfs, \$75,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Saskatchewan and Alberta—Harbours and Rivers, generally—Repairs and improvements, \$20,000; Pigeon Lake—Improvements, \$2,500; Prince Albert—Protection works, \$9,000; Saskatchewan River—Improvements, \$50,000; Sturgeon River—Improvements, \$9,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—British Columbia—Ainsworth—To complete wharf, \$3,500; Bamfield—Repairs to wharf, \$1,100; Columbia and Kootenay Rivers—Wharfs, generally, \$10,000; Columbia and Kootenay Rivers—Improvements, \$10,000; Fraser River—Improvements, \$300,000; Fraser River (Lower)—Improvements, \$20,000; Fraser River (Upper) and tributaries—improvements, \$15,000; Fraser and Thompson Rivers—Wharfs, \$7,000; Goose Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Harbours and Rivers, generally—Repairs and improvements, \$40,000; Massett—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Nanaimo—Approach to wharf, \$1,200; New Westminster—Repairs to wharf, \$3,500; North Thompson River at Kamloops—Revetment wall, \$15,000; Okanagan River—Protecting and improving navigable channel, \$5,000; Port Essington—Repairs to landing float, \$2,000; Powell River—Repairs to breakwater, \$5,000; Refuge Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$3,000; Sooke Harbour—Improvements, \$5,000; Spiller River—Repairs to wharf, \$4,000; Stewart—Repairs to wharf, \$3,000; Stickine River—Improvements, \$10,000; Thompson River—Removing snags, etc., \$2,500; Vagras Island—Wharf, \$3,100; White Rock—To complete wharf, \$10,500; Williams Head Quarantine Station—Improvements and repairs, \$3,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Yukon—Yukon River—Improvements, gauging and surveys, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Generally, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million three hundred and seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Dredging—New Dredging Plant—Maritime Provinces, \$46,000; New Dredging Plant—Ontario and Quebec, including Victoria Island shipyard, \$75,000; New Dredging Plant—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$8,000; New Dredging Plant—British Columbia, \$83,000; Dredging—Maritime Provinces, \$600,000; Dredging—Ontario and Quebec, \$600,000; Dredging—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$95,000; Dredging—British Columbia, \$800,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Slides and Booms—Saguenay District—Booms and piers, \$6,000; St. Maurice District—Improvements to slide and boom works to facilitate the floating and storage of logs, etc., \$14,000; Slides and Booms—Generally, \$5,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and Eleven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Roads and Bridges—Bang—New bridge, \$20,000; Dominion bridges, generally, including approaches, \$5,000; Interprovincial Bridge across Ottawa River at Hawkesbury, (the Ontario and Quebec Governments to each contribute \$15,000), \$80,000; International bridge over River St. John, between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, Me., (State of Maine to provide \$15,000, County of Aroostock \$10,000, and town of Fort Kent \$5,000), \$29,000; Metapedia Road—Repairs and improvements, \$2,500; Miniota—Bridge to Indian Reserve, \$8,000; North Temiscaming—Bridge over Quinze River; (Quebec Government to contribute \$15,000), \$50,000; Ottawa City—Bridge over the River Ottawa, the slides and the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto, ordinary repairs, renewals and maintenance, \$17,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Prince Edward Island—For half cost of reconstruction of telegraph lines jointly owned by the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., and the Dominion Government, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Quebec—Improvements to repair service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Saskatchewan and Alberta—Athabaska Landing to Lake La Biche—Telegraph Line, \$1,000; Battleford—Isle La Crosse line—To complete, \$7,000; Construction of line from Athabaska Landing to Fort McMurray—To complete, \$15,000; Northwest lines—Shifting of line from farm lands to established roadways, \$5,000; Peace River line—Offices and dwellings at Saskatoon Lake and Grande Prairie, \$7,000; Peace River line—Erection of office at Dunvegan, \$3,500; Peace River—Grande Prairie Telegraph line—Extension from Lake Saskatoon to Hudson's Hope, B.C., \$12,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—British Columbia—Okanagan Valley Telephone system—Extensions, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and telephone lines, generally, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred and seventy-five thousand six hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Miscellaneous—Architectural Branch—Salaries of architects, clerks of works, inspectors, draughtsmen, clerks and messengers of out-

side service, \$60,000; Engineering Branch—Salaries of engineers, inspectors, superintendents, draughtsmen, clerks and messengers of outside service, \$435,000; Monument of His Late Majesty King Edward VII, \$10,000; Construction and operation of water storage dams on the Ottawa River and tributaries, surveys in connection therewith, and settlement of land damages, \$200,000; Dry Docks, generally—Inspection, etc., \$10,000; International Commission, River St. John, N.B., \$12,000; River Gaugings, \$20,000; The National Gallery of Canada, including the purchase of paintings by the Board of Trustees, \$25,000; Surveys and inspections, \$180,000; St. Lawrence River—Metering, \$25,000; To cover balance of expenditure for works already authorized for which the appropriations may be insufficient, provided the amount for any one work does not exceed \$200, \$10,000; Monument to Lady Latour at St. John—Contribution \$5,000; Monument to the memory of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, \$8,000; Accounts Branch—Salaries of agents and clerks, travelling and contingent expenses of outside service, \$20,000; Esquimalt Graving Dock—Travelling crane, \$9,000; Georgian Bay Ship Canal Royal Commission, \$25,000; To pay Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, a portion of the second payment of subsidy due them upon their completion of the work covered by the agreement ratified by Chap. 57, 3-4 George V, 1913, notwithstanding that the work is not completed, \$35,641.50; For operation and maintenance of inspection boats, \$60,000; Prince Rupert—Inspection tug, \$26,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Slides and Booms, Graving Docks, Locks and Dams, etc., Working Expenses, etc.—Slides and Booms, \$95,100; Graving docks, \$43,500; Harbour and River works, etc., \$49,400; Collection of Public Works revenues, \$4,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Revenue—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Prince Edward Island and mainland, \$7,000; Land and cable telegraph lines, Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels required for cable service, \$225,000; Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$100,000; British Columbia, \$125,000; Yukon System (Ashcroft-Dawson), \$255,000; Telegraph and telephone service, generally, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of Public Works—to appoint E. L. Horwood, Chief Architect, at \$7,000 per annum, from 1st October, 1914, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand ninety-seven dollars and eighty-nine cents, be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Manitoba—Winnipeg Public Buildings—To provide for commutation of local improvements and other taxes, including arrears, interest, etc., for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.—Dominion Public Buildings—Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and two cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Blandford—Breakwater, \$613.02; Pugwash—Repairs to wharf, \$500, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—New Brunswick—Dipper Harbour—In full and final settlement of claim of T. P. Charleson, in connection with extension of breakwater, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Quebec—Cap a l'Aigle—Repairs to and extension of wharf, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.
25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Ontario—Goat Island—Dredging, \$38,800; Kincardine—Construction of breakwater, \$70,791; North Bay—To pay claims in connection with E. Conroy's contract for construction of breakwater, \$6,319.25; St. John Creek—Stop-log dam, \$1,000; Whitby—Harbour improvements—Revote of lapsed amount, \$2,449, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.
26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and one thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Miscellaneous—Montreal Ship Dry Dock—To pay the Canadian Vickers, Limited, a portion of the first payment of subsidy due them upon their completion of the work, under the Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910, notwithstanding that the work is not completed, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.
27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Public Buildings—Ottawa Eastern Departmental Block—Addition—To complete, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.
28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Harbours and Rivers—Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour and river improvements—Further amount required, \$500,000; Vancouver Harbour, B.C.—Improvements—Further amount required, \$350,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.
29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Nova Scotia—Halifax Customs House—Improvements, \$3,000; Sydney public building—Improvements, \$3,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.
30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—New Brunswick—St. John Custom House—Improvements—Revote, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.
31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Quebec—Arthabaska public building—Settlement of claim of A. Quesnel for the erection of retaining wall and levelling of ground, \$1,290; Quebec Customs and examining warehouse—Alterations and improvements—Further amount required—Revote, \$6,000, \$20,000; Shawville—Public Building—Further amount required, \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.
32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-one cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Ontario—Brantford drill hall—Government's share of cost of sewer and road pavement laid on Brant Avenue and West Street, inclusive of interest on arrears of taxes, \$859.81; Brockville public building—Alterations and improvements, \$2,400; Kemptville—Public building—Additional land required, \$1,500; Kingston public buildings—To pay municipal authorities Government's share of cost of asphalt block pavement laid in front of buildings, \$2,289.80; Lindsay public building—Improvements—Revote, \$8,000; London armouries—To pay municipal authorities Government's share of cost of asphalt pavement laid on Waterloo street, \$425.97; London Fair Grounds—Rebuilding grand stand, \$15,000; Ottawa departmental buildings—Langevin Block—Repairs to copper roof, \$2,000; Ottawa Parliament and Departmental buildings, etc.—Fire protection, \$3,000; Prescott Customs house—New roof, etc.—Further amount required, \$1,000; Prescott post office—New roof, etc., \$2,000; St. Catharines public building—To pay Government's share of cost of sewer and pave-

ment laid on King and Queen streets, inclusive of interest, \$1,761.36; Sydenham—Public building, \$5,000; Waterloo public building—To pay municipal authorities Government's share of cost of bitulithic pavement, cement sidewalks and sewer laid on Duke and King streets, inclusive of interest, \$744.67, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand and sixty-six dollars and two cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Manitoba—Souris public building—To pay municipal authorities Government's share of cost of granolithic sidewalk and sewer laid in front of building on Crescent street, \$99.05; Portage la Prairie public buildings—Electric wiring and fixtures, \$1,200; Portage la Prairie public buildings—To provide for payment of Government's share of cost of sidewalk and sewers laid in front of buildings, inclusive of interest, \$600; Winnipeg—Elmwood site, Government's share of cost of granolithic sidewalk laid on east side of Stadacona street, from Jasper Ave. to Talbot Ave., \$166.97; Winnipeg Customs House (old P.O.)—Repairs and improvements, \$4,000; Winnipeg—Drill hall (new)—Further amount required, \$50,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-four dollars and one cent be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Saskatchewan—Weyburn public building—To pay municipal authorities Government's share of cost of sewer laid on Fourth street, inclusive of interest, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Alberta—Lethbridge—New public building—Revote, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand eighth hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—British Columbia—Comox—Public building—To complete—Revote, \$2,000; New Westminster City—To pay Government's share of cost of pavement laid on McKenzie street, between Clarkson and Carnarvon streets, in front of Indian and Fisheries building, inclusive of interest, \$875; New Westminster public building—Fittings, etc.—Revote, \$9,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-four cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.—Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.—Further amount required, \$30,000; Ottawa New Departmental Buildings site—To pay local improvement taxes for sidewalks, pavements, sewers, etc., \$10,875.44, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Arisaig—Extension and improvements to wharf—Further amount required, \$700; Canning—Repairs to wharf, \$800; Centreville (Trout Cove)—In full and final settlement of E. R. Reid's claim, in connection with construction of breakwater, \$22,439.96; Kelly's Cove—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,500; Kingsport—Repairs to pier, \$3,000; Little Anse—Repairs to breakwater, \$600; Middle Country Harbour—Wharf repairs and improvements, \$650; Mosher's Bay—Breakwater—Further amount required, \$4,000; Slag Harbour—Wharf repairs and improvements—Revote, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—New Brunswick—Lower Caraquet—Repairs to wharf, \$1,800; Quacco—Repairs to breakwater extension, \$4,500; Stonehaven—To repair breakwater—Further amount required, \$1,500; Upper Caraquet—To repair and rebuild wharf, \$2,700, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Prince Edward Island—Summerside—Repairs to breakwater, \$13,800; Tignish Harbour—Repairs to breakwater and beach protection—Further amount required, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Quebec—Anse au Griffond—Repairs and improvements to piers, \$750; Batiscan—Wharf—Further amount required, \$8,000; Cap de la Madeline—Enlargement of wharf, \$6,300; Champlain—Repairs to wharf—Further amount required, \$1,300; Escoumains—Repairs to wharf, \$5,000; Gaspé Basin—Improvements to wharf, \$8,000; Les Eboulements—Repairs to wharf, \$1,900; Maria—Repairs to beach protection, \$1,600; Newport Island—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,900; Ste. Adelaide de Pabos—Repairs to breakwater approach, \$1,500; Ste. Anne de Beaupré—To repair wharf, \$19,000; St. Irénée—Repairs to wharf—Further amount required, \$1,800; St. Jean Port Joli—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Ontario—Bayfield—Repairs to piers, \$3,000; Elk Lake—Wharf improvements and repairs, \$800; Hamilton—Harbour improvements—Revote \$90,000, \$250,000; Kingston—Harbour improvements—Further amount required, \$128,000; Kingston Royal Military College—Repairs to wharfs, \$2,000; Port Elgin—Renewal to breakwater, \$10,500; Providence Bay—Repairing and strengthening wharf, \$3,200, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—British Columbia—Arrowhead—Wharf—Revote, \$15,000; Campbell River—Repairs to wharf, \$5,100; Fraser River—Improvements to wharf at Eburne—Further amount required, \$100,000; Massett—Repairs to wharf on Indian Reserve, \$4,700; Queen Charlotte City—Repairs to wharf, \$5,700; Skidegate—Repairs to wharf on Indian Reserve, \$6,800, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Nova Scotia—Cape Breton lines—Renewal of poles between Ingonish and Meat Cove, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—British Columbia—Alberni—Clayoquot telegraph line—Office building at Clayoquot, \$2,500; Okanagan Valley Telephone System—Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late P. Johnson, who was killed while on duty near Midway, B.C., 29th October, 1914, \$500; Okanagan Valley Telephone System—Repairs and improvements, \$15,000; Vancouver Island Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements, \$4,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

46. Resolved That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Miscellaneous—Deep Waterways Commission—To complete the definition and demarcation of the international boundary, between the United States and Canada, from Pigeon River to St. Regis, as provided for by Article 4 of the Treaty of 11th April, 1908, inclusive of payments authorized to William J. Stewart, chief hydrographic surveyor, Department of the Naval Service, as a member of the Board of Commissioners, \$1,000; Lake Winnipeg—Inspection tug—To complete alterations—Revote, \$3,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight million seven hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Harbours and Rivers—Esquimalt—Dry dock, \$250,000; French River water-

way improvements, \$150,000; Halifax—Dry dock, \$250,000; Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour and river improvements, \$1,200,000; Quebec Harbour—Dry dock at Lauzon, \$700,000; Quebec Harbour—Deep water wharf at Lévis, \$34,200; Quebec Harbour—Improvements, \$500,000; Quebec Harbour—River St. Charles—Improvements to navigation, \$500,000; St. John Harbour, N.B.—Improvements, \$1,500,000; Toronto Harbour—Improvements, \$1,000,000; Vancouver Harbour, B.C.—Improvements, \$1,000,000; Victoria Harbour, B.C.—Improvements, \$1,400,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Quebec—Beauport—Public building, \$20,000; Bedford—Public building, \$10,000; Berthier—New public building, \$10,000; Coaticook—Armoury, \$21,000; D'Iraéli—Public building, \$10,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$35,000; East Angus—Public building, \$30,000; Gaspé—Public building, \$25,000; Grand Mère—Public building, \$20,000; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Improvements and repairs to buildings and fittings, furniture, \$15,000; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—New buildings, \$150,000; Hull post office—Repairs to fence, levelling and sodding grounds, etc., \$1,000; Jeune Lorette—Public building, \$10,000; Joliette public building—Addition to, \$20,000; Jonquières—Public building, \$20,000; Lévis—Armoury and gun shed, \$5,000; Louiseville—Public building, \$5,000; Maison-neuve—Postal Station "M"—Montreal, \$72,000; Matane—Public building, \$7,000; Mont Laurier—Public building, \$5,000; Montreal General Post Office—remodelling old building, \$38,000; Montreal—Postal Station "A," St. James street, \$160,000; Montreal—Postal Station "F," Notre Dame and Richmond streets, \$18,000; Montreal—Postal Station "G," St. Lawrence division, Prince Arthur and Elgin streets, \$50,000; Montreal—Postal Station "L," at Westmount, \$10,000; Montreal—New barracks, \$100,000; Montreal—Examining warehouse, \$480,000; Montreal—New Inland Revenue building, \$120,000; Montreal—New Ordnance depot, \$50,000; Montreal Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$30,000; Murray Bay—Public building, \$22,000; Quebec Drill Hall—Extension, \$65,000; Quebec Customs and examining warehouse—Alterations and improvements, \$8,000; Quebec Post Office—Enlargement and alterations, \$200,000; Quebec—Isolated cottages for contagious diseases and disinfecting buildings, etc., in Savard Park, \$18,000; Quebec—Immigration building on Louise Embankment, including additional storey to be added to the present building for detention purposes, \$20,000; Quebec Immigration Hospital in Savard Park—Repairs and improvements, \$4,500; Shawville—Public building, \$14,500; Sherbrooke public building—Addition, \$10,000; Stanstead Plain—Public building, \$10,000; Ste. Agathe des Monts—Public building, \$25,000; Ste. Anne de Beaupré—Public building, \$10,000; St. Gabriel de Brandon—Public building, \$7,000; St. Jacques de l'Achigan—Public building, \$15,000; St. Laurent—Public building, \$5,000; St. Ours—Public building, \$15,000; St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Post Office, \$6,000; Ste. Thérèse—Public building, \$5,000; Three Rivers—New public building, \$110,000; Verdun—Public building, \$26,000; Waterville—Public building, \$15,000; Westmount—Drill hall and armoury, \$30,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding nine hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Penitentiaries—Kingston, \$210,600; St. Vincent de Paul, \$204,100; Dorchester, \$108,800; Manitoba, \$99,800; British Columbia, \$161,300; Alberta, \$99,300; Saskatchewan, \$91,500; General, \$4,300, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of Justice, including Penitentiary Branch—Contingencies—Further amount required, including payment of \$400 to Miss Georgie Avery, for temporary services, from 1st October, 1914, to 31st March, 1915, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Penitentiaries—Kingston—Further amount required, \$15,000; St. Vincent de Paul—Further amount required, including an allowance of \$200 to J. J. Kane, in lieu of removal expenses from Dorchester to St. Vincent de Paul, \$15,000; Dorchester—Further amount required, including an allowance of \$200 to J. P. Forster, in lieu of removal expenses from St. Vincent de Paul to Dorchester, \$10,000; Manitoba—Further amount required, \$10,000; British Columbia—Further amount required, \$15,000; Alberta—Further amount required, \$10,000; Saskatchewan—Further amount required, \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sévigny also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And The House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning.

Thursday, 8th April, 1915.

The Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,

OTTAWA, 7th April, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Sir Louis Davies, acting as Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills which have passed the Senate and the House of Commons, during the present Session.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CROWDY,
For Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

And then The House, having continued to sit till two minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, A.M., this day.

Thursday, 8th April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of charges made against J. Herbert Sweetman, Customs Officer at Port Daniel Centre, Quebec, which brought about his dismissal; and also of charges against Velson Horie, lighthouse keeper at Port Daniel West, Quebec, which brought about his dismissal. (*Sessional Papers, No. 242.*)

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, charges, evidence, findings and Orders in Council in reference to the dismissal of John Thomas, postmaster at Hammond's Plain, Halifax County, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 205a.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, petitions, contracts, tenders and other papers and documents in any way connected with the letting of the contract for carrying the mails between Guysborough and Erinville, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 243*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 10th March, 1915, for a copy of all reports, petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the dismissal of W. M. Thomson from the postmastership at Fort Qu'Appelle, and of any petition or petitions for his reinstatement, and of all correspondence in connection therewith. (*Sessional Papers, No. 244.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and petitions received in the Post Office Department, in any way referring to the calling of tenders for the Antigonish-Sherbrooke mail service, which tenders were opened or due at the Post Office Department on the 11th December last; and of all representations or requests, recommending or suggesting that new tenders should be invited as was done early in February last. (*Sessional Papers, No. 245.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents in regard to a proposed rural mail delivery service between Pictou and Saltsprings, Pictou County, and as to the arrangements for the existing service between those points. (*Sessional Papers, No. 246.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council, and all other documents and papers whatsoever relating to or in any wise connected with the establishment of rural mail routes and deliveries from Bridgetown to Granville Ferry, County of Annapolis, and especially of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations and documents relating to the closing of the post offices at Belleisle, Upper Granville, and the establishment of the post office at Granville Centre, all in the County of Annapolis. (*Sessional Papers, No. 247.*)

Mr. McCraney moved, seconded by Mr. Knowles,
That Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Isaac Alexander," be placed on the Order Paper for consideration in Committee of the Whole.
And the Question being put on the said motion; It passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Bureau, seconded by Mr. Turriff,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The number of employees connected with the administration of the Three Rivers post office on the 21st September, 1911, and the annual amount paid in salaries at that date for such service.

2. The number of employees connected with the administration of the Three Rivers post office, at the present date, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service.

3. The number of employees in the Customs Department for Three Rivers, on the 21st September, 1911, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service.

4. The number of employees in the Customs Department for Three Rivers, at the present date, and the annual amount of the salaries paid for such service.

5. The number of employees in the Inland Revenue Department for the District of Three Rivers, on the 21st September, 1911, and the annual amount of salaries paid for such service.

6. The number of employees, at the present date, in the Inland Revenue Department, for the District of Three Rivers, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service.

7. The number of employees, and the amount paid in salaries for the works on the St. Maurice, in the County of Champlain, during the year 1911-1912.

8. The number of employees, and the amount of salaries paid per year for the works on the St. Maurice, in the County of Champlain, since 1911-1912.

9. If the employees whose names follow, were dismissed on the 26th and 27th November, 1914, and the 4th and 5th January, 1915: Wildé Lavallée, Pierre Thivierge, Joseph Paquin, sr., Joseph Paquin, jr., Athanase Gélinas, clerks.

10. If so, at whose request, and for what reasons.

11. If those days were taken off the salaries of such employees.

On motion of Mr. Boulay, seconded by Mr. Achim,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The names of the persons who have successfully passed the Civil Service examinations in the Province of Quebec, since the establishment of the Civil Service Commission.

2. The number of such persons who have been called upon to enter the Civil Service.

3. The number in each grade of those who have passed such examinations with success.

On motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence that has taken place since 4th August last, between any official of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the Prime Minister, the acting Prime Minister, or any Member of the Government, concerning the purchase of war supplies by the Government or any Department thereof.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act."

Sir George Foster moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

Mr. Oliver moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. Murphy, That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole House for further consideration.

And the Question being put on the amendment; It passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the main motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Winding-Up Act.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of Bill No. 111, An Act to enable Canadians on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise.

Mr. Doherty moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers,
That the said Bill be now read a second time.
And a Debate arising thereupon.

A Message was received from the Honourable Sir Louis Davies, acting as Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House, went to the Senate Chamber; and being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that His Honour the Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General had been pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

An Act to amend The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act.

An Act respecting The Alberta Central Railway Company.

An Act respecting The Athabaska and Grand Prairie Railway Company.

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- An Act respecting The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The British Columbia and White River Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Essex Terminal Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
 - An Act respecting The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The James Bay and Eastern Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting the Southern Central Pacific Railway Company.
 - An Act to amend the Independent Order of Foresters Consolidated Act.
 - An Act respecting The Title and Trust Company, and to change its name to Chartered Trust and Executor Company.
 - An Act respecting the Canada Preferred Insurance Company.
 - An Act respecting The Vancouver Life Insurance Company.
 - An Act to incorporate Marcell Trust Company.
 - An Act respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Toronto Eastern Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.
 - An Act to incorporate The Brulé, Grand Prairie and Peace River Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.
 - An Act respecting Pacific, Peace River and Athabaska Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.
 - An Act respecting The Athabaska Northern Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Ottawa and New York Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Empire Life Insurance Company of Canada.
 - An Act respecting the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, and to change its name to "The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation."
 - An Act respecting The Casualty Company of Canada.
 - An Act respecting The Bank of Alberta.
 - An Act to incorporate Colonial Bank (Canada).
 - An Act to incorporate Alberta Permanent Trust Company.
 - An Act respecting The Western Dominion Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Canadian Western Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company.
 - An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.
 - An Act to incorporate Entwistle and Alberta Southern Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting The Kettle Valley Railway Company.
 - An Act to incorporate Fraser Valley Terminal Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.
 - An Act respecting certain patents of The Lohmann Company.
 - An Act respecting The Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada.
 - An Act to amend The Bank Act.
 - An Act respecting The Van Buren Bridge Company.
 - An Act to incorporate Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Company.

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- An Act for the relief of William Ewart New.
An Act for the relief of Helene Suzette Baxter Douglas.
An Act respecting the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.
An Act respecting the patent of the National Wood Distilling Company.
An Act for the relief of Lottie Thorndike.
An Act respecting The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.
An Act for the relief of Adam Clarke Anderson.
An Act for the relief of Alexander McIntyre.
An Act for the relief of Violet Burnett Delmege.
An Act to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907.
An Act for the relief of Arthur Ernest Birdsell.
An Act for the relief of Thomas Jefferson Moore.
An Act for the relief of Alice Beckett.
An Act for the relief of Austin McPhail Bothwell.
An Act for the relief of Agnes Gravelle.
An Act for the relief of Clara Elizabeth Darnell.
An Act for the relief of Thomas Batin Harries.
An Act for the relief of William John Owen Delaney.
An Act for the relief of Edith May Webster Boydell.
An Act for the relief of William Robert Delaney.
An Act respecting The Premier Trust Company.
An Act respecting The North West Life Assurance Company.
An Act respecting The Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company.
An Act to amend the Judges Act.
An Act to supplement the Revenue required to meet War Expenditures.
An Act to authorize certain extensions of time to Insurance Companies.
An Act respecting certain issues of Dominion Notes.
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The Debate on the proposed motion for the second reading of Bill to enable Canadians on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise, was then resumed.

And the Question being put on the said motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, at the next sitting of the House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till one minute before Twelve of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till To-morrow, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Friday, 9th April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Canal Statistics for the season of Navigation, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20a.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, reports, petitions and all other documents in any way referring to the proposed line of railway from Orangedale to Cheticamp. (*Sessional Papers, No. 248.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents, investigations, reports, correspondence, etc., relating to the burning of certain buildings belonging to the Trois Pistoles Pulp & Lumber Company and to André Leblond, near Tobin station, on the Intercolonial Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 249.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 18th March, 1915, showing the names of all officials, assistants and clerks, employed in the Railway Offices at Moncton, N.B., and the salary paid to each; also, the names of officials formerly employed in said offices who have been retired on superannuation allowance, and the amount of retiring allowance being paid to each. (*Sessional Papers, No. 250.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th March, 1915, showing the names of all persons from whom lands have been purchased, the quantity of land so acquired, and the amount paid therefor, in connection with the Dartmouth and Dean's Post Office Branch of the Intercolonial Railway, since the date of Return numbered 128 made to Parliament at the last regular Session thereof. (*Sessional Papers, No. 251.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, Orders in Council, agreements, etc., in reference to the leasing or transfer of the Windsor Branch of the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 252.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, reports of engineers or other persons in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals relating to the construction of a railway in the County of Guysborough, N.S. (*Sessional Papers, No. 253.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 10th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters and correspondence, between D. McDonald, superintendent of the Intercolonial, at Lévis, P. Brady, General Superintendent at Moncton, or any other official of the said Intercolonial Railway and Théophile Bélanger, commercial traveller of the City of Montreal, concerning certain claims made by the said Théophile Bélanger for delay of baggage in transportation between Drummondville and Matapédia, in May, 1913, also, all reports made bearing upon such claims against the said Intercolonial Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 254.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, contracts, and other documents relating to the purchase of cars by the Intercolonial Railway since 1st July, 1914. (*Sessional Papers, No. 255.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents relating to the dismissal of Isaac Arbuckle, foreman carpenter I.C.R. at Pictou, and of appointment of Alexander Talbot to the vacancy. (*Sessional Papers, No. 255.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, by any and all persons whomsoever, had with the Department of Railways and Canals, or F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway, or any other official thereof, with reference to freight rates over that portion of the Transcontinental Railway, Province of New Brunswick, and also, with reference to the removal of the Y connection at Wabski, County of Victoria, between the said Transcontinental Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway at that point. (*Sessional Papers, No. 256.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, and other documents relating to the operation of the St. John Valley Railway, so called, by the Intercolonial Railway, since the first day of July last past, and of all letters, correspondence, etc., had either with the Department of Railways and Canals, or with F. P. Gutelius, or any other official of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 257.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams, communications and reports regarding the construction of a roadway to the new public wharf at Sackville, N.B., and also, in regard to the building of a spur line or siding from the Intercolonial Railway at Sackville to said wharf. (*Sessional Papers, No. 258.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 15th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence passing between any Department of the Government and any official of the Government, or any other person, with respect to the placing of settlers on homesteads in the Duck Mountains Timber Reserve, and also, of the evidence taken by Inspector Cuttle, of the Department of the Interior, in an investigation held by the said Inspector with respect to the granting of entries for homesteads on the said timber reserve. (*Sessional Papers, No. 259.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered flannel shirts since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many flannel shirts have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these flannel shirts. (*Sessional Papers, No. 260.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th March, 1915, showing:—

1. What medical supplies or other materials have been purchased since 1st August, 1914, by the Government, or any Department of the Government, from Mr. T. A. Brownlee, of Ottawa.

2. The quantities of goods purchased from him and the prices paid.

3. Whether the Government, or any Department of the Government, prepared a schedule of rates to show what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for such goods purchased.

4. If so, if a careful check was made to see that a fair and reasonable price was charged.

5. The total value of the goods delivered up to date.

6. The total value of the goods which have been ordered from Mr. T. A. Brownlee, but which to this date have not been delivered. (*Sessional Papers, No. 261.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered kit bags since the 31st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many kit bags have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these kit bags. (*Sessional Papers, No. 262.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th March, 1915, showing:—

1. What medical supplies or other materials have been purchased since 1st August, 1914, by the Government, or any Department of the Government, from Mr. S. J. Stevenson, or the Waverley Pharmacy.

2. The quantities of goods purchased from him and the prices paid.

3. Whether the Government, or any Department of the Government, prepared a schedule of rates to show what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for such goods purchased.

4. If so, if a careful check was made to see that a fair and reasonable price was charged.

5. The total value of the goods delivered by Mr. Stevenson, or Waverley Pharmacy, up to date.

6. The total value of the goods which have been ordered from Mr. S. J. Stevenson, or Waverley Pharmacy, but which to this date have not been delivered. (*Sessional Papers, No. 263.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered cotton shirts since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many cotton shirts have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these cotton shirts. (*Sessional Papers, No. 260a.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, showing:—

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered suits of underwear since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many suits of underwear have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these suits of underwear. (*Sessional Papers, No. 264.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, showing:—

1. What medical supplies or other materials have been purchased since 1st August, 1914, by the Government, or by any Department of the Government, from Mr. W. B. McDonald, of Ottawa.

2. The quantities of goods purchased from him and the prices paid.
3. Whether the Government, or any Department of the Government, prepared a schedule of rates to show what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for such goods purchased.
4. If so, if a careful check was made to see that a fair and reasonable price was charged.
5. The total value of the goods delivered by Mr. McDonald up to date.
6. The total value of the goods which have been ordered from Mr. McDonald, but which to this date have not been delivered. (*Sessional Papers, No. 265.*)

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had directed the Clerk of the House to lay upon the Table of the House, his recommendation and the Report of the Clerk, on the subject of the retirement of Mr. D. C. Chamberlain, Accountant of the House, and of the promotion of Mr. D. W. Cameron, Assistant Accountant, to the position of Accountant, as follows:—

To the Honourable,
The House of Commons.

Mr. D. C. Chamberlain, Accountant of the House of Commons, requested superannuation on account of length of service and advancing years and I have recommended the same to the proper authorities, to take effect, according to his desire, on the first day of October next. Mr. Chamberlain has been a most efficient and capable official, and his retirement is noted with regret. I submit herewith the report of the Clerk of the House upon this subject and recommend Mr. Douglas Winder Cameron, the Assistant Accountant, for promotion, as peculiarly well qualified for the position of Chief Accountant, his appointment to take effect on the said first day of October, at the minimum salary of Subdivision A of the First Division, that being the grade assigned to that office in the organization of the House. The certificate of qualification of Mr. Cameron, from the Civil Service Commission, has been filed with the Clerk of the House.

T. S. SPROULE,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

8th April, 1915.

To the Honourable,
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that Mr. D. C. Chamberlain, Accountant of the House of Commons, has requested superannuation, to take effect on the first day of October next. He will then have been in the service nearly twenty-three years and, on account of advancing years, desires to retire from official life.

Mr. Chamberlain's retirement on the date above mentioned will create a vacancy which will require to be filled. Mr. Douglas W. Cameron has been Assistant Accountant during the whole period of Mr. Chamberlain's service at the head of that Branch and is thoroughly qualified in every respect to discharge the duties of Chief Accountant.

I have received the certificate of qualification of Mr. Cameron for this position from the Civil Service Commission.

The grade assigned to this office by the organization of the House is Subdivision A of the First Division, and I recommend that Mr. Cameron be promoted to that

grade, at the minimum salary attached to the same, his appointment and promotion to take effect on the first day of October next.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. B. FLINT,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

8th April, 1915.

On motion of Mr. Brabazon, seconded by Mr. Wilcox,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition on which the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Isaac Alexander," was founded.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill to enable Canadians on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Post Office Department—Contingencies—Clerical and other assistance—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—Outside Service—Salaries—Further amount required, \$372,600; Provisional allowance—Further amount required, \$17,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—Outside Service—Mail Service—Ordinary land service, including rural mail delivery—Further amount required, \$365,000; Mail service by railways—Further amount required, \$300,000; Rural mail delivery boxes—Further amount required, \$105,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-one cents be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—Outside service—Miscellaneous—To pay railway mail clerks for extra services at the Port of Quebec in checking incoming British mails, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act, \$375.05; To provide for the payment of a compassionate allowance to Mrs. Faija, widow of the late J. H. K. Faija, formerly a railway mail clerk in the Winnipeg District, who was killed in a railway wreck on the Canadian Northern Railway, while on duty in the postal car on the 5th June, 1914, \$2,000; To pay to the children of the late Mr. F. W. Hanright, Postmaster at Halifax, who died on the 31st December, 1914, a gratuity equal to two months' salary, \$541.66; To compensate The Canadian Import Company, Montreal, for the recovery of His Majesty's mails from the *Empress of Ireland*, \$5,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Naval Service—Patrol of the northern waters of Canada—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Naval Service—To provide a further amount for the removal of obstructions in the Fraser River, British Columbia—Governor General's Warrant, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Naval Service—Compensation to families of drowned fishermen—Governor General's Warrant, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Agencies, rents and contingencies—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Administration of pilotage and maintenance and repairs to steamer *Eureka*—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Construction of a vessel to replace the *Scout*—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of the Secretary of State—Contingencies—Printing and stationery, \$3,000; Sundries, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions—Payable to militiamen on account of the Rebellion of 1885, and active service generally—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—To provide an annual allowance to Madame Fabre, widow of the late Honourable Hector Fabre, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of Justice, including Penitentiary Branch—To appoint Miss Georgie Avery to the Third Division, Sub-division B, at \$800; Dominion Police—To provide for one clerk in Third Division, Sub-division B, \$500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—General—Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, including the employment of temporary help—Further amount required, \$1,500; To defray expenses in connection with the preparation, etc., of a Dominion Electoral Atlas based on the Redistribution Act of 1914, \$8,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Legislation—House of Commons—To provide for payment of the full sessional indemnity of Members of the House of Commons—days lost through absence caused by illness or public business during the present Session—notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, An Act respecting the Senate and the House of Commons, or any amendments thereto—Payment to be made as the Treasury Board may direct, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—*Canada Gazette*—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Distribution of Parliamentary Documents—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—For supply of Canadian publications to Library of the High Commissioner's Office—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the purchase of 400 copies of the life of Sir George E. Cartier by John Boyd, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the payment to J. F. Champagne for designing and illuminating an address to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous printing—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mines and Geological Survey—Mines Branch—To provide for the cost of experimental tests of low grade magnetic iron ores, with a view to making pig steel direct therefrom, on a commercial basis, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Mines and Geological Survey—Geological Survey Branch—To pay Mabel G. Brown, assistant photographer, for services from the expiration of her temporary employment, 1st October to 4th December, 1914, at \$60 per month, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Excise—Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, etc.—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light Inspection—Salaries of officers, inspectors and assistant inspectors of Weights and Measures, \$112,600; Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, etc., for weights and measures, including amount for purchase of Standards of the Metric System, salaries and other expenses of Inspectors, \$81,000; Provisional allowance, not more than \$150 each to officers in Manitoba and Provinces West thereof, whose salaries do not exceed \$2,500 per annum (Weights and Measures), \$3,000; Salaries of gas and electricity inspectors, \$88,150; Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, stationery, etc., for Gas and Electricity Inspection, and the purchase and repairs of instruments, \$65,000; Provisional allowance, not more than \$150 each to officers in Manitoba and Provinces west thereof, whose salaries do not exceed \$2,500. (Gas and Electric Light), \$4,000; Export of Electric Power, \$1,000; The International Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$800; The International Electro-Technical Commission, \$400, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Adulteration of Food, etc.—Adulteration of food, and the administration of the Act respecting fertilizers, fraudulent marking and commercial feeding stuffs, \$51,000; Proprietary or Patent Medicines, \$1,500; Inland Revenue Department—Minor Revenue Expenditures, \$500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for General Consulting Engineer to Dominion Government—Salaries, \$7,600; Contingencies, \$300, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of External Affairs—Salaries, \$27,200; Contingencies, \$9,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the Conservation Commission—Salaries, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to the Interparliamentary Union for Peace, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant towards defraying the preliminary organization expenditure of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Amount required to pay Consular officers abroad for services, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant towards the maintenance of the experiments with reindeer in the Canadian Labrador, under the direction of Dr. W. F. Grenfell, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to the Medical Council of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Royal Academy of Arts, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the salary of a Private Secretary and clerical services, to the Honourable J. A. Lougheed, a Member of the Cabinet and Leader of The Senate (payment may be made to a Member of the Senate Staff notwithstanding the C. S. Act), for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—British Columbia Better Terms Commission, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand six hundred and six dollars and seventy-four cents be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Liquidation Union Life Assurance Company—Additional amount required, including charges of counsel representing the Department of Insurance at prosecution of directors, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—For the relief of sufferers by the colliery disaster at Hillcrest, Alberta, on 19th June, 1914—Governor General's Warrant, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Expenses under the Naturalization Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for Charges of Management—Commission for payment of interest on Public Debt, and purchase of Sinking Funds—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Governor General's Secretary's Office—Contingencies—To provide for an additional allowance to A. F. Sladen, Private Secretary, from 1st April, 1914, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Civil Government—Privy Council Office—Contingencies—Sundries—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of Inland Revenue—Contingencies—Clerical assistance, and travelling expenses—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of the Naval Service—To provide for the promotion of one clerk from First Division, Sub-division B, to First Division, Sub-division A, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—High Commissioner's Office, London—Allowance to W. L. Griffith, Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England, to cover extra expenses while in sole charge of the office from January to June, 1914, \$500; Rent, office-keeping expenses, fuel, light and repairs, including amount required for alterations and furniture in connection with additional office space, \$5,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of External Affairs—To provide for the salary of one clerk in First Division, Sub-division B, from 1st October, 1914, at \$2,800 per annum, \$1,400; Contingencies—Printing and stationery—Further amount required, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Canada Year Book—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Office of the Auditor General—Contingencies—Temporary clerical assistance—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of Inland Revenue—Contingencies—Sundries—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Privy Council Office—Contingencies—Sundries—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of Trade and Commerce—Census and Statistics Branch—To provide for one clerkship in Third Division, Sub-division B, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of External Affairs—To provide for two clerkships in Third Division, Sub-division B, at \$650 each, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions—European war, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—To provide an annual allowance to Madame Fabre, widow of the late Honourable Hector Fabre, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Canadian Associated Press, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Allowance for Private Secretary to Sir George Perley, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Excise—To provide for stamps, stationery, salaries, travelling expenses, etc., etc., in connection with War Tax, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Canada Year Book—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions—Steam service between Halifax and Liverpool or Glasgow, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Royal Northwest Mounted Police—Subsistence, forage, fuel and light, clothing, buildings, repairs and renewals, horses, dogs, arms and ammunition, medical stores, billeting, transport, water service, stationery and contingencies—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Investigations under the Inquiries Act—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the expenses of the Acting High Commissioner, London, England, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and eight thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, to cover unprovided items, 1913-14, as per Auditor General's Report for 1913-14, Part B, page 4, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Maintenance Military Properties—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Salaries and Wages—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Schools of Instruction—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand one hundred and ninety dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Gratuities to Professors of the Royal Military College on retirement, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Engineer services and works—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

71. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Repairs to SS. *Alfreda*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

72. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Special allowance to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, to cover travelling and other expenses in connection with his services while acting as Deputy to His Royal Highness the Governor General—Omitted from Main Estimates, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

73. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the salary of a Private Secretary, and clerical services, to the Honourable J. A. Loughheed, a Member of the Cabinet and

Leader of the Senate (payment may be made to a member of the Senate Staff notwithstanding the Civil Service Act).—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

By leave of the House.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sévigny reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny, also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And The House, having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Saturday morning.

Saturday, 10th April, 1915.

By leave of the House.

Mr. Middlebro, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the Inquiry respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee which is as follows:—

REPORT "A."

The Special Committee, to which was referred the Report of the Board of Inquiry consisting of Lt.-Colonel W. H. Hallock, E. A. Stevens, Esquire, and Thomas Galipeau, Esquire, respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence and all matters pertaining to such boots, beg leave to report as follows:—

(1) The order of reference and the authority of this Committee is contained in the following Resolution:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, 16th February, 1915.

Resolved.—That the Report of the Board of Inquiry consisting of Lt. Colonel W. H. Hallock, E. A. Stevens, Esquire, and Thomas Galipeau, Esquire, respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, a copy of which report was laid up on the table of the House on the 15th instant, and all matters pertaining to the boots so supplied to the said Department, be referred to a special Committee of seven Members, with instructions to investigate the matters aforesaid and to report thereon to this House.

That your Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses, on oath or affirmation, and to report from time to time. That the following Members shall constitute the said Committee, namely:—Sir James Aikins and Messieurs Lemieux, Macdonald, McCurdy, Middlebro, Nesbitt and Rainville.

Attest.

THOMAS B. FLINT,

Clerk of the House.

MONDAY, 22nd February, 1915.

Order.—That the name of Mr. Murphy be substituted for that of Mr. Lemieux on the said Committee.

Attest.

THOMAS B. FLINT,
Clerk, House of Commons.

Your Committee, so appointed, have held fifty-one sessions and heard the evidence on oath of eighty-seven witnesses.

BOARD OF INQUIRY.

Your Committee find that the Report of the Board of Inquiry, particularly referred to it by the foregoing resolution, is not complete, satisfactory or to be relied on, as the investigation made by that Board and upon which its report is based, was of a meagre and superficial character. The only persons called upon to give evidence, which was not given under oath, were four officers of the Department of Militia, three of whom were examined by your Committee as were also all the members constituting that Board. The Board wrongly assumed that the boots to be supplied to the Department were to be made according to a certain specification, found in the Department, and judged them to be proper or defective as they complied with or departed from such specification, whereas the fact is that the boots were contracted to be made, not according to specification, but according to samples furnished or approved by the Department.

COMPLIANCE WITH CONTRACTS.

Your Committee find that the boots contracted for, after the beginning of the war, and supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, under such contracts, substantially complied with the samples provided or approved by the Department according to which the boots were to be made.

RESULT OF INSPECTION OF CONDEMNED BOOTS.

With a view of arriving at an accurate conclusion, as to the service which the boots in use by the soldiers training in Canada had given them, and as to present condition of the boots, your Committee ordered that all available used and discarded boots which had been condemned by various Regimental Boards of Inquiry throughout Canada, be forwarded to the Committee at Ottawa; your Committee unanimously appointed two independent expert persons, one a large customs shoemaker and cobbler, and the other an experienced shoe manufacturer, who had no contract with the Government, for the purpose of making a personal inspection, classification, and report of every pair of such condemned shoes, so forwarded to the Committee, and their full report is printed as appendix hereto. This report shows:—

Number of said condemned or discarded boots forwarded and examined by such inspectors, of which there were 384 singles and 1,365 pairs.	1,713
Of these there were rendered useless by the soldiers burning them.	112
	1,601
Among them there were repairable boots to the number of, say.	1,448
Leaving unrepairable.	153

Of these unrepairable ones the condition was
due to the following causes:

Cut by toe nail.	48	
Cut by knife or spur.	22	70
		<hr/>
		83

While 68 had not originally been equal to sample
chiefly by reason of being too light in the backs.

At the conclusion of the above inspection and of our proceedings, the sealed sample number "12" which was the standard sample of the Department, was cut open by those two expert inspectors appointed by this Committee, and one of them, Inspector Hoare, in the presence of the other inspectors, swore that it was a good boot, the uppers of good calf, the outer sole of No. 1 oak tan up to gauge, with a leather counter and shank and all fully up to the said Departmental specifications, and that in making their inspection and report they had made their findings on the basis of this sample boot as the standard.

According to statistics furnished to us by the Department, the total number of boots condemned in Canada by the various Regimental Boards to date is 7,807, of which the above boots examined by our inspectors formed part, and, assuming that upon examination we classify the total number upon the same basis and in the same proportion as above, the result would be about as follows:

Repairable boots.	6,599
Boots injured by burning.	510
Boots mutilated by knife, spurs and toe nails.	319
Leaving balance useless due to other causes.	379
	<hr/>
	7,807

Your Committee, therefore, having in view the fact that the above represent the condemned boots, out of the great number, 86,000, issued to and worn by those now in training in Canada; and having in view also the fact that in the earlier months of training no regimental cobblers or dubbin had been provided by the Department, find that our inspectors' report corroborates the view that the boots supplied by the manufacturers were up to sample.

SAMPLE MILITIA BOOT.

The pattern and sample boot of the Department, referred to in the evidence as Exhibit 5, 12, 55 and 57, which are substantially identical and constructed on the same specifications, is made of Chrome Tanned, Winter Calf in vamp and top, unlined, of "E" and "F" widths, with solid leather counter, leather shanks, outsole English or Canadian oak, ten gauge thickness slip sole of the same material six gauge thickness, insole of similar material, the heel solid leather lifts compressed, Goodyear Welt, the bottom filling "Fillo" composed of ground cork treated with cement, durable and waterproof.

We find from the evidence that in material and construction the boot is a good one.

The Military Boot adopted by the Department of Militia and Defence, about 15 years ago, was similar to the present sample boot, Exhibit 5, 12, 55 and 57, according to which the latter boots, ordered and supplied since the outbreak of the war, were in compliance. Many of the boots contracted for, however, were made with wider lasts but otherwise substantially like the said sample. Owing to a claimed shortage of Winter calf, contractors were permitted to use side leather, in the later deliveries of

the first orders. There is a dispute among experts which is the better for a military boot. The evidence shows that some improvements were made from time to time in the original sample boot, but its general character was maintained. The boot so adopted by the Department was used by Canadian soldiers in the South African campaign, where, according to the evidence of Sir William D. Otter, it proved satisfactory.

Both before and after the South African war, the question of adopting the British Army Boot, had been taken up by the Department, which declined to adopt it and adhered to the Canadian Boot. In 1905, with the experience of the South African campaign, specifications were drawn and approved, and a sealed sample boot conforming thereto and similar to the.....present sample was again adopted by the Department.

In February, 1910, the Committee on Ankle Boots, having discussed several complaints regarding their quality, brought to the notice of the Secretary of the Militia Council, by District Officers Commanding, recommended "a few pairs of 'boots, ankle, steel billed' as used in the British service, and a supply of samples of the leather used in the manufacture of British Army boots, be obtained from the War Office, and that 100 pairs of boots be made, as nearly as possible up to the style, weight and class of leather, etc., in the British samples."

On 1st March, 1910, Brigadier General Macdonald, the Quartermaster General, again favoured the Canadian boot and said: "I do not approve of the proceedings of the Board. I am of opinion that if the boots are delivered up to the pattern as previously approved no complaint should arise as to these articles. The original supply of these boots gave every satisfaction."

From March, 1910, till February of the following year, modifications on the boot and a revision of the specifications were considered by the officers of the Department and C. E. Slater acting with them, samples were submitted with steel bills which were not approved. On the 4th February, 1911, the revised specifications, prepared by the said C. E. Slater, together with samples made according to these specifications, were again sealed as the pattern for the Canadian boots, and these remained the approved pattern of the Canadian boot down to the outbreak of the war, in August, 1914, notwithstanding the fact that in April, 1914, some suggestion was again made of adopting the British army boot, which pattern was then submitted to the Department for its information, and, on the 24th April, the Director General of Clothing and Equipment in his report said: "The British army boot appears much too heavy for wear in Canada," and Colonel Brown, the Inspector, on the 30th of April, 1914, concurred in this opinion.

See pages 29 and 45 to 55 of Appendix and Evidence.

As previously pointed out, it was a boot similar to the Canadian Military Boot, Exhibit 5, 12, 55 and 57 which was used with satisfaction in South Africa by the Canadians and General Sir William Otter, in his evidence before the Committee, said:

Q. How long were you in South Africa?—A. Fourteen months.

Q. In active service all the time?—A. All the time.

Q. What boots did your regiment have during that time?—A. It was a boot issued by the Department before we left.

Q. How did that boot answer the purpose in South Africa?—A. Well, it answered very well. I have no fault to find with it.

Q. How did it compare with the English Boot?—A. Personally, I liked it better for the simple reason that it was a bit lighter. Our men were not accustomed to wearing heavy boots like the English boot, but they had to wear it at times because we got the English boot eventually as our own wore out. My experience, however, is that our own men were better satisfied with the boot they brought out, with the Canadian boot, because it was lighter.

As will be seen later on in this Report, all the soldiers who were at Salisbury Plain on active service who appeared before the Committee and gave evidence, were favourable to the Canadian boot which they wore, and, compared with the English Army boot, expressed a preference for the Canadian.

The Canadian sample boot and those made according to it do not appear to have been suited to withstand the severe and exceptional weather conditions and other unusual circumstances to which they were exposed and the rough usage. Only a boot specially constructed for that purpose like a larrigan or bushman's boot might be sufficient. It must not be forgotten, as the evidence demonstrates, that even with such disadvantageous conditions created by the weather the Canadian boots were not at first given a fair chance, owing to the impossibility of getting two pairs for each soldier within the limited time. The one pair was constantly on his feet and almost as constantly wet. There was no opportunity for drying and the leather then became soft and the soles easily worn away and the stitching of the soles in many cases loosened and caused a separation of the outer sole from the other part of the boot. Further, at first, owing to the haste of mobilization, a regimental shoemaker and kit and materials were not at hand to make needed repairs which would have prevented further rapid destruction of the impaired boots.

But, because some of the boots were not sufficient to withstand such conditions and usage, Boards of Inquiry in different parts of Canada and at Salisbury condemned them. But these extreme tests are not fair tests for an average or suitable boot to be used generally by the soldier. The better test is—what military boot of reasonable cost is best suited to the general circumstances and conditions in which a soldier of a country on active service will be placed. Your Committee were not asked to recommend a suitable military boot for Canadian soldiers nor were their enquiries directed to that end, but their investigations do show efforts made not only in Canada but in other countries to produce a satisfactory military boot. Those efforts have not yet been fully availing. The conceptions of each country as to the class of suitable military boot, conceptions influenced largely by the customs, conditions and climate of that country, vary and produce a boot considered to be best adapted to such usage, conditions and climate. So the British military boot is of one class, the American of a very different style, the French of another. The evidence given and the samples furnished to your Committee show that the French and American military boots approximate more closely to the Canadian than do the heavy English Military boot. Not only do the physical geography and climatic conditions of a country and the usages of its people enter into the determination of the class of boot required by its soldiery but the utility of the boot and the comfort of the soldier wearing it. The evidence before us shows that a heavy, hobnailed and inflexible boot will impede marching, weary the soldier and bruise or blister the feet, particularly of one not accustomed to such a class of boot, that a leather impervious to water by stuffing or greasing is also impervious to ventilation, evaporation of foot moisture and is to many feet injurious.

To indicate some of the many considerations necessarily involved in the selection of a proper military boot, extracts are given from a recognized authority, Edward Lyman Munson, Major Medical Corps, President of the American Army Shoe Board, in a book on "The Soldier's Foot and the Military Shoe," says:—

"A good military foot covering should be well joined, strong, substantial and solid, yet at the same time sufficiently flexible to permit of the natural functioning of the joints. It must be supple, so as to avoid the undue loss of necessary energy in overcoming resistance of the leather with each step—likewise to reduce the liability to blister and other injury. To attempt to use a stiff, unyielding shoe will result in the early falling out of a large proportion of its wearers. No better example of this can be found than the tremendous

disability which occurred among the Germans, as a result of the use of a shoe of this character. The shoe must be comfortable. This is an absolute essential in military footwear, for uncomfortable shoes will inevitably diminish the ability of troops to march. The main wear of course falls on the soles. They cannot be increased in durability except by the use of double soles, which latter are unnecessarily heavy, stiff and hard on the feet. The foot covering should be as light in weight as is compatible with serviceability."

"The material of which the shoe is made, and the special treatment of the former, must be such as will facilitate evaporation of moisture from within, yet not to a degree by which the absorption of moisture from without is unduly favoured. Leather stuffed or saturated with oil was not used. The material or leather of the shoe upper must not be hard; otherwise it will cause blisters, callouses and corns. The 'brogans' formerly used in our service and the footwear of various foreign armies, have this defect. The sole should be sufficiently thick to prevent the foot from being injured by inequality in the ground. But if too thick, planter flexion of the foot is lost and dorsi-flexion is much reduced."

In the House Documents of the 62nd Congress of the United States (1912), in the report of the Quartermaster General the following recommendations appear:

"That no shoe other than the official marching shoe, in the form in which they may be adopted, be used by officers or enlisted men when in the service uniform. That an order be issued to insure the proper fitting of shoes throughout the service, said order to cover the method of measurement, fitting and breaking in of shoes. That hereafter only vegetable tanned leather, without oil stuffing, be used in the manufacture of marching shoes, mineral tanned leather not being considered the equal of vegetable tannage for military service. That the specifications hereafter distinctly prescribe the minimum length of time in which shoes shall remain on the last."

Your Committee conclude, from the evidence given before it, that for active service the sample boot would be improved by a second through sole instead of a slip-sole, (this change was made before the second orders for the Canadian boots were given, and they were made accordingly); that it would be improved by putting more screws or nails in or quilting the outer sole so as to protect it from wear, and by making it wider at the toe (the large percentage of the boots supplied to the Department, since the beginning of the war, were made on a Last wider at the toe); and by protecting the heel by nails or other iron material.

Although your Committee do not attach significance to the evidence of the manufacturer, Alfred Minister, yet as his statement that he refused to undertake to manufacture shoes such as he saw in the Department and on specifications furnished, because he did not want to make any money out of a man's life, has been referred to by many people, and as he considered the prices of \$3.85, \$3.65 and \$3.62½, for which others were furnishing boots on the same specifications were very low and as his higher offer for boots on the same specifications was not accepted, the following extracts from his evidence are given:

"Q. In other words, you meant that you could and would make boots for the Department at \$4.85 after the war was on?—A. Yes I would.

"Q. And it was on the specifications you had in your possession then that you made that offer?—A. So far as the material was concerned and workmanship.

"Q. It was only a question of shape then?—A. Principally, so far as the boot we were going to make.

"Q. I understand your main objection was to the shape of the boot?—A. That was the principal objection, and some little things in the workmanship.

"Q. What were the other little things?—A. I did not think they were reinforced properly.

"Q. What do you mean by reinforced properly; do you mean the soles were not reinforced?—A. Yes.

"Q. Reinforced with additional nails?—A. Additional nails, and a different kind of nails.

"Q. Anything else?—A. I do not know of anything else. (Page 694.)

"Q. Well look at that shoe (Exhibit 12, Departmental sample) what is your comment on that? First, as to the vamp leather, we will get the purpose afterwards?—A. That is a very fair shoe. (Page 694).

"Q. From your own experience in the Toronto Field Battery would you say that such a boot as Exhibit 12 was unsuitable for field battery work?—A. No, I guess that would have been all right for any work I had to do then. (Page 695.)"

The evidence does not justify your Committee in coming to the conclusion that with some such improvements as have been suggested the sample boot would not be a good, all round, serviceable Canadian military boot. Many witnesses of expert knowledge recommended different classes of boots, some a standard screw boot, others a Goodyear Welt boot with more sole protection, some again a combination of the two. It is not a matter of surprise to your Committee that the Department has hesitated to depart from a sample which for about fifteen years has been approved by the Canadian Governments and given satisfaction to the Canadian Permanent Force and to Canadian soldiers in the South African campaign.

THE CONTRACTS FOR BOOTS.

We have shown the history of the Canadian Military boot down to the outbreak of the war, 4th August. Immediately thereafter the Director of Contracts received a requisition from the Quartermaster General (General Macdonald) for 65,000 pairs of boots, and on the 8th August he wired for tenders or had an interview with the following firms: Ames, Holden, McCready Company; Slater Shoe Company, both of Montreal; and Louis Gauthier & Company, Limited, of Quebec; Terreault Shoe Manufacturing Co., Limited, George A. Slater, Limited, both of Montreal; the Amherst Boot & Shoe Co., Limited, Amherst, N.S.; Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Fredericton, N.B.; and McPherson & Co., of Hamilton.

The first three mentioned firms had previously supplied the Department with the Militia boot, and the contract for this requisition of 65,000 was distributed as follows:—

Ames, Holden & McCready, 20,000; Terreault Shoe Co., 20,000; Louis Gauthier, 10,000; Slater Shoe Co., 1,000; Amherst Boot & Shoe Co., 2,000; John McPherson & Co., 6,000; and Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., 6,000, at \$3.66.

All the boots under these contracts, which, with one exception, were dated on the 10th or 11th of August, were to be delivered in six weeks, and deliveries were commenced on the 21st of the same month, and continued as expeditiously as possible, owing to urgent pressure from the Department, in order to enable the troops at Valcartier to leave at the earliest possible moment, during a very critical period in the history of the war, namely, the retreat from Mons.

Further, urgent orders were given in September and October to the following firms: Ames, Holden & McCready; Ballantyne & Martin; Cook & Fitzgerald; Western Shoe Company; Relindo Shoe Company; Wright Shoe Company; Aylmer Shoe Company; Murray Shoe Company; Humphrey Boot & Shoe Company; Perth Boot & Shoe Company; George Ritchie & Company; George A. Slater; Williams Shoe Company; E. T. Wright & Company.

The firms Ames, Holden & McCready, Tetreault & Co., and Louis Gauthier & Co., manufactured from the sealed samples furnished to them by the Department, but, in all other cases, the contractors manufactured from a sample presented by them to, and approved by, the Department; and these manufacturers' samples we find were in all cases equal to, and in many cases superior to, the Department boot, by reason chiefly of their being a wider last and wider at the toe, the result being that the great majority of the boots furnished to the Department had a wider last and toe than the Departmental sealed pattern.

In all, boots were supplied to the Department to the number of 80,600 pairs, in addition to large quantities of overshoes, rubbers and canvas shoes.

The contracts were made directly with the manufacturers who were asked to tender directly with the Government, on the boots in question, with the exception of some 5,000 pairs, which were authorized and were purchased locally in Winnipeg for the men in training there, and 400 pairs purchased from a local firm at Esquimalt.

No commission was paid by the Government in any way, nor was it necessary for any middlemen or for any agent to intervene in order to secure such contracts from the Government, nor did any such intervene, although the evidence discloses that in one case an agreement was made in 1913, whereby Gauthier & Company agreed with one Charles E. Slater, who had formerly, as President of the Slater Shoe Co., done business for years with the Government, that Gauthier & Co., should manufacture boots at an agreed factory price, and agree to supply them to the Government, adding thereto a certain commission, for the said Slater, which would be the difference between the agreed factory price and the price at which the said Slater, acting on behalf of the said Gauthier & Company, sold the said boots to the Department, less freight and other expenses.

Slater represented to the Minister that he was a partner of the said Gauthier.

That the only material variations made from the contracts, by any contractors, were a substitution of side leather in some cases for Winter or storm calf; that this substitution in most cases was expressly permitted by the officers of the Department; and that, in any case, where such permission had not been obtained, a deduction was made from the contractor on account thereof.

We also find that the reason the officers of the Department permitted the substitution, in some cases, of side leather for storm calf, was because the rush order for this quantity of boots had exhausted, to a large extent, the supply of storm or Winter calf for a considerable time, during the period of delivery of the first contract for boots.

In the month of October the Department also altered the boot contract and specifications, by requiring a through double sole in all boots manufactured thereafter, instead of the slip sole.

We find that this requirement was a material and beneficial improvement in the Canadian Military boot, all witnesses being unanimous on this point, and that subsequently thereto all boots ordered were made to conform to this requirement, and a further price of 15 cents or thereabouts per pair allowed to the contractors in respect thereof.

URGENCY.

War was declared on the evening of the 4th of August, the Canadian Expeditionary Force was authorized by Order in Council on the 10th of August to be despatched at the earliest possible moment.

As stated above, two days before this Order in Council was passed, a requisition had been made on the Quartermaster General for 65,000 pairs of ankle boots. In addition to the boots the Director of Contracts and the Militia Department were asked at the same time to provide at once: 35,000 caps; 3,000 cloaks; 15,000 great coats; 40,000 jackets; 33,000 pairs of puttees; 6,500 pantaloons; 50,000 suits of service clothing; 100,000 suits of underclothing; 100,000 flannel shirts; 150,000 pairs of socks; and supplies of more than 20 other different varieties.

And whereas, it had originally been intended only to despatch 22,000 men from Valcartier, over 33,000 men were sent, and subsequently, it was decided to mobilize the Second, Third, and Fourth Contingents, until to-day it is estimated by the Government, that nearly 100,000 men are in the trenches in France, in training at England, or training in Canada, or doing duty as Home Guard; and all have had to be supplied with boots.

The time limit for the complete delivery of boots, for the first contract, was six weeks, and 55,000 of these were delivered approximately within the six weeks, deliveries in some cases commencing within 11 days after the order was given, and owing to the great demand, it was at first impossible to issue more than one pair of boots to each man. The demand for immediate delivery was insistent both on the part of the Department and of the enlisted officers and men. It was not desirable to purchase boots from abroad even if this could have been done.

The great urgency, especially at Valcartier, where the men were still wearing their worn out civilian boots, which prevented them from drilling, prevented as deliberate and critical an inspection as might otherwise have been made; that there might not be delay, and that deliveries might be made direct from the factories to Valcartier, inspectors were placed in some of the larger factories, where inspection took place during the process of manufacture; while for the reasons above stated, a comparatively small percentage of the boots was delivered without inspection, we have no reason to assume that these boots, so delivered, were any different from the rest, as the manufacturer had no knowledge as to whether they would or would not be inspected and therefore would likely, and so far as we can ascertain, did, use the same care in making these boots.

EXCEPTIONAL WEATHER AND OTHER CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE BOOTS WERE WORN.

In the first place, the boots were delivered to the soldiers at a time of the year which necessitated their being worn in the Fall and Winter months, especially those for the Second and Third Contingents. Those in training in Canada were drilling and doing route marching almost daily either on the hard and rough ground or in the rain, snow, and slush, of an exceptionally mild and changeable winter; and substantially all the witnesses agree that during fairly dry weather the boots gave fair satisfaction, but when subjected to drilling and marching in the wet and slush, without an opportunity for drying or dubbin, the boots gave way more rapidly, until they were supplied with a second pair which enabled them to wear their boots alternately and thus gave them a chance to dry and be dubbed and repaired from time to time, and that the life of the boot depends, to a very great extent, on the care taken of it by the wearer, was demonstrated by the evidence of many witnesses.

Some evidence was given of the exhaustive labours of the American Army Shoe Board of 1912, of which Edward L. Munson was President.

Your Committee endeavoured to secure his attendance, as an expert witness, but owing to his absence in the Philippines, we were unable to do so.

As to the normal life of the Army Boot, Professor L. Munson, in his work on the Army Boot, has this to say:

"During the ordinary campaign, under usual conditions of moisture and roughness of roads, as found in this country, a pair of shoes may be expected to last about two months and be sufficient, with light repairs, for a journey of 500 to 600 miles over ordinary terrain. But local conditions may very materially modify and reduce this estimate. Rocks and sharp gravel rub away soles rapidly, particularly if wet; while continued wetting for a fortnight or so may cause the stitching to rot and the shoe to fall apart and become unserviceable."

With only one pair delivered to him, and those being continually wet, through route marching, drilling and otherwise in the snow, ice and slush, it was to be expected that the soldier would, on returning to camp, endeavour to get his feet dry.

In doing this we find on the evidence that in many cases the injury to the boots was caused by getting them burned, in the attempt on the part of the soldier to dry his boots; and we find that a boot may be badly burned without showing indication thereof on the surface soles, while the deterioration to the inner sole on examination has been very apparent, and sufficient to cause the sole subsequently to break entirely across.

The constant alternate wetting and heating of the shoes, without applying dubbin, we also find in many cases, has caused the shoe to more rapidly deteriorate.

As to the conditions to which the boots were subjected at Salisbury Plains, the only direct evidence that we have received points conclusively to a most abnormal and exceptional climatical condition. This evidence consists of that given by:

(a) Private Ross, of the Queen's Own Rifles, who appeared before us, swore that he enlisted at Toronto, 25th August last, going to Valcartier. He sailed from Quebec on 25th September; that after reaching Salisbury Plains, it rained for 55 consecutive days, and the camp grounds were wet and muddy during the whole time he remained there, namely, up to the 18th of February, 1915.

(b) W. M. Bennett, of Walkerville, who was at Salisbury Plains once or twice a week between the 1st of November and the 16th of December, swore that the sun did not shine once while he was there; that it was constantly raining, and that it was nothing but a quagmire of mud around the tents; that during the whole time he was there, it was not possible for a soldier to step out on the ground around his tent without getting his feet covered with mud, and that the roads were in an even worse condition, there being from 1 to 14 or 15 inches of a thick batter mud all over them.

(c) William T. Nussey, Sergeant of the Princess Pats, who was located at Salisbury Plains until the 13th of January, swore that he had talked with those living at Ainsbury, Fulford Market, Lavington, and Salisbury, and they informed him it was the worst weather they had ever experienced in 60 years.

(d) Corporal Edwards appeared before the Board and swore: That he had been at Salisbury Plains, as orderly to Colonel McDougal, from 10th October, 1914, till 11th February, 1915; that it rained very nearly all the time except Christmas day; that he never knew a single day, during that four months, when the ground was not wet and muddy, and sometimes ankle deep, and that he had never seen such weather during his previous 20 years' residence in England.

(e) Major-General Hughes appeared before the Board and swore: That he was at Salisbury Plains and saw the conditions of the Camp there. The roads were so muddy one would go almost up to the knees in mud; that no boot ever made in Canada or England would stand the water and mud encountered at Salisbury Plains last winter, and that conditions at Salisbury Plains were no criterion by which to judge any army boots.

All evidence, then, as to the service the boots gave at Salisbury Plains, including the communications of Sir George Perley and General Alderson, to the effect that the boots are not suitable for the rough wear and wet weather of Salisbury Plains, must be read in the light of the above abnormal and exceptional weather conditions to which the boots were subjected.

The evidence, therefore, satisfied us that no boots under these conditions would remain water-tight, and that the conditions would constitute one of the severest strains to which any army boot could be put, and that it was to be expected that there would be complaints respecting the boots. Notwithstanding these conditions, however, the evidence of those who were in active service at Salisbury Plains, who appeared before this Committee, proves that the Canadian boot stood the test well, and these witnesses were Sergeant W. T. Nussey, Private Ross, Corporal Edwards and Major-General Hughes.

Sergeant W. T. Nussey, above named, stated that he and his men were delivered 100 pairs at Valcartier, and that up to the time he left Salisbury Plains, in January, 1915, he had heard no complaints from his men respecting the boots; had worn his Canadian issue from Valcartier up to the time he appeared before the Board, and was still wearing them, and left them with the Committee as an exhibit. They were in fair condition, the uppers intact, and he had worn them continually without repair until the 6th of March, when he had them half soled and the heels repaired; and when giving his evidence described them as,—as good a pair of boots as he ever had on his feet; had worn both the British and Canadian Army Boot and preferred the Canadian boot, and that he had seen 12 years' service in the Imperial Army.

Private Ross, above named, swore: He had been issued his boots at Valcartier on the 30th of August, sailed for Salisbury on the 25th of September, was invalided home on the 18th of February, wore his boots during all this four months time with the exception of two weeks, during which time he wore a pair of British Boots, and had his own re-soled, and the heels fixed with nails; that he discarded his British boots as he preferred the Canadian, and had been wearing his Canadian boots down to the 10th of March, seven months in all, that they were still in good shape with the exception of a few stitches in the back, and that he had never heard any of his companions complain about the Canadian boot, and that the English boot, which he wore for two weeks, did not stand the water any better than the Canadian boot.

Corporal Edwards, mentioned above, when he appeared before the Board was wearing the Canadian Military boot which had been issued to him; he testified that he got them on the 5th day of October, after which he had gone to Salisbury Plains; that he had worn them ever since, with the exception of a week, which would be nearly six months he had worn them in all, and about two months ago he had had them half soled; that they were still in good condition and he thought would last another three months; that before he had used the boots he had given them a good dubbin and had taken care of them ever since; that he had been wearing Canadian military boots for the last five years, and that he had not heard any complaints from the men at Salisbury Plains with respect to the boots.

Two pairs of British Army Boots were produced before the Board by Major-General Hughes, and which, he testified, had been sent to him by Colonel Currie, commanding the 48th Highlanders, together with a letter from Colonel Currie stating that the boots had been in use for two weeks only; and, from an examination of these boots, we find that they have not stood the test as well as the Canadian boots worn by Nussey, Ross and Edwards.

In view of the evidence adduced before us and of our examination of samples of the standard British Army boot we are of the opinion that it is not a suitable boot for adoption as the standard army boot of Canada.

Many of the boots which were condemned by the Regimental Boards, at the various points in Canada have, since the Regimental cobblers have been established, been repaired and are now in use. For instance, of 14,000 pairs, issued at Toronto, up to and including the 19th of March, 1915, and of which 8,357 were issued before the New Year, only 413 pairs in all have been condemned, and of these, 117 were repairable, leaving 296 unrepairable out of, say, 14,000, or about 2 per cent of the whole issue.

At Kingston, of the total number of boots issued, 2,400 pairs, 430 pairs were said, by a Departmental Board, to have gone bad up to the 3rd of December, all of these, however, have been repaired and are still in use, so that the whole 2,400 pairs are still in use with the exception of five pairs which were cut up for inspection purposes. And Lt.-Colonel Hughes stated that if the men had had two pairs of boots issued to them in the first place, they would have had no difficulty at all, as this would have permitted them to dry, dub, and repair the boots; and his statement was corroborated by many other witnesses.

AT QUEBEC.

Colonel J. P. Landry, officer commanding the 5th Infantry Brigade at Quebec, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, testified there were issued 5,500 pairs to the men of his Brigade and only 55 pairs were condemned by the Boards of Inquiry, and that all of these 55 have since been repaired and re-issued to the men, so that the whole 5,500 are still in use, after doing service for some months.

ST. JOHNS, QUEBEC.

Lt.-Colonel A. Sabourin testified that the maximum number of complaints was 40 of which 15 to 20 were because of narrow sizes, but that the boots, apart from those at St. Johns, Quebec, were worn for four months in all kinds of weather, in the wet and slush, in drilling, route marching, and that these gave good satisfaction.

There seems to be a very erroneous impression with some, that paper was used in the manufacture and composition of the boots delivered to the Department since the war began. For instance, Captain Taunton, Quartermaster of the 27th Battalion, C.E.F., stated that he had personally examined many of the boots issued to the Battalion on 3rd, 7th, and 8th November, and that the soles were composed of paper, wood, cork and leather scraps, grindings and glue. A similar error was made by Quartermaster Underwood, and Taunton subsequently admitted his mistake. The error lay in supposing that the leather board part of the wood or steel shank, an approved shank and used generally by manufacturers in the construction of good boots, was paper. We find that no paper or other fraudulent material was used in the construction of the soles or uppers of the boots.

It is quite true that to fill up the space in the sole between the edges of the upper leather, turned under the sole, ground cork, cement and glue were used. The filling so used is a specially prepared one called "Fillo" or "Besto" and is to be found in almost all boots of a good class and was required by the Militia Department in the boots to be made for it. In a specification concerning the boots and according to which the sample.....boots were made, bottom filling is provided for as follows:—

"Bottom to be filled with a preparation called 'Fillo' which is ground cork treated with cement, very durable and waterproof. Another preparation which the evidence shows to be equally good is 'Besto'."

The evidence further discloses that the number of boots supplied by each contractor forms but a small proportion of the annual output of each contractor; that in many cases such proportion is less than one per cent; others, less than two per cent, and in no case that we found was it more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their annual output. And, speaking generally, one may reasonably conclude, apart altogether from patriotic reasons, that the manufacturer would not care to risk his reputation, as such, by supplying an inferior article to the Government, when the quantity supplied represented such a small proportion of his annual production.

THE SUITABILITY OF THE PRESENT CANADIAN MILITARY BOOT.

As before stated, the present boot is the evolution of over 15 years of thought by the Permanent Officers of the Militia Department. In evolving the boot, which was the approved military boot, at the opening of the war, the Department had also considered the British boot and the American boot, and had taken into consideration the opinion gathered, and the report made by the said American Army Shoe Board, in 1912, and had before them the sample boot which was the product of the conclusions of that Committee, which went into the matter very exhaustively. The American boot was produced before us as an exhibit, and proved to be a boot somewhat lighter in general, and also in the soles, than the approved Departmental boot, though it was built on a wider and more roomy last, especially at the toe. It was a Goodyear Welt shoe.

Evidence was also adduced before us that the French, Belgian, Italian Governments use a Goodyear Welt.

A number of Canadian manufacturers, who might be deemed experts, testified that the Goodyear Welt, re-inforced with hob-nails on the soles and plates on the heels, was the proper shoe, for ease, comfort, and dryness of the feet, but that to combine it with the Standard Screw, would counteract well known advantages of the Goodyear Welt shoe, although they admitted that the Standard Screw might wear longer, but would not keep out the water as well as the Goodyear Welt, and was not as comfortable.

Other manufacturers, and other experts, maintained just as stoutly that it would keep out the wet and would wear much longer, and would be a much more serviceable boot; and they saw no particular objection to a combination of the Standard Screw and the Goodyear Welt, but rather approved of it.

The Department has appointed a Sub-Committee of Council, acting in conjunction with a Special Committee of experts, and had also, appointed a special boot expert, with a view of finally and definitely arriving at a conclusion as to whether or not the present Departmental boot could be further improved, and if so, in what manner, and this matter is still under consideration.

Your Committee held fifty-one sittings since their appointment, on the 16th of February last, and have examined eighty-seven witnesses, whose names are appended hereunder, including permanent officials of the Militia Department; the members of the particular boot inquiry whose report was referred to us; the Departmental boot inspector; many manufacturers; a number of experts; a great many officers of the Militia Department, from various parts of Canada, and men who have served in the ranks in Canada and Salisbury Plains, and have worn the boots in question. And every opportunity has been given with a view of placing the facts before the House.

Appended hereto are copies of the evidence taken before the Committee, comprising the Exhibits submitted by the various witnesses.

Appended hereto, also, is a copy of the Proceedings of the Committee, dated Friday, 9th April, 1915.

Appended hereto, also, is the list of the witnesses who gave evidence before the Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

9th April, 1915.

LIST OF WITNESSES, Residence, and Occupation, who were Examined for Evidence by the Committee on Boot Inquiry.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
Adams, James A. . . .	London, Ont.	Manager, Murray Shoe Co.
Allan, Lt.-Col.	Toronto	President, Regt. Board of Inquiry.
Ames, H. B. (M.P.) . . .	Montreal.	Ames-Holden-McCreedy Co., Director.
Anderson, Lieutenant. .	Ottawa	Member of Board of Inquiry, Artillery Corps.
Andros, Major R. C. . .	Winnipeg.	President, Board of Inquiry, 27th Battalion.
Baldwin, A. E.	Winnipeg.	Departmental Inspector of Boots.
Bennett, W. M.	Walkerville.	Agent, Graham Motor Car Co.
Binmore, Corp. L. R. . .	Montreal.	24th Battalion.
Brown, H. W.	Ottawa	Director of Contracts, Militia.
Brown, Lt.-Col. R. . . .	Ottawa	Inspector of Harness and Saddlery.
Cloutier, V.	Ottawa	Clerk of Committee, Boot Inquiry.
Collis, S. M.	Aurora, Ont.	Tanner.
Conley, Thomas.	Hamilton.	Superintendent J. McPherson Co.
Côté, Magloire	St. Hyacinthe.	Boot Examiner for Committee and Manufacturer.

LIST OF WITNESSES, Residence, and Occupation, Etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
Daoust, Joseph.	Montreal.	Tanner and Shoe Manufacturer.
Davis, Aubrey.	Newmarket	Tanner, Davis Leather Co.
Davis, Elmer.	Kingston.	Tanner, A. Davis & Son.
Doane, Major F. W. W.	Halifax	Qr.-Master 63rd Regiment.
Dowker, Leslie R.	Montreal.	Commission Merchant and Dealer.
Duffield, W. S.	Hamilton.	Treasurer, J. McPherson Co.
Edwards, Corporal.	Ottawa	Orderly Service, Salisbury Plain.
Ewing, Private.	Montreal.	6th Field Ambulance.
Fiset, Major-General	Ottawa	Deputy Minister Militia.
Gale, George G.	Montreal.	Shoe Merchant in High Grades.
Galipeau, Théo.	Montreal.	Member Court of Inquiry and Merchant.
Hallick, Lt.-Col. W.	Ottawa	President Departmental Court of Inquiry.
Hoar, John A.	Halifax	Expert Shoemaker and Examiner for the Committee on Boot Inquiry.
Holmden, St.-Sergt. E.	Toronto	Ordnance Corps, No. 2 Division.
Howell, Captain W. S.	Montreal.	President Board of Inquiry, 6th F. A.
Hughes, General S.	Ottawa	Minister of Militia and Defence.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. S.	Kingston.	Can. Expeditionary Force, 21st Battalion.
Inksetter, Major.	Ottawa	President Board of Inquiry, Div. Engineers.
Jacques, Wm. C.	Quebec	Inspector of Army Boots and Merchant.
Jones, Capt. A. N.	Halifax	Chairman, Board of Inquiry, 25th Batt.
Kaizer, Capt. F. C.	Halifax	President, Board of Inquiry, McNab's Is.
Killer, George	Berlin	Shoe Manufacturer (Western Shoe Co.).
King, J. S.	Toronto	President, The Relindo Shoe Co'y.
Landry, Col. J. P.	Quebec	Officer Com'g 5th Brigade, Can. E.F.
Leonard, Col. E. I.	London.	Officer Com'g Can. Mounted Rifles and Manufacturer.
Lessard, Maj.-General.	Ottawa and Toronto.	Officer Com'g 2nd Division and Imperial Service Officer.
Long, George.	Quebec	Secretary, The L. Gauthier Co., Limited.
Louson, W. S.	Montreal.	Asst. Gen'l Manager, Ames-Holden-McCready Co.
Macdonald, General.	Ottawa	Quarter-Master-General.
Macdonald, Lt.-Col. J. F.	Ottawa	Director, Clothing and Equipment, Militia.
McCann, J. A.	Ottawa	Asst. Director of Contracts, Militia.
McGarvie, Private.	Montreal.	Examiner of Boots for 6th Field Ambulance.
McKenzie, Maj. A. E. G.	St. John, N.B.	President Board of Inquiry, St. John Armouries.
McParland, Capt. J. F.	Ottawa	Member Inquiry Board, 7th Artillery.
Matthews, Wm. V.	Montreal.	Manager, Manf'g Dept. (Ames-Holden-McCready Co.)
Minister, Alfred	Toronto	Shoe Manufacturer, Minister-Myles Co.
Mitchell, Major W. A.	Kingston.	Officer Comm'g No. 3 Company, C.A.S.C.
Mumford, Capt. C. A.	Halifax	President Inquiry Board at McNab's Is.
Myles, Major R.	Toronto	Shoe Manf'r, Minister-Myles Co., Ltd.
Nussey, Ex-Sergt.	Toronto	Princess Patricia's, Salisbury, now with Methodist Book Pub. Co'y.
Otter, General.	Ottawa	Officer, Permanent Force and Br. General.
Panet, Lt.-Col. A deL.	Toronto	Senior Ordnance Officer, 2nd Div.
Pipes, J. E.	Amherst, N.S.	Mechanical Supt., Amherst Shoe Co.
Prenter, J. M.	Winnipeg.	Boot Inspector for Militia Department.
Robson, Charles.	Oshawa, Ont.	Tanner of Side Leather.
Ross, Private Chas.	Quebec	Queen's Own Rifles at Valcartier and Salisbury.
Ross, R. S.	Ottawa	Book-keeper, Imperial War Office.
Sabourin, M.D., Lt.-Col.	St. John, P.Q.	Medical Officer, 22nd Regiment.
Seeley, Lt.-Col. T. M.	Fredericton.	Chairman, Board of Inquiry, 23rd and 24th Batteries, Can. Ex. Force.
Shaver, Sapper.	Ottawa	Engineer Corps, Can. Exp. Force.
Silver, William.	Ottawa	Shoemaker and Inspector of Boots for Militia Department.
Singleton, Sapper.	Ottawa	Engineer Corps, Can. Exp. Force.
Slater, Chas. E.	Quebec	Agent, The L. Gauthier Co., Ltd.
Slater, George A.	Montreal.	Shoe Manufacturer, The Slater Shoe Co.
Stephens, E. A.	Ottawa	Member Court of Inquiry, and Shoe Merchant.
Sullivan, Major W. F. C.	Montreal.	Officer of Victoria Rifles.

LIST OF WITNESSES, Residence, and Occupation, Etc.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
Sutherland, C. S.	Amherst, N.S.	Manager, Amherst Boot and Shoe Co.
Taunton, Captain.	Winnipeg.	Quarter-Master 27th Batt., C.E.F.
Taylor, Captain Wm.	Halifax	President, Board of Inquiry, 63rd Regiment, Halifax Rifles.
Tetreault, N.	Montreal.	President, The Tetreault Shoe Co'y.
Theriault, Captain A.	Ottawa	Qr.-Master, Engineers Corps.
Underwod, Sergt. E. B.	Winnipeg.	Quarter-Master.
Valentine, James	Waterloo.	Member of Valentine and Martin Co.
Wade, M. C.	Ottawa	Sec'y to Boot Inspectors of Committee.
Wainwright, Sergeant.	Calgary	Quarter-Master, No. 13 Militia District.
Walker, Lieut. A. L.	Montreal.	Officer, "A" Company (Peel St. Bar.).
Way, Sergt. C. S.	Powassan, Ont.	1st Battalion, 1st Brigade.
Weston, Major A. W. P.	Halifax	Chairman, Board of Inquiry, 25th Battalion, 6th Division.
Whitby, Lieut. A. E.	Toronto	Qr.-Master, 20th Batt., Exhibition Camp, No. 2 Division.
Wickett, S. R.	Toronto	Tanner and Boot Adviser to Department of Militia.
Williams, Capt. T. J.	Powassan, Ont.	At School of Infantry, Parry Sound.
Wilson, J. A.	Ottawa	Director of Stores, Navy Department.
Wilson, Robert.	Ottawa and Aurora.	Inspector of Boots for Militia Department.

In all, 87 witnesses were examined for Evidence by the Committee.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BOOT INQUIRY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Room 101,

FRIDAY, 9th April, 1915.

Proceedings:

Your Committee met at 11.15 o'Clock, A.M., the Chairman, Mr. Middlebro, presiding. Members present: Sir James Aikins, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. McCurdy, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Nesbitt, and Mr. Rainville.

Your Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Final Report to be presented to the House. Said Report was read by the Chairman.

Sir James Aikins moved the adoption of the following Supplemental Report:—

(1) That R. A. Pringle, who was employed by this Committee as Counsel for the purpose of assisting it in its work, be paid his bill for such services, the same to be taxed by the proper officer of the Department of Justice.

(2) That John A. Hoar and Magloire Côté, the two experts appointed by this Committee for the purpose of classifying, examining, and reporting upon the condemned and other boots before this Committee, be paid at the rate of twenty-five dollars per day, and expenses. The number of such days and the amount of such expenses to be certified to by the Clerk of this Committee; and (3) Your Committee also recommend that the Clerk of Your Committee revise the Proceedings and Evidence that have been printed from day to day, for the use of the Members of the Committee, that he, also, prepare a suitable Index, that said Proceedings and Evidence, with Index therefor, be printed as an Appendix to the Journals of the House, and that Rule 74 be suspended in relation thereto, which was agreed to.

Sir James Aikins moved, That after the close of the Session of Parliament, the Clerk of Your Committee be authorized to hand back the boots to those witnesses who left them with this Committee, which was agreed to.

The adoption of the Final Report to be presented to the House, as read by the Chairman, with certain suggestions agreed upon to be added thereto, was further considered, which is now submitted and marked "A."

Mr. Murphy proceeded to read a Report to be presented to the House in lieu thereof, which is appended hereto and marked "B." And, after further deliberation thereon, the Report which had been read by the Chairman and marked "A" was, on division of Your Committee, declared adopted.

A vote of thanks was unanimously presented to the Chairman for the very efficient and painstaking manner in which he conducted the several meetings of your Committee.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

V. CLOUTIER,

Clerk of the Committee.

(For the Evidence, etc., accompanying this Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 4.)

REPORT "B."

The Special Committee appointed, under Order of the House, on 16th February, 1915, for the purpose of investigating and reporting thereon to the House the Report of the Board of Inquiry, consisting of Colonel W. Hallick, E. A. Stephens and Theo. Galipeau, respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, as laid on the Table of the House on the 15th of February, and all matters pertaining to the boots supplied to the said Department, beg leave to present the following as their Report:—

Your Committee met for organization on the 19th of February, when Mr. Middlebro was elected Chairman. Numerous sessions have since been held, and we beg to submit the printed record of the proceedings and of the evidence taken, and the exhibits received and other exhibits as the same were before us.

Your Committee find that no part of a soldier's equipment is more essential to the proper performance of his duty and to his health and comfort than the boots which he wears on active service, and that in preparing the Canadian Soldiers for such service a special responsibility devolved and still devolves upon the Government to see that the soldiers were not and are not hampered in any way by defects in the kind of boot supplied and that especial care should have been and ought to be exercised so as to provide the very best boot obtainable, in order to insure the safety, comfort and efficiency of our soldiers while serving the Empire.

Your Committee regret to report that this duty was not fulfilled by the Government in regard to the boots purchased and supplied to the Canadian soldiers who have been on active service both at home and abroad since August last, and that negligence and want of care are quite apparent. The following facts have been amply proved by the evidence submitted to us:—

That the boot supplied to the Canadian Permanent Force previous to the war, being similar to the boot sealed by the officials of the Militia Department, on 15th January, 1911, was a boot suitable only for men in barracks and in time of peace, and not for men on active service;

That the boots given to the contractors in August last by the Department of Militia and Defence, as sample boots, in accordance with which they were to manufacture the boots under their contracts, were inferior to the sealed Department boot in the following respects:—

In the uppers the leather in the sample was lighter than the leather in sealed pattern, the difference being 1½% in sample and 2½% in pattern.

In vamps there was the same proportionate difference between the two as to weight and thickness.

Slugs: In the sample, zinc slugs were used, and in the pattern, steel slugs were used and there was an additional half-row.

That no specifications were furnished to the various contractors, in August last, and no conditions as to details of manufacture were imposed on them, other than that the boots supplied should be similar to the inferior samples above referred to, and 65,000 pairs of boots were ordered in this way in August;

That the sample boots, so given to contractors, were taken out of a number which had been manufactured by L. Gauthier & Company, Quebec, and supplied to the Department of Militia, through the intervention of Charles E. Slater, at the price of \$3.72½ per pair; that the said Charles E. Slater's name was placed on the patronage list by the Minister of Militia and Defence and that the said Charles E. Slater received in commissions on boots supplied the Militia Department, the sum of \$15,275,

That the "Last" used in the manufacture of said sample was not a proper Last for the production of boots suitable for active service;

That the said sample boot was declared to be an unsuitable boot for soldiers on active service by practically every witness before us.

That the Minister of Militia and Defence personally approved of the awarding of contracts upon said sample on 10th August, 1914;

That a proper and strict inspection of the boots supplied was not provided for before their delivery, and 13,926 pairs of boots were accepted at Valcartier without any inspection whatever;

That after the first orders for boots were given, in August, further larger quantities were ordered in September without any consideration being given to rendering the boots more suitable for active service, in some cases the sample boots, submitted by manufacturers, being accepted without proper care and examination, and in other cases, the inferior sample being again used and 32,867 pairs of boots were so ordered in September;

That on the 25th, 27th, 29th and 30th days of September a number of regimental boards sat, in Halifax, to consider the condition of the boots issued to men on active service in the month of August, all of which condemned the boots submitted to them that had been supplied by L. Gauthier & Company, under their regular contract previous to the war, and which were of the type similar to the sample boots used as a model in the manufacture of the boots issued to the Canadian Soldiers for active service. It was proven that these boots collapsed under active service conditions through ordinary wear and tear and after a short usage; that in some cases the soldiers were compelled to use shingles and bags on the soles of their boots; that three men had contracted illness on account of defective boots and were compelled, in consequence, to retire from the regiments. The decisions of these Boards were that the boots examined by them should be condemned and the reports of these boards were duly forwarded to headquarters, at Ottawa.

That in the month of September last, Mr. Alfred Minister of Minister, Myles Shoe Company, Toronto, who had been asked to supply boots similar to the inferior sample, stated that he declined to do so because they would be unfit for men to wear on active service and he would not make the shoes, according to sample, knowing they were going to be served out to the men who were going to the war and he did not want to make any money out of a man's life;

That in the month of September the "Last" specified by the Department was condemned by a contractor who declared, "he was not going to risk making shoes with that Last which would not fit anybody"; (See Tetrault's evidence.)

That one manufacturer declared, when asked his opinion of the sample supplied by the Department, "It is ridiculous to put that on a soldier"; (See Tetrault's evidence.)

That another manufacturer stated, that shoes made from the inferior sample were never meant for foreign service and that, in his opinion, the Government fully realized that the boot would not stand any hard wear when they issued it. (See Matthew's evidence.)

That another manufacturer stated that the inferior sample was not suitable for the soldiers and did not consider the boots made from it were suitable for active service. (See Adams evidence.)

That Mr. William Silver, one of the Inspectors employed by the Department, stated that the boot was not intended for active service, and that, "We all acknowledged the boots were too light for the use they were put to;"

That on 8th, 9th and 10th October, further orders were given under similar conditions to those given in September, and 30,000 pairs of boots were ordered on said dates;

That on 24th October, the Department directed a change to be made in the sample boot by doing away with the slip sole that had been in use and providing in its place a double sole running through to the back of the heel, but made no further changes in the specifications or in the direction of providing a proper boot for active service, and, on various dates between 29th October and 4th November, proceeded to order 40,532 pairs of boots, under similar conditions as to sample boots, as they had used in September, with the exception of providing for a double sole and increasing the price of the boot to \$4 per pair, and that some of said double-soled boots have been since returned before your Committee, in a badly worn condition after three weeks use;

That in the months of November and December, 1914, and January, February, March and April, 1915, grave complaints arose from the men on active service throughout the country, as to the failure of the boots supplied to them, which caused illness among the men, prevented them from performing their proper training, and occasioned much discomfort and difficulty to them;

That as a consequence, over seventy Regimental Boards were summoned in the months above named, under the regulations by the Commanding Officers of the various Corps located at different places between Calgary and Lethbridge in the West and Halifax in the East, and these Boards examined 11,054 pairs of boots, which were stated, in many cases, to be samples of larger numbers of other boots complained of by their men, thus indicating the extent of the difficulty created by inferior boots. Of these 11,054 pairs of boots, 7,507 pairs were condemned and discarded by the various Boards. The Minister of Militia and Defence stated that he was aware of these findings and reports of these Boards.

That in Toronto 225 pairs of boots were burned, as being of no further use, and a smaller number were burned in Kingston, for the same reason;

That we have had before us the Commanding Officers of different Battalions composing the Overseas Expeditionary Forces and other Officers of these Battalions and Non-Commissioned Officers and men now on service in Canada, who have joined in condemnation of the boots supplied by the Department and declared they were not suitable for active service;

That on 19th November, General Alderson cabled to the Militia Department at Ottawa, "That the boots now being issued to the Contingents were not suitable for rough wear in wet weather," and asked for instructions to purchase boots there, and to this a reply was sent that 48,000 pairs of overshoes were shipped to him. On 5th December, General Alderson again cabled, "It has been found that overshoes do not compensate for faulty construction of boots; some pairs are useless after ten days wear. Special report is being made."

That Boards of Inquiry were held in England by officers of several Canadian Corps, on the 11th day of November, the 19th day of November, the 5th day of December and on the 21st day of December, respectively, and reports thereon as to the character of the boots supplied to the men of the Overseas Forces by the Canadian Government, were made by the various Colonels in Command, who state among other things, that the condition of the boots had caused great inconvenience to the men, since enlisting at Valcartier; that they had been found to be decidedly unserviceable and that in many cases boots have become so dilapidated that they had to be discarded altogether;

That on 24th November, Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner for Canada, cabled to Sir Robert Borden, "Authorities consider Canadian Boots too light altogether; say only heavy boots adapted to campaigning; find general complaint on this account regarding boots given our Canadian Contingent; stated they will not stand mud and water and heavy work. Consider overshoes impracticable, as they are heavy to walk in and will last only short time on hard roads. In my opinion, next Contingent should be provided with boots made on regulation army pattern."

In this connection it may be observed that the troops who have gone to England since 24th November, have gone with the same kind of boots complained of by General Alderson and Sir George Perley, and no attempt was made to outfit them with different boots, and that notwithstanding all the Regimental Boards held in Canada and England and the general complaint from all quarters as to the boots, the parties to whom contracts had been given in October, were permitted to go on supplying boots of the character complained of, and, in some cases, the delivery of these boots were not completed until the month of March and long after the Committee had entered upon its labours, and no contracts were cancelled;

That in the month of November last, the Militia Department directed the Senior Ordnance Officer to purchase boots locally in Winnipeg and 3,798 pairs of boots were purchased there, not directly from manufacturers of boots, but through middlemen;

That owing to the fact that the boots supplied for the First Overseas Contingent at Valcartier and in England, were not available for our examination, the evidence, with the exception of a few isolated witnesses submitted to us, as to these boots, rests upon the reports of the Regimental Boards in England and of General Alderson and other Officers there; and the statement of Sir George Perley;

That on 7th December, 1914, a Court of Inquiry into Boots, was constituted by the Department of Militia and Defence which, on 7th January, 1915, made a report to the questions submitted for their consideration, which report has been referred to us by the Order of the House constituting your Committee. The witnesses before the Board, were not sworn and were confined to Department Officials, all of whom with one exception have, however, been before your Committee and given their evidence under oath. This Court of Inquiry in addition to hearing the witnesses, devoted themselves to an examination of the boots referred to in their report, and their findings express merely the opinions of the different members of the Court who afterwards gave evidence before your Committee, confirmatory of their answers to the submitted questions. The opinion of the Board may be summarized, in so far as the character of the boot prescribed and supplied by the Department, is concerned, as follows:—

That the boot was of unsuitable shape and make and that the leather contained no water-resisting medium;

That the heels and soles are unprotected and sole-filling is often poor quality;

That the boots were unsuitable for the soldiers and for the particular work for which they were provided;
because,—

(a) The shape is such that the average foot has not room for the free movement of the toes and is thus not suitable for marching;

(b) The leather is dry, containing no grease, and consequently quickly absorbs the water;

(c) Soles and heels, not being re-inforced with metal, soon wear down, especially when wet.

We are of the opinion that these answers, as quoted, have been amply proven to be correct by the evidence submitted to us.

This report was made on 7th January, 1915.

That a Committee of Boot Manufacturers from Montreal, composed of George A. Slater, N. Tetreault, and W. S. Louson, of the Ames, Holden, McCready Company, acting apparently on their own initiative, approached the Government early in January, realizing the necessity of a better boot for the Canadian Soldiers, and made representations as to the necessity of action, to a Committee of the Privy Council, over which Honourable Mr. Hazen presided. It appears that a Committee was appointed, composed of Mr. George Slater, Mr. Donovan, Colonel Brown and E. A. Stephens, who prepared a boot which they recommended as suitable for soldiers on active service, and prepared and submitted on 21st January, to the Department, a draft specification for a suitable boot. On this Committee's work and report no action appears to have been taken, although it was sworn that Honourable Mr. Hazen stated to Your Committee that the boot they had prepared was approved by the Privy Council Committee and that 110,000 pairs would be ordered by the Government.

That on 18th February, 1915, by Order-in-Council, Mr. S. R. Wickett was appointed as Chief Advisor on Boots, to the Department of Militia and Defence, on the report of the Minister, dated 11th February, 1915. Mr. Wickett states the Minister actually assigned him his duties on 13th January, but he took no part in the deliberations of Honourable Mr. Hazen's Committee;

That Mr. S. R. Wickett, the Chief Advisor of Boots, is of opinion that boots of the type hitherto supplied to Canadian soldiers, since the war began, are too light for active service, and expects to recommend a suitable boot much heavier throughout, and with many radical changes;

That at the present time, requisitions for nearly 20,000 boots are awaiting to be filed in the Department and there are very few boots in stock, and that practically the whole of the 180,644 pairs of boots, of the type complained of, have been issued to Canadian soldiers, since August last, notwithstanding all the defects, the complaints, the illness and discomforts of the soldiers, and the adverse reports which have existed and been made, since they were first supplied;

That the evidence before us, especially that of Mr. Tetreault, on page 780, *et seq.*, shows that the Government should have, without much trouble or delay, provided a proper boot suitable for soldiers on active service. It was well understood that the boot supplied to the Department, before the war, was not an active service boot and the failure to provide a proper boot for the Canadian soldiers going on active service, constitutes grave and serious negligence on their part. It has been sworn to that they could get all the new Lasts they would have required, in a week's time, and it has been sworn that the matter of drafting specifications for a boot, to replace what Mr. Wickett calls a "Summer Boot," could be accomplished in the same period, but no official act on the part of the Government to provide a proper service boot was undertaken until 18th February, two days after your Committee was appointed;

That if the haste in forwarding the First Overseas Expedition, interfered with the providing of a proper active service boot for the men at Valcartier, there was ample time to provide for and supply such a suitable boot for the men of the Second and Third Overseas Force who have since crossed the ocean or who are still in training in Canada.

That with reference to the character of the boots manufactured under the contracts by the various contractors, we are of opinion that none of the said boots were boots suitable for active service;

That representatives of the following contractors appeared before us:—

Ames, Holden & McCready Co., Limited, Montreal.

Amherst Shoe Company, Amherst, N.S.

McPherson Shoe Company, Hamilton, Ontario.

The Murray Shoe Company, Hamilton, Ontario.

The Relindo Shoe Company, Toronto, Ontario.

The George A. Slater Company, Montreal, Quebec.
The L. Gauthier Company, Quebec, Quebec.
The Tetrault Shoe Company, Montreal, Quebec.
The Valentine & Martin Company, Waterloo, Ontario.
The Western Shoe Company, Berlin, Ontario.

The representatives of all these Companies stated that they had manufactured and delivered boots in accordance with the sample. The following Companies were invited by telegram to offer representations to the Committee, with regard to the quality of boots supplied by them, but no representative appeared on their behalf to give evidence before the Committee:—

The Aylmer Shoe Company, Aylmer, Ontario.
The Cook-Fitzgerald Company, London, Ontario.
The J. & T. Bell Company, Limited, Montreal, Quebec.
J. M. Humphreys & Company, St. John, N.B.
The Regal Shoe Company, Toronto, Ontario.
The E. T. Wright Company, St. Thomas, Ontario.
The Hartt Boot and Shoe Company, Fredericton, N.B.
The Williams Shoe Company, Limited, Brampton, Ontario.
John Ritchie & Company, Quebec, Quebec.
W. B. Hamilton Shoe Company, Toronto, Ontario.
The Perth Shoe Company, Perth, Ontario.
The J. Leckie Company, Vancouver, B.C.

Thirteen hundred and sixty-five pairs of boots, and three hundred and forty-eight odd boots out of the number condemned by the various Boards throughout the country, were submitted to the inspection of Messieurs John A. Hoar, of Halifax, and Magloire Côté, of St. Hyacinthe, who made report thereon, as follows:—

That out of said number of boots, two hundred and sixty-five pairs were not worth repairing; fourteen hundred and forty-eight boots were repairable, and that sixty-eight boots were not originally equal to the sample. If the proportion of boots in this particular lot, not equal to sample, is a fair percentage of the number of boots furnished that did not come up to samples, out of the one hundred and eighty thousand pairs supplied, the number of boots so furnished, that were inferior to sample, would be seven thousand, two hundred and ninety-eight boots;

That the boot supplied to the soldiers who went to South Africa was a different boot from the sealed sample boot of 1914, and from the boots supplied to the Overseas Forces. It was in 1905 that boots of a similar pattern to the 1914 boot were first adopted by the Department for use in times of peace by the permanent forces in Canada.

(See Evidence of Assistant Director of Contracts, McCann, No. 22, of Evidence.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Middlebro, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the Inquiry respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee which is as follows:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, ROOM 101,

FRIDAY, 9th April, 1915.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Inquiry Board composed of Lt.-Colonel W. Hallick, E. A. Stephens, Esquire, and Theo. Galipeau, Esquire, beg leave to make the following Supplemental Report:—

(1) That R. A. Pringle, who was employed by this Committee as Counsel for the purpose of assisting it in its work, be paid his bill for such services, the same to be taxed by the proper officer of the Department of Justice.

(2) That John A. Hoare and Magloire Côté, the two experts appointed by this Committee, for the purpose of classifying, examining, and reporting upon the condemned and other boots before this Committee, be paid at the rate of twenty-five dollars per day, and expenses. The number of such days and the amount of such expenses to be certified to by the Clerk of this Committee.

(3) Your Committee also recommend that the Clerk of this Committee revise the proceedings and evidence that have been printed from day to day for the use of the Members of the Committee, that he, also, prepare a suitable Index, that said proceedings and evidence with Index therefor, be printed as an Appendix to the Journals of the House, and that Rule 74 be suspended in relation thereto.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, A.M., this day.

Saturday, 10th April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Sir Robert Borden, for Mr. White (Leeds), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Report on certified cheques, dividends, unclaimed balances and drafts or bills of exchange remaining unpaid in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1913. (*Sessional Papers, No. 7.*)

Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, documents, etc., between persons in the Province of Nova Scotia and the Department of Trade and Commerce since 1st August last, with regard to Atlantic Ocean Freight Rates on subsidized steamers or otherwise. (*Sessional Papers, No. 267.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of the report of investigation held about 1st June, 1914, by T. R. Ferguson, as special Commissioner, into the allotment of homesteads on the area cut out of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve in the year 1908 or about that time. (*Sessional Papers, No. 268.*)

And also, laid on the Table of the House,—Report of Thomas R. Ferguson, Commissioner appointed to investigate matters pertaining to the Blood Indian Reserve, and the acquisition of certain Indian lands by Messieurs James A. Smart, Frank Pedley and William J. White, together with the evidence taken in the said investigation. (*Sessional Papers, No. 266.*)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill to amend the Representation Act, 1914, and

Bill to amend the Adulteration Act.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker, laid upon the Table of the House on the 9th instant, respecting the appointment of Mr. Douglas W. Cameron to the position of Chief Accountant of the House of Commons, be concurred in.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That the amendments made by the Senate to the Joint Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, praying that he may graciously be pleased to give his consent to submitting a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to amend certain provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," were taken into consideration and concurred in, and a Message ordered to be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours therewith.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House hath agreed to their Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, respectfully requesting that His Royal Highness will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, most humbly praying that he may graciously be pleased to give his consent to submitting a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to amend certain provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," by filling up the blank therein with the word "Commons."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole, of Bill to enable Canadians on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made further progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Rogers, for Mr. White (Leeds), moved, seconded by Sir George Foster,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the Question being put on the motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table,—Copy of Order in Council, dated 6th April, 1915,—Regulations in respect to Steam Trawlers clearing from ports on the Atlantic seaboard of Canada. (*Sessional Papers, No. 269.*)

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Trade and Commerce—Salaries, including one Cereal Technologist at \$2,800, \$121.825; Contingencies, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and sixty-two dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Canada's proportion of expenditure in connection with International Customs Tariffs Bureau, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Gold and Silver Marking Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—West Indian Cable, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Supervision Lake and Ocean freight rates, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Customs—Salaries, \$323,375; Contingencies, \$20,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million two hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Interior—Salaries, \$1,142,567.50; Contingencies, \$120,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four million two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Customs—Salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports in the Dominion, including pay for overtime of officers, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, \$3,590,000; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of ports and of other officers on inspection and preventive service, including salaries and expenses in connection with the Board of Customs, \$335,000; Miscellaneous—Printing and stationery, subscriptions to commercial papers, flags, dating stamps, locks, instruments, etc., for various ports of entry, express charges on samples, stationery and forms, legal expenses, premiums on guarantee bonds, and uniforms for Customs Officers, \$180,000; To provide for expenses of maintenance of revenue cruisers and for preventive service, \$100,000; Amounts to be paid to Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it, for secret preventive service, \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three million four hundred and seventy-five thousand and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands and Parks—Salaries of the Outside Service, \$465,000; Contingencies, advertising, etc., \$300,000; Salary of one carpenter, Mr. John Mason, \$914.50; Surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, etc., \$1,043,500; Amount required to pay the fees of the Board of Examiners for D. L. Surveyors, of the Secretary and of the Sub-examiner and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent of rooms and furniture, etc. (The fees of Mr. E. Deville, W. F. King and Otto J. Klotz, members of the Board, and J. A. Coté, Secretary, are to be paid out of this sum.) \$2,400; To assist in publishing the transactions of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors, \$125; Protection of Timber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the N.W.T. and the Railway Belt in B.C., tree culture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and inspection and management of Forest Reserves, \$750,000; Grant to Canadian Forestry Association, \$2,000; Protection of Reindeer Herd, \$3,000; To pay expenses connected with Water Power investigations and reports in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Railway Belt in B.C., \$194,000; For surveys and works under the Irrigation Act, etc., including \$400 for P. Marchand as Auditor of disbursements made by Companies acquiring lands under the Irrigation system, \$268,350; Grant to Western Canada Irrigation Association, \$500; Canadian National Parks, \$349,670; Engraving, lithographing, printing and preparation of maps, plans and kindred publications of the Dominion, including necessary materials for same, \$81,500; Costs of litigation and legal expenses, \$11,000; Ordnance Lands salaries and expenses, \$2,120; Grant to Alpine Club of Canada, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Marine—Salaries, \$209,100; Contingencies, \$49,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Naval Service—Salaries, \$170,600; Contingencies, \$50,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and River Service—Maintenance and repairs to Dominion steamers and ice breakers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Examiners of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Investigation into wrecks, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Expenses of Schools of Navigation, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for registration of shipping, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Removal of obstructions in navigable waters, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winter mail service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Inspection of live stock shipment, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to continue subsidy for wrecking plants—Quebec, Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Unforeseen expenses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-eight thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Labour—Salaries, \$53,112.50; Contingencies, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Labour—Conciliation and Labour Act, including publication, printing, binding and distribution of the Labour Gazette and allowance to correspondents, and for clerical assistance in preparing tables of statistics, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Labour—Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Labour—Combines Investigation Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Labour—Industrial Training and Technical Education, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Labour—Inspection of railway construction, etc., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Labour—Grant to International Association for Labour Legislation, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Inland Revenue—Salaries, \$142,812.50; Contingencies, \$13,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Patent Record, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-two thousand and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Governor General's Secretary's Office—Salaries, \$25,175; Contingencies, including allowance of \$600 to A. F. Sladen, \$66,900, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Privy Council Office—Salaries, including \$1,600 for Assistant French Translator, \$47,787.50; Contingencies, \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Royal Northwest Mounted Police—Salaries, \$20,150; Contingencies, \$1,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars be granted to His Majesty, for High Commissioner's Office, London—Salaries, \$18,100; Contingencies, \$32,588, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million four hundred and three thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Royal Northwest Mounted Police—Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan—Pay of force, \$761,834; Subsistence, forage, fuel and light, clothing, buildings, repairs and renewals, horses, dogs, arms and ammunition, medical stores, billeting, transport, water service, stationery, and contingencies, \$638,857; To compensate members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for injuries received while in the discharge of duty, \$3,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Mrs. William McDougall, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Mrs. Delaney, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen dollars and forty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions—Compensation to pensioners in lieu of lands, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Laura May Grundy, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Margaret Johnson Brooke, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions on account of the Fenian Raid, 1866-1870, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions—Annie Eva Emily and Arthur Stewart Mountford Brooke, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Mrs. Elizabeth Willmett, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension—Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension to J. B. Allan, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pension to Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Government of the Northwest Territories—Salary of Mr. Frederick White, C.M.G., as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, \$1,000; Salary of L. du Plessis, as Secretary to the Commissioner, \$300; Salary of George D. Pope, as Accountant to the Commissioner, \$300; Schools, \$3,000; Relief of destitute, \$500; Maintenance of insane patients, \$900; Maintenance of prisoners, \$500; Miscellaneous expenses, \$1,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the expenses of the Acting High Commissioner, London, England, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—For supply of Canadian publications to Library of High Commissioner's Office, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for purchase of 600 copies of the Parliamentary Guide, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Special allowance to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, to cover expenses in connection with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Special allowance to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, to cover travelling and other expenses, in connection with his services while acting as Deputy to His Royal Highness the Governor General, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the expenses of the Conservation Commission, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Annual contribution to the Canadian Law Library, London, England, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Consolidation and publication of Reports, Orders in Council and correspondence upon Provincial Legislation since 1905, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Cost of proceedings before the International Joint Commission, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To assist in suppression of the White Slave traffic, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Salaries and expenses of the Paris Agency, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Allowance to Mr. W. J. Stewart, Chief Hydrographer, for services performed under Order in Council of the 19th October, 1912, in relation to questions under consideration by the International Joint Commission, during the year 1915-1916, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Amount required to meet expenses of the Technical Board appointed to consider questions relating to the level of the Lake of the Woods, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to assist the Canadian Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to assist the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant in aid of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant towards the erection of a monument to Samuel de Champlain at Orillia, Ontario—Revote of a lapsed amount, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—The Royal Society of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to the Victorian Order of Nurses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Contribution to aid in carrying on the work of the Astronomical Society of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the salary of a Private Secretary, S. Lelièvre, to the Speaker of the Senate, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant towards the erection of a monument at Lacolle Mill, Quebec, for the heroes of 1812-14, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Contribution to McGill University towards the maintenance of a Regional Bureau for Canada, for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million and thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital—Marine Department—Ship Channel, River St. Lawrence, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Marine Department—To provide for construction and completion of dredging plant for River St. Lawrence from Montreal to Father Point, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Marine Department—New ice-breaker for River St. Lawrence, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Marine Department—To provide for the construction of a specially designed steamer to be used exclusively for testing and sweeping River St. Lawrence Ship Channel, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Agencies, rents and contingencies, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Construction of lighthouses and aids to navigation, including apparatus, submarine signals, and providing suitable boats for carrying on construction work, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Signal Service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Administration of pilotage and maintenance and repairs to steamer *Eureka*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Maintenance and repairs to wharfs, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—To provide for breaking ice in Thunder Bay and Lake Superior and other points deemed advisable for the good of navigation, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Repairs to Maritime Road, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Amount required to pay \$300 per annum to the following retired pilots:—Louis R. Demers, Théodule Lachan, Charles Brown, Joseph Lapointe, Nestor Lachance, Paul Gobeil, Barthélemy Lachance, Alphonse Asselin, Charles Normand, Napoléon Rioux, Elzéar Desrosiers, Hubert Raymond, Omésime Laroche, Arbel Bernier, Laurent Godbout, Adelme

Pouliot, Edmond Larochelle, L. E. Morin, A. T. Simard, Joseph Plante, Victor Vézina, J. G. Dupil, Raymond Baquet, Alfred Larochelle, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—To provide for telephones at different points throughout the Dominion in connection with aids to navigation, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand six hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Amount required for construction of a steamer to replace the *Scout*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—New vessel to replace the *Maison-neuve*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

60. That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Amount required to provide a vessel to replace the *Eureka*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Allowance to Harbour Master at Amherstburg for supervision of lights and buoys on St. Clair river, the Detroit river, and Lake Erie, and other service, for season of navigation 1915, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Lighthouse and Coast Service—Amount required to pay compassionate allowance to the widow of Second Officer Lachance of the C.G.S. *Montmagny*, who was lost on the occasion of the sinking of that vessel, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Scientific Institutions—Department of Marine and Fisheries—Meteorological Service, including Magnetic Observatory, grants of \$500 each to Kingston and Montreal Observatories; also, allowance of \$400 to L. F. Gorman, Observer at Ottawa, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Marine Hospitals, including grants to institutions assisting sailors, \$75,000; Wrecked and distressed seamen, \$3,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steamboat inspection, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Officers, including the expenses of the Fisheries Advisory Board, and an allowance of \$300 to W. J. E. Casey, Secretary thereof, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Building fishways and clearing rivers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Legal and incidental expenses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Canadian Fisheries Museum, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Oyster culture, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

71. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To pay Customs Officers for services in connection with issuing *modus vivendi* licenses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

72. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for the maintenance of a Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

73. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries Patrol Service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

74. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for an exhibit of fresh and cured food fish at the Toronto Annual Exhibition, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

75. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Salaries, building and maintenance of fish breeding establishments, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

76. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Inspection of canned and pickled fish, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

77. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for the building of Fisheries Patrol boats, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

78. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for a Fisheries Patrol steamer for Lake Winnipeg, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

79. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for the removal of obstructions in the Fraser River, British Columbia, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

80. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for an investigation into the fisheries of Hudson Bay, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

81. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To compensate Captain Peter Carlson for loss sustained owing to the seizure of his fishing vessel *Thelma*, the appeal against the conviction of the vessel having been allowed by the Supreme Court, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

82. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—Marine Biological Board of Canada—To provide for the construction and maintenance of marine biological stations for investigations, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

83. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight million one hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Seed grain to settlers on patented and unpatented lands in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta—Further amount required, including Governor General's Warrants for \$3,640,007.20, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

84. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million two hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Amount required for relief other than seed grain to settlers on patented and unpatented lands in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta—Governor General's Warrants, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

85. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Relief of distressed Canadians in countries other than the United States—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions—Atlantic Ocean—Steam service between Annapolis and London or Hull, England, or both, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for steam service between Canadian Atlantic ports and Australia and New Zealand, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Ocean and mail service between Canada and Great Britain, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Canada and Cuba, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service or services between Canada and Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, and sixty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Canada and the West Indies or South America, or both, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Canada and South Africa, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Liverpool, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Montreal, Quebec and Manchester, England, during the summer season, and between St. John, Halifax, and Manchester during the winter season, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winter steam service between St. John, Dublin and Belfast, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winter steam service between St. John and Glasgow, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for winter steam service between St. John, Halifax and London, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John, Halifax, and London, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and nine dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Canada and Australia or New Zealand, or both, on Pacific Ocean, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-four cents be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Canada, China and Japan, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Victoria and San Francisco, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Vancouver and northern ports of British Columbia, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Baddeck and Iona, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's Wharf, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Froude's Point and Lockport, N.S., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation in 1915, between Gaspé Basin and Dalhousie or Campbellton, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Grand Manan and the Mainland, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax and Canso, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax and Newfoundland, via Cape Breton port, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax, Mahone Bay, Tanook Island and La Have River ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax and Spry Bay and ports in Cape Breton, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax and West Coast Cape Breton, calling at way ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Halifax and Sherbrooke, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation between Kenora and Fort Francis, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation in 1915, between the mainland and Magdalen Islands, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Mulgrave and Canso, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, calling at all intermediate points on the Miramichi River and Miramichi Bay, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Pleece Island and the mainland, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Petit de Grat and Intercolonial Railway terminus at Mulgrave, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service on the Petitecodiac River between Moncton and way ports, and a port or ports on the west coast of Cumberland County, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Pictou and Montague, calling at Murray Harbour and Georgetown, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Schooner service between Pictou, New Glasgow, Antigonish County ports and Mulgrave, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation in 1915, between Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation in 1915, between Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, Irish Cove and Marble Mountain and other ports on the Bras d'Or Lakes, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton and Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation in 1915, between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the year 1915, between Quebec

and Harrington, calling at ports and places along the northern shore of the River St. Lawrence between such terminals, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Quebec and Gaspé Basin, touching at intermediate ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Quebec and ports on the north shore of the Isle of Orleans, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.'

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between Rivière du Loup, Tadousac and other North Shore ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winter steam service between Rivière du Loup, Tadousac and other St. Lawrence ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Winter steam service between St. Catharines Bay and Tadousac, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John and ports in Cumberland Basin, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John, N.B., and St. Andrews, N.B., calling at intermediate points, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John and Bridgetown, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John and Digby, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Steam service between St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville, viz., along the west coast of the Annapolis Basin, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service between St. John, N.B., and ports on the Bay of Fundy and Minas Basin, and Margaretsville, N.S., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service or services between St. John, Westport and Yarmouth and other way ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the year 1915, between St. Stephen, N.B., St. Croix River points, Deer Island, Campobello and the inner islands, Passamaquoddy Bay and L'Etete or Back Bay, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the season of 1915, between Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service during the season of 1915, between Sydney and Whycocomagh, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Steam service from Sydney, N.S., around the East Coast of Cape Breton to Hastings and return to Sydney, via the Bras d'Or Lakes, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Expenses in connection with the supervision of subsidized steamship services, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Ontario—Relief, medical attendance and medicines, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Quebec—Relief, medical attendance and medicines, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Ontario and Quebec—General legal expenses, \$5,500; Repairs to roads and bridges and drainage, \$21,900; General expenses, \$51,075, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Nova Scotia—Salaries, \$6,200; Relief, \$8,000; To provide for encouragement of agriculture, \$1,000; Medical attendance and medicines, \$5,000; Miscellaneous and unforeseen, \$4,300; Repairs to roads and dyking, \$600; Rebuilding Indian Council House, Chapel Island, \$2,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—New Brunswick—Salaries, \$1,984; Relief, \$8,000; Medical attendance and medicines, \$4,000; Miscellaneous and unforeseen, \$850; Repairs to roads, \$450; To provide for encouragement of agriculture, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Prince Edward Island—Salaries, \$600; Relief and seed grain, \$1,125; Medical attendance and medicines, \$850; Miscellaneous, \$650, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

71. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories—Implements, tools, &c., \$11,593; Field and garden seeds, \$4,530; Live stock, \$4,835; Supplies for destitute, \$143,465; Hospital, medical attendance, medicines, &c., \$105,035; Triennial clothing, \$6,000; Surveys, \$11,000; Sioux, \$6,418; Grist and saw mills, \$1,049; General expenses, \$263,924, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

72. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—British Columbia—Salaries, \$47,840; Relief to destitute Indians, \$22,000; To encourage Indians in farming and fruit culture, \$4,950; Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines, \$43,200; Travelling expenses, \$20,000; Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen, \$16,400; Surveys, \$5,000; Cleansing Indian orchards, \$3,500; To provide for the expenses of the British Columbia Land Commission, including a payment of \$1,400 for the services of Dr. J. A. J. McKenna, as one of the Commissioners, \$41,400, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

73. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Yukon—Relief, medical attendance and medicines, \$11,000; Surveys, \$7,000; General expenses, \$4,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

74. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Education, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

75. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—General—Payments to Indians surrendering their lands under provisions of Section 89 of the Indian Act

which will afterwards be repaid from the avails of the land, \$25,000; Relief of destitute Indians in remote districts, \$60,000; To prevent spread of tuberculosis, \$10,000; Printing, stationery, etc., \$5,000; Grant to assist Indian Trust Fund Account 310, Suppression of Liquor, \$3,000; Surveys: Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces, \$3,000; To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of smallpox and other diseases, \$10,000; To provide an amount to pay agent's fees in connection with registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, \$1,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and thirty-two thousand seven hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office Department - Salaries, \$807,710; Contingencies, \$125,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen million six hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Post Office—Outside Service—Salaries and allowances, \$7,538,711.75; Mail service, \$8,144,805.50; Miscellaneous, \$843,838; Yukon Territory, \$150,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Militia and Defence—Salaries, \$174,000; contingencies, \$19,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Allowances, Active Militia, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and three thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Railways and Canals—Salaries, including Chief Engineer at \$5,000; Departmental Solicitor, at \$4,000, Janet Garvie, at \$900, \$175,662.50; Contingencies, \$28,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Cadet Service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Contingencies, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Customs Dues, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Departmental Library, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Dominion Arsenal, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Engineer Services and Works, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Grants to Associations and Bands, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Headquarters, Divisional and District Staffs, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Maintenance, Military Properties, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Permanent Force, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Printing and Stationery, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Royal Militia College, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Salaries and Wages, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Militia and Defence—Schools of Instruction, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Surveys, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Transport and Freight, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Militia and Defence—Training Areas, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Pensions payable to militiamen on account of the Rebellion of 1885, and active service generally, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Immigration—Salaries of agents and employees in Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one million two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Contingencies in Canadian, British and foreign agencies and general immigration expenses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Relief of distressed Canadians in countries other than the United States, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Administration of Chinese Immigration—Salaries, 30,000; Contingencies, \$20,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Government of the Yukon Territory—Salaries and expenses connected with the administration of the Territory, \$128,000; Grant to Local Council, \$125,000; Grant to Local Council for maintenance of and repairs to roads, \$100,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Scientific Institutions—Department of the Interior—Astronomical Surveys—Investigations and demarcations of the exterior boundaries of Canada, the triangulation, levelling and topographic work of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, and the Astronomical work of the Department of the Interior, including the expenses of the Dominion Astronomical Observatory at Ottawa and the Branch therefrom at Saanich Hill, B.C., and \$1,000 to W. F. King, as International Boundary Commissioner, \$260,000; To provide for payments on account of the construction and installation of a large reflecting telescope for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory (Western Branch), \$31,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-one thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Secretary of State—Salaries, \$75,300; Contingencies, \$16,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Contribution towards publication of International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Expenses under the Canada Temperance Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Public Printing and Stationery—Salaries, including Assistant King's Printer and Controller of Stationery, at \$4,000, \$69,562.50; Contingencies, \$10,300, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—General—Printing, printing paper and binding, \$300,000; Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes, \$10,000; Contingent expenses in connection with the Voters' Lists, \$8,000; Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, including the employment of temporary help, \$5,000; Provincial Voters' Lists, \$11,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Miscellaneous—*Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Plant, repairs and renewals, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Plant, new, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Distribution of Parliamentary Documents, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous printing, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Mines—Salaries, including \$1,000 transferred from Third Division, Sub-Division A to Second Division, Sub-Division B, \$358,775, Contingencies, \$7,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mines and Geological Survey—Mines Branch—Investigations of ore deposits, economic minerals, peat bogs, determination of fuel values of coals, lignite and peat of Canada, including wages of machinist and labourers, and additional machinery; investigation of ore dressing, wages of labourers, machinery and equipment of laboratory; collection of information regarding minor minerals, and metallurgical industries and operations, \$62,000; publications of reports, translation of reports into French, purchase of books, stationery, chemical laboratories' supplies, apparatus, instruments, office contingencies, additional assistance, \$67,000; For investigations of the manufacture and storage of explosives in Canada, apparatus and equipment, salaries of inspectors, chemist, machinist, clerical assistance and travelling expenses, \$5,000; For practical tests in road making of tar sands of Athabaska, \$5,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mines and Geological Survey—Dominion of Canada Assay Office—Maintenance of Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Mines and Geological Survey—For explorations and surveys; ethnological, archæological and palæontological investigations; wages of explorers, topographers, draughtsmen and others, \$175,000; For exploration and investigating the possible occurrence of radium bearing ores in Canada, and for the dissemination of information concerning these ores, \$10,000; For publication of reports, translation of reports into French, maps, plans, illustrations, etc., \$75,000; For the purchase of books, instruments, laboratory apparatus, chemicals, mapping materials, stationery; maintenance of offices and museum; temporary technical, clerical and other assistance; clothing for five attendants; miscellaneous contingencies, \$54,000; For collections and purchase of specimens for Victoria Museum, \$15,000; To compensate John F. Lyons for quarters, fuel, light and water supplied him as resident caretaker of the Geological Museum, Sussex street, vacated on removal to the Victoria Memorial Museum, \$400, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to Canadian Mining Institute, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to Canadian Peat Society, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of the Public Archives—Salaries, \$53,462.50; Contingencies, \$7,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Public Archives, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Service Commission—Salaries, \$32,037.50; Contingencies, \$15,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Naval Service—To provide for the maintenance and upkeep of ships, Naval College, and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt and Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries Protection Service—To provide for the repairs and maintenance of Fisheries Protection Steamers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries Protection Service—To provide for new vessels, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Hydrographic Surveys, including the survey of Hudson Bay, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Radiotelegraph Service—To provide for the building and maintenance of Wireless Stations, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, to provide for maintenance of Tidal Station and Surveying Steamers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Patrol of the Northern Waters of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Rewards for saving life, including Life Saving Stations—Formerly voted under Ocean and River Service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To assist in the establishment, maintenance and inspection of cold storage for bait, the conservation and development of deep sea fisheries, and to provide for better transportation facilities for fresh fish, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Fisheries—To provide for the maintenance of experimental works for the reduction of dogfish, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Chargeable to Capital—Intercolonial Railway—Air brakes—To improve triple valves, \$3,400; Amherst—Additional facilities, \$16,000; Anti creepers and tie plates, \$50,000; Bridges—To strengthen, \$700,000; Chatham—Diversion of line and branch to wharf, \$2,500; Chaudière Jct. to St. Romuald—Double tracking, \$50,000; Diversion of line between Nelson and Derby Jct., \$6,000; Diversion of line between North Sydney and Leitches Creek, \$60,000; Fredericton—To increase accommodation at, \$5,000; General protection of highways, \$16,000; Halifax—Docks and wharves, \$30,000; Halifax—New Terminal facilities, \$3,000,000; Halifax—To increase accom-

modation and provide machinery at, \$3,500; Halifax—Willow Park sewer, \$14,900; Hampton—Subway and facilities at, \$39,750; Installation of block system in connection with operation, 14,000; Installation of telephone system in connection with operation, \$100,000; Levis—Improvements at, \$200,000; Moncton—Locomotive and car shops, with equipment, \$110,000; Moncton—Elimination of level crossings and grades, \$125,000; Moncton—Installation of roofing, \$22,500; Mulgrave—To provide new car ferry and dock for same, \$354,000; Original construction, \$600; Permanent wiring of engine houses, \$13,000; Permanent farm crossings and culverts, \$10,000; Power plants—Increased facilities at divisional points, \$23,000; Pugwash, Spur Line—Pugwash Harbour, \$5,000; Raising grade, Memramcook and Sackville, \$3,500; Rolling stock, \$2,250,000; Safety appliances for equipment, \$24,000; Standard track signs, \$4,000; Standard clocks for divisional points, \$2,800; Mont Joli (formerly St. Flavie)—To increase accommodation at, \$16,500; St. John—Spur line to Courtney Bay, \$112,000; Surveys and inspections, \$37,000; Sussex—Improvements at, \$1,000; Sydney Mines diversion, \$10,000; Tile drainage in wet cuts, \$4,000; To increase accommodation and facilities along the line, \$102,000; Trenton—Increased facilities at \$20,000; Water supply—To increase, \$27,300; Towards the construction of a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway, at or near Dartmouth, in the County of Halifax, via, Musquodoboit Harbour and the valley of the Musquodoboit to Dean's Settlement in the said county, \$510,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—Prince Edward Island Railway—Bridges—To strengthen, \$10,000; Original construction, \$800; Power plants, \$125; Surveys and inspection, \$10,400; To increase accommodation and facilities along the line, \$17,600; To provide car ferry, construct terminals and necessary connections, \$1,900,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway—To bring line up to Intercolonial Branch Line Standard, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—International Railway—To bring up to Intercolonial Branch Line Standard, for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen million and sixty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Intercolonial Railway—Working Expenses, \$13,000,000; Prince Edward Island Railway, \$650,000; Transcontinental Railway—Operation of line, Moncton to Levis, \$200,000; International Railway—Working Expenses, \$85,000; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway—Working Expenses, \$65,000; St. John and Quebec Railway—Working Expenses, \$60,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—Quebec Bridge—Construction, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Welland Ship Canal—Construction, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—Towards construction of railway to connect Montreal with National Transcontinental Railway, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Lachine—Improvements,

Lock 4, \$156,000; Concrete vertical walls, \$25,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Rideau—Towards construction of bridge on Rideau Canal, at Pretoria Avenue, Ottawa, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Soulanges—Protection works, upper entrance, \$32,000; New mooring posts, \$2,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred and sixteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Trent Canal—Construction, \$1,500,000; To pay claim of Corry and Laverdure, \$16,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Welland—Towards construction of high level bridge over canal, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Chambly—Renewing bridge, Daigneault's Crossing, \$5,000; Macadamizing road, \$8,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Canals—Income—Cornwall—Improvements, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Canals—Income—Quebec Canals—Dredging, \$9,000; Concrete facing, dam at Valleyfield, \$26,000; Protection walls, Lake St. Francis, \$6,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Rideau—Repairs and replacements of dams, \$30,000; Renewing swing bridge, Smith's Falls, \$15,000; for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—St. Peters—Improvements; for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Soulanges—Rebuilding wharfs, \$10,000; Mooring posts, \$1,200, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Trent—Improvements, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Welland—Heavy repairs, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Income—Miscellaneous—Arbitration and awards, \$4,000; Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—Maintenance and operation of, including \$800 for Clyde Leavitt, as chief fire inspector, \$179,600; Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—To pay expenses in connection with cases before the, \$25,000; Contribution of the Government Railways to the faculty of McGill University, towards the foundation of a school of railway engineering and transportation in general, in connection with the faculty of Applied Science, \$2,500; Contribution of the Government Railways to the faculty of the Polytechnic School, Montreal, for the advancement of learning in connection with railway engineering and transportation

in general, \$2,500; Costs of litigation, \$6,000; Governor General's Cars—Attendance, repairs and alterations, etc., \$5,000; Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Remuneration to Government Director of, \$2,000; Investigations under the Inquiries Act, \$1,000; Miscellaneous works not provided for, \$5,000; Subscription to International Congress, Brussels, \$97.33; Surveys and Inspections—Canals, \$35,000; Surveys and Inspections—Railways, \$75,000; To pay expenses in connection with consolidation of Railway Act, \$2,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million four hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Revenue—Canals—Staff and repairs, \$1,410,000; Statistical officers, \$42,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Revenue—Miscellaneous—Railways—Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late W. D. Smith, who was accidentally killed in the discharge of his duties as labourer on the Port Nelson Terminals of the Hudson Bay Railway, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Revenue—Canals—Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Michael Lawrence Allen, who was accidentally killed in the discharge of his duties as handyman on the Lachine Canal, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—Intercolonial Railway—Halifax—Docks and wharfs—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-one cents be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—Transcontinental Railway—Construction—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—International Railway—To bring line up to Intercolonial Branch line standard, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway—To bring line up to Intercolonial Branch line standard, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Capital—Hudson Bay Railway—Construction—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Welland Canal—Enlarging Port Colborne elevator—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Income—Miscellaneous—Governor General's Cars—Attendance, repairs, and alterations to—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty-five thousand be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Prince Edward Island Railway—Working expenses—Further amount required, \$50,000; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway—Working expenses, including Governor General's Warrant for \$25,000, \$50,000; International Railway—Working expenses—Governor General's Warrant, \$100,000; National Trans-

continental Railway—Operation of line, Moncton to Lévis—Further amount required, \$30,000; St. John and Quebec Railway—Operation of line, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Revenue—Miscellaneous—Amount required to pay compassionate allowances to the widows and other dependents of the captain and crew of the *C.G.S. Sharon*, supposed to have been lost at sea, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Charges of Management—Offices of the Assistant Receivers General and Country Savings Banks—Salaries, \$60,350; Contingencies, \$6,000; Printing Dominion Notes, \$300,000; Printing, advertising, inspection, express charges, etc., \$42,000; Commission for payment of interest on public debt, purchase of sinking funds, \$60,000; Brokerage on purchase of sinking funds, \$5,600; English Bill Stamps, postage, etc., \$20,000; Removal of foreign and uncurrent coin from circulation, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Office of the Auditor General—Salaries, \$130,350; Contingencies, \$11,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-three thousand and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Finance and Treasury Board—Salaries, \$130,037.50; Contingencies, \$23,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Departments, Generally—Contingencies—Care and cleaning of Departmental Buildings, including amount of \$50 each to E. Snowden and W. H. Jeffrey, for firing noon gun, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Insurance—Salaries, \$28,025; Contingencies, \$27,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days of next session, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to the National Battlefields Commission:—(a) To be expended in laying out and constructing a park on the historic battlefields at Quebec, \$100,000; (b) For expenses of administration, \$3,000; (c) For maintenance of the National Battlefields Park, \$15,000; (d) For maintenance of Martello Tower No. 4, \$400, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—To provide for the expenses of Commission to prepare plans relating to the cities of Ottawa and Hull, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Excise—Salaries of officers and inspectors of Excise, and to provide for increase depending on the result of Excise examinations, \$570,825; For extra duty-pay at large distilleries and other factories, \$15,000; Duty-pay to officers, serving longer hours, at other than special survey, \$1,500; Preventive service, \$13,000; Travelling expenses, rent, fuel,

stationery, etc., \$130,000; Stamps for imported and Canadian tobacco, \$130,000; To pay collectors of customs for duty collected by them, \$5,000; Commission to sellers of stamps for Canadian twist tobacco, \$100; Provisional allowance of not more than \$150 each to officers in Manitoba and provinces west thereof, whose salaries from any Government service do not exceed \$2,500, \$10,000; To enable the Department to supply methylated spirits to manufacturers, the cost of which will be recouped by the manufacturers to whom it is supplied, and to pay rent, power, freight, salaries, etc., \$110,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Salaries, \$141,848.75; Contingencies, \$20,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for administration of Justice—Miscellaneous expenditure, \$10,000; Living allowance for Judge of Atlin District, B.C., \$1,200, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Supreme Court of Canada—Contingencies and disbursements, salaries of officers (Sheriffs, etc.), books, magazines, etc., for Judges, not exceeding \$300, \$6,500; Law books and books of reference for Library and binding of same, \$9,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-four cents be granted to His Majesty for Administration of Justice—Exchequer Court of Canada—Contingencies—Judges' travelling expenses, remuneration to Sheriffs, etc., printing, stationery, etc., and \$150 for Judges' books, \$6,000; Printing, binding and distributing Exchequer Court reports, \$1,500; Court accommodation and travelling expenses of officers when necessary for Exchequer Court in Admiralty, and \$150 for postage, and stationery for judges and registrars, \$500; Salary of Marshal in Admiralty, Quebec, \$333.34; To Charles Morse for furnishing reports of Exchequer Court decisions to legal periodicals, \$50, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Administration of Justice—Yukon Territory—Travelling allowance of judge, \$500; Living allowance of judge, \$5,000; Salaries Territorial Court, Sheriff and clerk \$4,000 each, two stenographers \$2,000 each, \$12,000; Living allowances of Court officers and Police Magistrate, \$8,600; Fees and expenses of witnesses, jurors and interpreters in criminal trials, \$5,000; Maintenance of prisoners, \$10,000; Transport of prisoners, \$4,000; Miscellaneous, fees and expenses of Crown Prosecutors, salaries and living expenses of other employees, coroners' inquests, stationery, etc., \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Police—Amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Expenses of litigated matters conducted within the Department of Justice, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Expenses under the Pecuniary Claims Convention with the United States, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Miscellaneous—Grant to Chief Constables' Association of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five million dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—National Transcontinental Railway, Construction, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways—Capital—Hudson Bay Railway—Construction of railway, terminals and elevators, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Chargeable to capital—Intercolonial Railway—Bathurst—Spur line, \$62,400; Branch line from Sunny Brae to Mulgrave, \$1,000,000; Levis—New coaling plant, \$75,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Capital—Welland Canal—Enlarging Port Colborne Elevator, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Canals—Income—Rideau Canal—Improving banks—Canal at Ottawa, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Railways and Canals—Revenue—Miscellaneous—Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Frederick Jacobs, who was killed while in the performance of his duties as brakesman on the Intercolonial Railway, \$500; Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Charles Hughes, who was killed while in the performance of his duties as yardman, at Halifax, on the Intercolonial Railway, \$500; Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Maurice P. LeBlanc, who was killed while in the performance of his duties as brakesman on the Intercolonial Railway, \$250; Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late George A. Zimmerman, who was injured while in the performance of his duties as shoveller at the Government Grain Elevator, Port Colborne, and subsequently died, \$2,000; Gratuity to Jacob Isakesen, cook on the Government SS. *Scotia*, who was injured at Mulgrave in October, 1914, \$150, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Ontario and Quebec—To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Nova Scotia—To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—New Brunswick—To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W.T.—To provide a further amount for seed grain, \$18,941; To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, \$20,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—British Columbia—To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Indians—General—To provide a further amount for relief of destitute Indians, \$10,000; To provide a further amount for smallpox epidemic, \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Indians Affairs—Salaries, \$127,000; Contingencies, \$21,550, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands and Parks—To pay to the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, successors to the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, compensation for deficiency in area, \$43,439.34 and interest at 5 per cent per annum on over-payment of \$36,707.43, from 12th June, 1909, to 31st August, 1914, \$9,579.13, \$53,018.47; To pay the fees of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, of the Secretary and of the Sub-Examiners, and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent of rooms and furniture, etc.—Further amount required, \$250; Canadian National Parks—Further amount required, \$32,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Scientific Institutions—Department of the Interior,—Construction and installation of a large reflecting telescope for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory. (Western Branch)—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Immigration—Relief other than seed grain for settlers in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-two cents be granted to His Majesty, for Dominion Lands and Parks—To pay the balance of expenses connected with the moving of the residences of the people of the Town of Frank, Alberta—Revote, \$13,839.32; To provide for refund to the Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, subject to security for repayment, with interest, upon terms arranged by authority of the Governor in Council—Revote, \$140,573; Grant to Cypress Hills Water Users' Association, \$250, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, including expenses in connection with negotiation of treaties or in extension of commercial relations; miscellaneous advertising and printing, or other expenditure connected with the extension of Canadian trade, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Bounties on lead and crude petroleum. To cover expenditure in connection with the administration of the Acts, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Trade and Commerce—Salaries and Contingencies, under the Inspection and Sale Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Salaries and Contingencies, under the Cullers' Act, including an amount of \$2,000 for superannuated Cullers, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Census and Statistics, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Canada Year Book, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Dominions Royal Commission, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—Salaries, rents, wages and contingencies, under the Canada Grain Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three million dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Trade and Commerce—To provide for the construction, acquisition, leasing or expropriation of terminal elevators, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and fifty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Public Works—Salaries, \$569,835; Contingencies, \$85,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital—Public Buildings—Ottawa Archives Building—Extension, \$50,000; Ottawa Parliament Buildings—Addition, \$100,000; Ottawa New Departmental Buildings and sites therefor, \$100,000; Ottawa Victoria Memorial Museum, \$200,000; Toronto—New Dominion Buildings, \$225,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income—Public Buildings—Nova Scotia—Amherst—New Post Office, \$25,000; Amherst—Drill hall, \$10,000; Bear River—Public building, \$4,000; Bridgetown—Post Office, \$4,000; Canning—Public building, \$15,000; Chester—Public building, \$15,000; Dartmouth—New public building, \$40,000; Halifax Citadel—New quarters for single men and recreation establishment, \$13,000; Halifax—Customs examining warehouse, \$100,000; Halifax Dominion Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$5,000; Halifax Drill hall for 63rd Regiment, \$45,000; Halifax—Postal station at north end, \$25,000; Hantsport—Public building, \$9,000; Mahone Bay—Public building, \$2,000; Middleton—Public building, \$15,000; North Sydney Public Building—Improvements, \$5,000; Pictou Customs House—New furnaces, etc., \$2,000; Port Hawkesbury—Public building, \$3,000; Shubenacadie—Public building, \$2,000; Stewiacke Public building, \$500; Sydney Mines Public Building—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$2,500; Truro—New public building, \$23,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Prince Edward Island—Summerside public building—New roof and addition, inclusive of heating and fittings, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—New Brunswick—Buctouche—Public building, \$10,000; Chatham public building—Addition, \$12,000; Fredericton—New public building, \$25,000; Milltown—Public building, \$30,000; Sackville—Public building, \$15,000; Shediac—Public building, \$18,000; St. John

Custom House—Improvements, \$3,000; St. George—Public building, \$20,000; St. John—Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$5,000; St. John—New post office, \$75,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Maritime Provinces, generally—Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three million nine hundred and five thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Ontario—Almonte post office—Addition and alterations, etc., \$1,000; Aurora—Public building, \$20,000; Barrie Public building—Additions and alterations, etc., \$5,000; Barrie Drill hall, \$50,000; Berlin—Public building, \$50,000; Brantford—New public building, \$25,000; Brantford—New drill hall, \$75,000; Brussels—Public building, \$22,500; Burford—Public building, \$25,000; Burk's Falls—Public building, \$20,000; Campbellford—Public building, \$16,000; Cannington—Public building, \$8,000; Cobourg—New public building, \$25,000; Collingwood—Public building, \$35,000; Copper Cliff—Public building, \$15,000; Cornwall public building—Improvements, \$5,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$35,000; Dunnville—Public building, \$20,000; Durham—Public building, \$24,000; Eganville—Public building, \$10,000; Elmira—Public building, \$20,000; Exeter—Public building, \$15,000; Forest—Public building, \$20,000; Fort Frances—Public building, \$25,000; Fort William—Customs house and examining warehouse, \$50,000; Fort William—Drill hall, \$30,000; Galt—Drill hall, \$45,000; Galt public building—Addition and improvements, \$1,100; Georgetown—Public building, \$20,000; Gore Bay—Public building, \$5,000; Gravenhurst—Public building, \$20,000; Grimsby—Public building, \$3,000; Hamilton public building—Enlargement and improvements, \$49,000; Hamilton—Postal Station "B," \$35,000; Hanover—Public building, \$25,000; Hespeler—Public building, \$22,000; Huntsville—Public building, \$20,000; Ingersoll public building—Additions, etc., \$7,000; Ingersoll—Drill hall, \$25,000; Kemptville—Public building, \$3,000; Kenora—Drill hall, \$20,000; Kingston, R. M. C.—Additional dormitory accommodation for cadets, \$7,000; Kingston, R.M.C.—Covered drill hall, \$15,000; Kingston—Ordnance stores building, \$10,000; Kingsville—Public building, \$20,000; Lakefield—Public building, \$14,000; Listowel—Drill hall, \$10,000; London—Armoury—To enlarge site, \$50,000; London post office, \$98,000; London Customs house—Improvements, etc., \$8,500; Meaford—Public building, \$10,000; Millbrook—Public building, \$20,000; Milton—Public building, \$20,000; Milverton—Public building, \$15,000; Morrisburg—Public building, \$20,000; Napanee—Drill hall, \$36,000; New Liskeard—Public building, \$20,000; Newmarket—Public building, \$15,000; New Hamburg—Public building, \$10,000; Norwich—Public building, \$20,000; Oakville—Public building, \$5,000; Orangeville public building—Alterations, additions, etc., \$9,000; Orillia public building—Addition, \$5,000; Ottawa Departmental buildings—Fittings, etc., \$75,000; Ottawa Departmental buildings, Langevin Block—New elevators, etc., \$25,000; Ottawa Customs building, \$600,000; Ottawa—New drill hall, \$50,000; Ottawa Parliament buildings—Improvements, \$10,000; Ottawa post office—New elevator, etc., \$9,000; Ottawa Parliament and Departmental buildings—Re-wiring, etc., \$70,000; Ottawa Public buildings—Preservation of trees, etc., \$5,000; Owen Sound—Drill hall, \$25,000; Palmerston—Public building, \$38,000; Parry Sound Public building, \$20,000; Pembroke—Drill hall, \$26,000; Pembroke Public building—Addition and improvements, \$4,000; Penetan-

guishene—Public building, \$7,000; Perth—Public building, \$25,000; Peterborough—New Public building, \$47,000; Petrolia public building—Improvements, etc., \$2,000; Picton post office—Addition, etc., \$11,000; Port Arthur—Drill hall, \$20,000; Port Arthur—Customs house and examining warehouse, \$175,000; Port Stanley—Public building, \$5,000; Prescott Customs house—New roof, etc., \$1,000; Preston—Public building, \$25,000; Sault Ste. Marie—Drill hall, \$25,000; Shelbourne—Public building, \$5,000; Smith's Falls public building—Enlargement and improvements, \$12,000; Southampton—Public building, \$20,000; Steelton—Public building, \$10,000; Stratford Public building—Addition to, \$20,000; Sturgeon Falls Public building, \$7,000; St. Catherines Public building—Repairs to roof, etc., \$3,000; Sudbury—Public building, \$35,000; Toronto—Customs examining warehouse, and Postal Station "A," \$500,000; Toronto Dominion building—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$12,000; Toronto Military buildings—Barracks for permanent corps to replace property sold to the city, \$138,000; Toronto Military buildings—New stores building, \$75,000; Toronto—Temporary premises in connection with Postal Station "A," \$25,000; Toronto Postal Station "E," corner of Spadina Ave. and Oxford street, \$74,000; Toronto—Postal Station "G," Queen and Saultier streets, \$40,000; Toronto North—Alterations and repairs to Postal Station "K," \$3,000; Walkerville—Public building, \$70,000; Wallaceburg—Public building, \$25,000; Watford—Public building, \$20,000; West Lorne—Public building, \$20,000; Weston—Public building, \$10,000; West Toronto—Postal Station in Ward Six, \$50,000; Warton—Public building, \$19,000; Windsor drill hall—Extension, \$25,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million eight thousand and five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Manitoba—Altamont—Drill hall, \$10,000; Boissevain—Public building, \$20,000; Brandon—Public building, \$80,000; Carberry—Public building, \$27,000; Carman—Public building, \$10,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$18,000; Elkhorn—Public building, \$19,000; Gretna—Public building, \$25,000; Manitou—Public building, \$20,000; Melita—Public building, \$9,500; Minitonas—Public building, \$19,000; Morden—Public building, \$3,000; Norwood Grove—Public building, \$10,000; Oak Lake—Public building, \$19,000; Portage la Prairie—Drill hall, \$20,000; Rivers—Public building, \$20,000; Souris—Drill hall, \$15,000; St. James Drill hall, \$25,000; Stonewall—Public building, \$10,000; Virden—Public building, \$10,000; Winnipeg—Barracks, \$150,000; Winnipeg Dominion Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$20,000; Winnipeg—Drill hall (new), \$170,000; Winnipeg immigration buildings—Improvements, \$3,000; Winnipeg immigration building No. 1—Cleaning and kalsomining, \$2,000; Winnipeg—New immigration building, \$40,000; Winnipeg North—Drill hall, \$70,000; Winnipeg—Postal Station "E," \$25,000; Winnipeg—Postal Station "O" (south), \$73,000; Winnipeg—Postal Station "D" (west), \$75,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Saskatchewan—Battleford public building—Improvements, \$4,500; Canora—Public building, \$10,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$15,000; Indian Head—Forestry Branch, Department of Interior—Building, \$17,000; Kindersley—Public building, \$20,000; Moosejaw—Customs examining warehouse, \$90,000; Moosejaw—Immigration hall, \$50,000; Moosejaw—New public building, \$15,000; Prince Albert—Drill Hall, \$80,000; Regina—Armoury and drill hall, \$75,000; Regina—Accommodation for Assistant Receiver General, \$75,000; Regina—Customs examining warehouse, \$75,000; Rosthern—Public building, \$10,000; Saskatoon—Customs examining warehouse, \$50,000; Saskatoon—Drill hall, \$30,000; Saskatoon—New public building, \$75,000; Swift Current—Drill hall, \$30,000; Swift Current—Public building, \$50,000; Wadena—Public building, \$20,000; Wilkie—Public building, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Alberta Athabaska Landing—New public building, \$5,000; Bassano—Public building, \$15,000; Calgary—Accommodation for Assistant Receiver General, \$25,000; Calgary—Customs examining warehouse, \$15,000; Calgary—Drill hall, \$100,000; Calgary—Headquarters for forestry and irrigation branches, Department of Interior building, \$50,000; Calgary—New post office site and building, \$110,000; Calgary Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$3,000; Castor—Public building, \$16,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$15,000; Edmonton post office—Addition, \$100,000; Edmonton—Customs examining warehouse, \$75,000; Edmonton—New drill hall, \$200,000; Grande Prairie—Immigration hall, \$3,000; High River—Public building, \$20,000; Macleod—Public building, \$25,000; Medicine Hat—Immigration building, \$20,000; Medicine Hat public building—Addition, \$25,000; Red Deer—Public building, \$34,000; Vegreville—Public building, \$25,000; Vermilion—Public building, \$20,000; Wainwright—Public building, \$20,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—British Columbia—Ashcroft—Public building, \$25,000; Courtenay—Public building, \$20,000; Coquitlam—Public building, \$20,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$17,000; Fernie—Drill hall, \$20,000; Ganges Harbour—Public building, \$5,000; Golden—Public building, \$20,000; Grand Forks—Public building, \$5,000; Greenwood—Public building, \$10,000; Kamloops—Drill hall, \$29,000; Kamloops—New public building, \$75,000; Kelowna—Public building, \$30,000; Merritt—Public building, \$25,000; Mission City—Public building, \$20,000; New Hazelton—Public building, \$9,500; North Vancouver—Drill hall, \$10,000; Penticton—Public building, \$15,000; Port Alberni—Public building, \$15,000; Powell River—Public building, \$20,000; Prince Rupert—Drill hall, \$8,000; Prince Rupert—Public building, \$147,000; Prince Rupert—Quarantine Station, \$80,000; Revelstoke—Public building, \$50,000; Sidney—Public building, \$17,000; Trail—Public building, \$20,000; Vancouver—Drill hall, \$94,000; Vancouver—New detention building, \$160,000; Vancouver public building—(New P.O.)—Improvements, \$6,000; Vancouver Postal Station "B," \$124,000; Vancouver Postal Station "C"—(Mount Pleasant), \$70,000; Vancouver Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$5,000; Vancouver South—Postal Station "D," \$60,000; Victoria—New drill hall, \$150,000; Victoria—Observatory, \$75,000; Victoria post office—Improvements, \$80,000; William's Head Quarantine Station—Repairs to existing buildings, fittings, etc., \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Generally—Burglar alarm installation, \$5,000; Dominion Note Cancelling Machines for the Comptroller of Currency and the offices of the Assistant Receivers General, \$2,000; Experimental Farms—New buildings and improvements: tobacco curing station, renewals and repairs, etc., in connection with existing buildings, fences, etc., \$150,000; Fire escapes for Dominion public buildings, \$5,000; Flags for Dominion public buildings, \$5,000; Immigration buildings—Construction and repairs, \$15,000; Dominion public buildings—Generally, \$30,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million seven hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.—Ottawa Public Buildings—Elevator attendants, \$50,000; Gas and electric light, including roads and bridges, \$75,000; Grounds, \$35,000; Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen, \$175,000; Removal of snow, including Rideau Hall, \$7,000; Repairs, including ventilation and lighting, furniture, etc., \$415,000; Rideau Hall (including

grounds) improvements, furniture, and maintenance, \$65,000; Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light, \$17,000; Telephone service, \$39,000; Dominion Public Buildings—Dominion immigration buildings—Repairs, furniture, etc., \$25,000; Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance, \$4,000; Fittings and general supplies and furniture, \$160,000; Heating, \$230,000; Lighting, \$200,000; Power for running elevators, stamp cancelling machines, etc., \$38,000; Rents, \$675,000; Salaries for caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc., \$120,000; Supplies for caretakers, etc., \$25,000; Water, \$43,000; Yukon public buildings—Rents, repairs, fuel, light, water service, and caretakers' salaries, \$63,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Department of Agriculture—Salaries, \$439,637.50; Contingencies, \$100,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding, seven hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Experimental Farms—Maintenance of Central Farm, and establishment and maintaining of additional branch stations, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Branch of Entomology, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For the administration and enforcement of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For the development of the dairying industries, and the improvement in transportation, sale and trade in food and other agricultural products, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Fruit Branch, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Arts and Agriculture—Towards the encouragement of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of perishable food products, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding, Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Exhibitions, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For renewing and improving Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, London, and assisting in the maintenance thereof, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Arts and Agriculture—Health of Animals, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Dominion Cattle Quarantine buildings—Repairs, renewals, etc., for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For the administration and enforcement of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Publications Branch, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—International Institute of Agriculture to assist in maintenance thereof and to provide for representation thereat, for the year ended 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—For the development of the Live Stock Industry, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—To enforce the Seed Act, to test seeds from farmers and seed merchants, to encourage the production and use of superior seeds, and to encourage the production of farm and garden crops, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—National Biological Laboratory, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Arts and Agriculture—For the administration and carrying out of the provisions of The Agricultural Instruction Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Grant to Dominion Exhibition, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Quarantine—Salaries and contingencies of organized districts and public health in other districts, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Quarantine—Tracadie and D'Arcy Island Lazaretto, and leprosy generally, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Quarantine—Public Works Health Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—Health of Animals—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Arts and Agriculture—To provide a further amount for the administration and enforcement of The Destructive Insect and Pest Act—Governor General's Warrant, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—Senate—Salaries and contingent expenses, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—House of Commons—Salary of the Deputy Speaker, \$2,000; Salaries, \$207,150; Expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, etc., \$99,700; Contingen-

cies, \$41,550; Publishing Debates, \$60,000; Estimates of the Sergeant-at-Arms, including salary of Stanley S. Spencer at \$700, \$78,062.50, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Legislation—Library of Parliament—Salaries, \$31,550; Books for the General Library, including binding, \$16,000; Books for the Library of American History, \$1,000; Contingencies, \$13,070, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Advocate—Widening and repairing wharf, \$2,000; Anderson's Cove—New breakwater, \$6,000; Arisaig—Extension and improvements to wharf, \$1,000; Avonport—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Bass River—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Bayswater—Breakwater, \$4,000; Breen's Pond—Extension of breakwater, \$14,500; Broad Cove—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,500; Brooklyn—Breakwater improvement, \$4,800; Canada Creek—Breakwater repairs and improvements, \$1,000; Cape Dauphin—Boat harbour, \$1,500; Cape Negro—Completion of wharf, \$1,000; Caribou Island—Raising causeway, etc., \$2,400; Cole Harbour—Wharf, \$8,300; Cribbin's Point—New wharf and removal of old pier, \$17,000; Digby Pier—Renewals, \$2,500; East Chezzetcook (Graff Beach)—Extension of breakwater, \$13,500; East Chezzetcook—Wharf extension and shed, \$1,400; East Ferry—To complete breakwater wharf, \$4,300; East River—Improvements, \$100,000; Evan's Point—Breakwater and approach, \$17,000; Feltzen South—Repairs to wharf, \$700; Fox Island—Extension of breakwater, \$1,100; Fox Point—Breakwater, \$4,000; Freeport—Breakwater pier, \$13,000; French River—Extension of breakwater pier, \$2,000; Glen Margaret (Mosher's Cove)—Wharf, \$4,000; Goat Island—Wharf, \$9,400; Granville Centre—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Gulliver's Cove—Breakwater, \$5,000; Hampton—Extension of breakwater, \$1,000; Hantsport—To complete wharf, \$4,300; Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements, \$50,000; Harbourville—Repairs to breakwater, \$5,000; Head of Chezzetcook—Wharf, \$2,300; Indian Point—Wharf, \$5,000; Inverness—Harbour improvements, \$15,000; Jamesville—To complete breakwater, \$3,400; Joggin's Mines—Breakwater improvements, \$5,000; Litchfield—Breakwater extension, \$2,500; Little Brook—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,500; Little Tancook—Removal of rock, extension of breakwater, \$2,600; Long Island—Wharf, \$2,500; Long Point (Lunenburg Co.)—Breakwater, \$4,000; Lower Argyle—Wharf, \$2,000; Lunenburg—Harbour improvements, \$25,000; Margaretsville—Repairs to breakwater, \$5,000; Meteghan—Breakwater repairs, \$7,000; Meteghan River—Repairs and improvements to breakwater, \$1,500; Mill Cove—Extension of breakwater, \$10,000; Minudie—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Mochelle—Wharf, \$9,000; Morden—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,000; Mosher's Bay—Breakwater, \$1,200; McKay's Point—Repairs to wharf, \$900; Nauff's Point (Pleasant Point)—Musquodoboit Harbour—Breakwater, \$3,000; Necum Teuch—Repairs to wharf, \$2,500; New Harbour—Repairs to breakwater, \$800; North Belleville—Wharf, \$1,000; North West Harbour—Wharf, \$2,600; North West Cove (Tancook Island)—Breakwater, \$42,000; Ostrea Lake—Repairs to wharf and building shed, \$2,000; Peggy's Cove—To complete breakwater, \$1,800; Petite Rivière—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,000; Plaster Mines—Wharf, \$1,500; Port Dufferin East—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Porter's Lake—Boat channel to Three Fathom Harbour, \$10,000; Quoddy—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Rainy Cove—Wharf, \$4,000; Round Island, Mira Bay—Breakwater, \$30,000; Sambro—Wharf completion, \$1,000; Saulnierville—Breakwater improvements and repairs, \$3,000; Smith's Cove—Wharf, \$3,000; South Bay—Ingonish—To complete wharf extension, \$2,500; South Lake, Lakeville—Breakwater repairs, \$700; Tangier—To complete extension of wharf, \$1,000; Three Fathom Harbour—Repairs to wharf and beach protection, \$1,800; Tidnish—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Toby Island—Boat harbour, \$1,000; Tracadie—Harbour improvements, \$12,-

300; Upper Prospect—Extension of breakwater, \$1,000; Volger's Cove—Breakwater and landing skids, \$1,750; Washabuck Centre—Repairs to wharf, \$900; West Chezzetcook—Wharf extension and breakwater repairs, \$1,700; Weymouth—Harbour improvements, \$27,000; White Point—To complete breakwater, \$1,500; Windsor—Harbour improvements, \$25,000; Wolfville—Wharf and harbour improvements, \$5,000; Yarmouth Harbour—Improvements, \$82,000; for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred dollars, be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Prince Edward Island—Alberton—Repairs to wharf, \$3,000; Belle River—Repairs to breakwater, \$3,000; Brudenell—Wharf reconstruction, \$4,500; Cape Traverse—Repairs to wharf, \$1,600; Charlottetown Harbour, \$28,000; Harbours and Rivers, generally—Repairs and improvements, \$14,000; Kier's Shore—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Lambert's Pier, Montague—Repair's, \$2,000; McPherson's Cove—Repairs to wharf, \$1,200; North Lake—Boat harbour, \$24,000; Pownal—Repairs to wharf, \$4,500; Red Point—Repairs to wharf, \$2,700; Robinson's Island—Repairs to breakwater, \$2,000; Rocky Point—To complete wharf, \$21,000; Souris—Extension to breakwater, \$6,000; St. Mary's Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Tignish Harbour—Repairs to breakwaters and beach protection, \$1,500; Vernon River—Repairs to pier, \$900; West Point—Repairs to wharf, \$1,200, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—New Brunswick—Bathurst—Harbour improvements, \$100,000; Beaver Harbour, Repairs to wharf, \$1,900; Buctouche Beach—Extension of breastworks and breakwaters, \$2,500; Burnt Church—Repairs to wharf, \$6,000; Campbellton—Deep water wharf accommodation, \$50,000; Cape Bald—Repairs to breakwater pier, \$3,500; Caraquet—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Chockfish—To repair breakwaters, \$1,000; Chocolate Cove—Rebuilding wharf approach, \$1,600; Cocagne—Wharf, \$5,000; Dalhousie—Repairs to deep water wharf, \$2,000; Dorchester—To complete wharf improvements, \$12,000; Durham—Wharf improvements, \$2,300; Experimental Farm—Below Fredericton wharf, \$5,000; Fredericton—Wharf, \$5,500; Green Point (Beresford)—Breakwater, \$10,000; Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements, \$40,000; Lord's Cove—Wharf improvements, \$500; Martin's Head—Breastwork, \$5,000; Newcastle—Wharf, \$30,000; Portage River—To construct breakwater and breastworks, \$1,000; Quaco—Reconstruction of eastern breakwater, \$17,000; Richibucto Beach—Extension of breakwaters, \$30,000; River St. John, including tributaries—Improvements, \$8,300; River St. John, and tributaries—Construction of wharfs in tidal waters, \$4,000; Sackville—Approach to new wharf, \$800; Shippigan Gully—Repairs and reconstruction of breakwater, \$3,500; St. John Harbour—Extension of and repairs to Negropoint breakwater, \$100,000; St. John—Deep water wharf at Partridge Island, \$50,000; Stonehaven—To repair breakwater, \$1,000; Tracadie—To construct breakwater and breastworks, \$5,000; Upper Salmon River—Breakwater extension, \$11,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—To purchase creosoted timber for works in the Maritime Provinces, generally, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Quebec—Anse à Blondel—Breakwater, \$10,000; Anse à Giles—

Repairs to wharf, \$2,800; Anse St. Jean—Extension of wharf, \$4,500; Batiscan—Wharf, \$3,000; Bersimis—Wharf, \$2,000; Berthier (en bas)—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Boucherville—Wharf reconstruction, \$1,800; Cacouna—Repairs to wharf, \$2,500; Cap Chat—Extension of training pier, \$7,500; Cap de la Madeline—Enlargement of wharf, \$4,000; Cap Rosier—Breakwater pier, \$10,000; Cap St. Ignace—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Cedars—Repairs to river wharf, \$1,800; Chandler—Wharf, \$25,000; Chicoutimi—Wharf repairs and improvements, \$7,700; Chicoutimi—Wharf extension, \$15,000; Coteau du Lac—Repairs to river wharf, \$1,200; Descentes des Femmes—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Desjardins—Repairs to wharf, \$700; D'Israeli—Repairs to wharf, \$2,200; Father Point—Wharf improvements, \$1,200; Grand Mechins—Extension to wharf, \$4,000; Grand Metis—Wharf, \$5,000; Grande Rivière—Wharf repairs, \$1,500; Grosse Isle—Magdalen Islands—Breakwater, \$6,000; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Extension to wharfs, \$50,000; Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements, \$75,000; Harrington Harbour—Extension of wharf, \$3,000; Havre-aux-Maison—Repairs to pier, \$3,100; Hospital Bay—Magdalen Islands—Breakwater, \$3,000; Ile Perrot South—Wharf, \$5,000; Isles aux Coudres—Repairs to wharf, \$3,900; Isle verte—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Kamouraska—Addition to wharf, \$7,000; Lachine—Wharf, \$11,000; Laprairie—Protection works, \$20,000; Lotbinière—Wharf repairs, \$650; Magdalen Islands—Breakwaters and piers, \$9,500; Malbaie—To complete pier, \$17,000; Murray Bay—Wharf improvement and repairs, \$4,400; Natashquan—Extension of wharf, \$8,000; New Carlisle—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Nominigüe—Wharf, \$1,700; North Timiskaming—Wharf, \$10,000; Paspebiac—Wharf repairs, \$2,000; Percé—Wharf repairs, \$1,100; Petite—Rivière Est—Breakwater, \$21,400; Pointe à Brousseau—Completion of pier, \$3,500; Pointe aux Trembles—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Pointe Claire—Wharf repairs, \$800; Pointe St. Pierre—Breakwater repairs, \$600; Rimouski—Harbour improvements, \$50,000; Rimouski—Wharf renewals and repairs, \$3,000; Rivière au Renard—Repairs to wharf, \$4,000; Rivière du Loup (Fraserville)—Harbour improvements, \$50,000; Rivière du Loup (en haut)—Lock and dam, \$10,000; Rivière Girard—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Rivière Laguerre—Improvements, \$15,000; Rivière Ouelle—Repairs and improvements, to wharf, \$4,500; Roberval—Wharf repairs and reconstruction, \$9,400; Stratford—Repairs to wharf, \$2,500; St. Alphonse—Addition to wharf, \$25,000; St. André—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Ste. Annes des Monts—Landing pier, \$95,000; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière—Wharf extension, \$6,700; Ste. Anne du Saguenay—Extension of wharf, \$10,000; Ste. Anne du Saguenay—Repairs to wharf, \$10,500; Ste. Cecile du Bic—Wharf and improvements in harbour, \$13,000; Ste. Croix—Extension of wharf, \$5,000; Ste. Fulgence—Repairs to wharf, \$1,200; St. Germain de Kamouraska—Wharf, \$10,000; St. Grégoire—Repairs to breakwater, \$3,800; St. Ignace de Loyola—Repairs to dyke, \$800; St. Irénée—Addition to wharf, \$10,000; St. Irénée—Repairs to wharf, \$3,600; St. Jean des Chaillons—Wharf improvement, \$2,800; St. Jean, Island of Orleans—Wharf extension, \$25,000; St. Mark—Wharf repairs, \$800; St. Michel de Bellechasse—Repairs to wharf, \$2,500; Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans—Wharf, \$20,000; St. Roch de Richelieu—Wharf, \$2,000; St. Valier—Extension to wharf, \$10,000; Trois Lacs—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Trois Saumons—Wharf, \$4,800; Valleyfield—Wharf, \$5,000; Verchères—Repairs to wharf, \$2,200, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million four hundred and ten thousand five hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Ontario—Belleville—Harbour improvements, \$10,000; Bowmanville—Repairs to pier, \$10,000; Brighton—Reconstruction and extension of wharf, \$24,500; Burlington—Revetment wall, \$60,000; Burlington—To repay Hutcheson & Latimer the security deposited in connection with their contract for revetment wall, \$2,180; Cobourg—Harbour improvements, \$25,500; Cockburn Island—Repairs and extension to wharf, \$5,000; Collingwood—Harbour improvements, \$75,-

1000; Colpoys Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$2,700; Depot Harbour—Wharf renewal, \$5,000; Dyer's Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Fighting Island (Detroit River)—Improvement to channel, \$57,000; Fort Frances—Wharf, \$5,000; French River Dam—Repairs and maintenance, \$1,000; Gananoque—Wharf improvements, \$2,500; Goderich—Harbour improvements, \$200,000; Grand Bend—Repairs to piers, \$1,100; Haileybury—Harbour improvements, \$10,000; Hamilton—Harbour improvements, \$60,000; Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements, \$65,000; Hilton—Repairs to wharf, \$2,500; Kagawong—Wharf, \$15,000; Kensington—Wharf and warehouse, \$10,000; Kingston—Harbour improvements, \$150,000; Kingsville—Repairs to piers, \$1,500; Leamington—Reconstruction of wharf, \$6,500; Leamington—Breakwater, \$10,000; Leith—Wharf reconstruction, \$10,000; Little Castor River—Improvements, \$5,000; L'Original—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Madawaska River—Deepening channel, \$3,000; Minaki—Wharf, \$6,000; Montreal River—To complete improvements above Latchford, \$5,500; Nation River—Improvements, \$10,000; Newcastle—Repairs to east pier, \$17,500; Oshawa—Harbour improvements, \$50,000; Pelee Island—Repairs to docks, \$1,500; Peterborough—Dry dock, \$25,000; Pleasant Point—Wharf repairs and extension, \$1,700; Port Bruce—Repairs to piers, \$1,000; Port Burwell—Repairs to piers, \$9,300; Port Credit—Harbour improvements, \$40,000; Port Dover—Harbour improvements, \$50,000; Port Hope—Harbour improvements, \$39,000; Portland—Wharf, \$5,000; Port Perry—Wharf, \$5,000; Port Rowan—Repairs to pier, \$500; Port Stanley—Harbour improvements, \$12,000; Rainy River—Survey and maintenance of gauges, \$17,000; Richard's Landing—Wharf reconstruction and warehouse, \$6,000; River Thames—Ice breaking and removal of obstructions, \$9,000; River Thames—Protection work at Chatham, \$1,000; Roche's Point—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Rondeau Harbour—Repairs to piers, \$2,500; Sarnia—Wharf and shelter basin, \$50,000; Sault Ste. Marie—Wharf repairs, \$5,000; Sault Ste. Marie—Harbour improvements, \$104,000; Shanty Bay—Wharf renewal, \$800; South Baymouth—Wharf and warehouse, \$5,000; Sturgeon Falls—Wharf extension, \$3,000; Thessalon—Reconstruction of wharf, \$5,000; Trent Bridge—Completion of wharf, \$2,000; Wellington—Wharf and harbour improvements, \$51,000; Windsor—Landing dock improvements, \$1,800, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Manitoba—Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements, \$15,000; Le Pas—Wharf, \$15,000; Red River—Improvements, \$30,000; Red River—St. Andrews Lock and dam—improvements, \$22,000; Selkirk—Harbour improvements and repair to plants, \$10,000; Winnipeg Harbour—Wharfs, \$75,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Saskatchewan and Alberta—Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements, \$20,000; Pigeon Lake—Improvements, \$2,500; Prince Albert—Protection works, \$9,000; Saskatchewan River—Improvements, \$50,000; Sturgeon River—Improvements, \$9,500, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—British Columbia—Ainsworth—To complete wharf, \$3,500; Bamfield—Repairs to wharf, \$1,100; Columbia and Kootenay Rivers—Wharfs generally, \$10,000; Columbia and Kootenay Rivers—Improvements, \$10,000; Fraser River—Improvements, \$300,000; Fraser River (Lower)—Improvements, \$20,000; Fraser River (Upper) and tributaries—improvements, \$15,000; Fraser and Thompson Rivers—Wharfs, \$7,000; Goose Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements, \$40,000; Massett—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000; Nanaimo—Approach to wharf, \$1,200; New Westminster—Repairs to wharf, \$3,500; North

Thompson River at Kamloops—Revetment wall, \$15,000; Okanagan River—Protecting and improving navigable channel, \$5,000; Port Essington—Repairs to landing float, \$2,000; Powell River—Repairs to breakwater, \$5,000; Refuge Bay—Repairs to wharf, \$3,000; Sooke Harbour—Improvements, \$5,000; Spiller River—Repairs to wharf, \$4,000; Stewart—Repairs to wharf, \$3,000; Stickine River—Improvements, \$10,000; Thompson River—Removing snags, etc., \$2,500; Vagras Island—Wharf, \$3,100; White Rock—To complete wharf, \$10,500; Williams Head Quarantine Station—Improvements and repairs, \$3,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Yukon—Yukon River—Improvements, gauging and surveys, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Generally, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million three hundred and seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Dredging—New Dredging Plant—Maritime Provinces, \$46,000; New Dredging Plant—Ontario and Quebec, including Victoria Island shipyard, \$75,000; New Dredging Plant—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$8,000; New Dredging Plant—British Columbia, \$83,000; Dredging—Maritime Provinces, \$600,000; Dredging—Ontario and Quebec, \$600,000; Dredging—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$95,000; Dredging—British Columbia, \$800,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Slides and Booms—Saguenay District—Booms and piers, \$6,000; St. Maurice District—Improvements to slide and boom works to facilitate the floating and storage of logs, etc., \$14,000; Slides and Booms—Generally, \$5,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and eleven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Roads and Bridges—Banff—New bridge, \$20,000; Dominion bridges generally, including approaches, \$5,000; Interprovincial Bridge across Ottawa river at Hawkesbury (the Ontario and Quebec Governments to each contribute \$15,000), \$80,000; International bridge over River St. John, between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, Me., (State of Maine to provide \$15,000, County of Aroostook \$10,000, and town of Fort Kent \$5,000), \$29,000; Metapedia Road—Repairs and improvements, \$2,500; Miniota—Bridge to Indian Reserve, \$8,000; North Temiscaming—Bridge over Quinze River; (Quebec Government to contribute \$15,000), \$50,000; Ottawa City—Bridge over the River Ottawa, the slides and the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto, ordinary repairs, renewals and maintenance, \$17,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Prince Edward Island—For half cost of reconstruction of telegraph lines jointly owned by the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., and the Dominion Government, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Quebec—Improvements to repair service, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Saskatchewan and Alberta—Athabaska Landing to Lake La Biche—Telegraph Line, \$1,000; Battleford—Isle La Crosse line—To complete, \$7,000; Construction of line from Athabaska Landing to Fort McMurray—To complete, \$15,000; Northwest lines—Shifting of line from farm lands to established roadways, \$5,000; Peace River line—Offices and dwellings at Saskatoon Lake and Grande Prairie, \$7,000; Peace River line

Erection of office at Dunvegan, \$3,500; Peace River—Grande Prairie Telegraph line—Extension from Lake Saskatoon to Hudson's Hope, B.C., \$12,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—British Columbia—Okanagan Valley Telephone system—Extensions, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for Public Works—Income—Telegraph lines—Telegraph and telephone lines, generally, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred and seventy-five thousand six hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Miscellaneous—Architectural Branch—Salaries of architects, clerks of works, inspectors, draughtsmen, clerks and messengers of outside service, \$60,000; Engineering Branch—Salaries of engineers, inspectors, superintendents, draughtsmen, clerks and messengers of outside service, \$435,000; Monument of His Late Majesty King Edward VII, \$10,000; Construction and operation of water storage dams on the Ottawa River and tributaries, surveys in connection therewith, and settlement of land damages, \$200,000; Dry Docks generally—Inspection, etc., \$10,000; International Commission, River St. John, N.B., \$12,000; River Gaugings, \$20,000; The National Gallery of Canada, including the purchase of paintings by the Board of Trustees, \$25,000; Surveys and inspections, \$180,000; St. Lawrence River—Metering, \$25,000; To cover balance of expenditure for works already authorized for which the appropriations may be insufficient, provided the amount for any one work does not exceed \$200, \$10,000; Monument to Lady Latour at St. John—Contribution, \$5,000; Monument to the memory of the late Honourable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, \$8,000; Accounts Branch—Salaries of agents and clerks, travelling and contingent expenses of outside service, \$20,000; Esquimalt Graving Dock—Travelling crane, \$9,000; Georgian Bay Ship Canal Royal Commission, \$25,000; To pay Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, a portion of the second payment of subsidy due them upon their completion of the work covered by the agreement ratified by Chap. 57, 3-4 George V, 1913, notwithstanding that the work is not completed, \$35,641.50; For operation and maintenance of inspection boats, \$60,000; Prince Rupert—Inspection tug, \$26,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—Slides and Booms, Graving Docks, Locks and Dams, etc., Working Expenses, etc—Slides and Booms, \$95,100; Graving docks, \$43,500; Harbour and River works, etc., \$49,400; Collection of Public Works revenues, \$4,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Revenue—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Prince Edward Island and mainland, \$7,000; Land and cable telegraph lines, Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels required for cable service, \$225,000; Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$100,000; British Columbia, \$125,000; Yukon System (Ashcroft-Dawson), \$255,000; Telegraph and telephone service, generally, \$15,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of Public Works—To appoint E. L. Horwood, Chief Architect, at \$7,000 per annum, from 1st October, 1914, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand ninety-seven dollars and eighty-nine cents, be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Manitoba—Winnipeg Public Buildings—To provide for commutation of local improvements and other taxes, including arrears, interest, etc., for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.—Dominion Public Buildings—Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.—Further amount required, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and two cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Blandford—Breakwater, \$613.02; Pugwash—Repairs to wharf, \$500, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—New Brunswick—Dipper Harbour—In full and final settlement of claim of T. P. Charleson in connection with extension of breakwater, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Quebec—Cap a l'Aigle—Repairs to and extension of wharf, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Ontario—Goat Island—Dredging, \$38,800; Kincardine—Construction of breakwater, \$70,791; North Bay—To pay claims in connection with E. Conroy's contract for construction of breakwater; \$6,319.25; St. John Creek—Stop-log dam, \$1,000; Whitby—Harbour improvements—Revote of lapsed amount, \$2,140, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and one thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Miscellaneous—Montreal Ship Dry Dock—To pay the Canadian Vickers, Limited, a portion of the first payment of subsidy due them upon their completion of the work under the Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910, notwithstanding that the work is not completed, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Public Buildings—Ottawa Eastern Departmental Block—Addition—To completé, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Harbours and Rivers—Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour and river improvements—Further amount required, \$500,000; Vancouver Harbour, B.C.—Improvements—Further amount required, \$350,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Nova Scotia—Halifax Customs House—Improvements, \$3,000; Sydney public building—Improvements, \$3,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—New Brunswick—St. John Custom House—Improvements—Revote, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Quebec—Arthabaska public building—Settlement of claim of A. Quesnel for the erection of retaining wall and levelling of ground, \$1,290; Quebec Customs and examining warehouse—Alterations and improvements—Further amount required—Revote, \$6,000, \$20,000; Shawville—Public Building—Further amount required, \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-one cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—

Income—Ontario—Brantford drill hall—Government's share of cost of sewer and road pavement laid on Brant Avenue and West Street, inclusive of interest on arrears of taxes, \$859.81; Brockville public building—Alterations and improvements, \$2,400; Kemptville—Public building—Additional land required, \$1,500; Kingston public buildings—To pay municipal authorities Government's share of cost of asphalt block pavement laid in front of buildings, \$2,289.80; Lindsay public building—Improvements—Revote, \$8,000; London armouries—To pay municipal authorities Government's share of cost of asphalt pavement laid on Waterloo street, \$425.97; London Fair Grounds—Rebuilding grand stand, \$15,000; Ottawa departmental buildings—Langevin Block—Repairs to copper roof, \$2,000; Ottawa Parliament and Departmental buildings, etc.—Fire protection, \$3,000; Prescott Customs house—New roof, etc.—Further amount required, \$1,000; Prescott post office—New roof, etc., \$2,000; St. Catharines public building—To pay Government's share of cost of sewer and pavement laid on King and Queen streets, inclusive of interest, \$1,761.36; Sydenham—Public building, \$5,000; Waterloo public building—To pay municipal authorities Government's share of cost of bitulithic pavement, cement sidewalks and sewer laid on Duke and King streets, inclusive of interest, \$744.67, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand and sixty-six dollars and two cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Manitoba—Souris public building—To pay municipal authorities Government's share of cost of granolithic sidewalk and sewer laid in front of building on Crescent street, \$99.05; Portage la Prairie public buildings—Electric wiring and fixtures, \$1,200; Portage la Prairie public buildings—To provide for payment of Government's share of cost of sidewalk and sewers laid in front of buildings inclusive of interest, \$600; Winnipeg—Elmwood site, Government's share of cost of granolithic sidewalk laid on east side of Stadacona street, from Jasper Ave. to Talbot Ave., \$166.97; Winnipeg Customs House (old P.O.)—Repairs and improvements, \$4,000; Winnipeg—Drill hall (new)—Further amount required, \$50,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-four dollars and one cent be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Saskatchewan—Weyburn public building—To pay municipal authorities Government's share of cost of sewer laid on Fourth street, inclusive of interest, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Alberta—Lethbridge—New public building—Revote, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—British Columbia—Comox—Public building—To complete—Revote, \$2,000; New Westminster City—To pay Government's share of cost of pavement laid on McKenzie street between Clarkson and Carnarvon streets in front of Indian and Fisheries building, inclusive of interest, \$875; New Westminster public building—Fittings, etc.—Revote, \$9,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-four cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.—Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.—Further amount required, \$30,000; Ottawa New Departmental Buildings site—To pay local improvement taxes for sidewalks, pavements, sewers, etc., \$10,875.44, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Nova Scotia—Arisaig—Extension and improvements to wharf—Further amount required, \$700; Canning—Repairs to wharf, \$800;

Centreville (Trout Cove)—In full and final settlement of E. R. Reid's claim in connection with construction of breakwater, \$22,439.96; Kelly's Cove—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,500; Kingsport—Repairs to pier, \$3,000; Little Anse—Repairs to breakwater, \$600; Middle Country Harbour—Wharf repairs and improvements, \$650; Mosher's Bay—Breakwater—Further amount required, \$4,000; Shag Harbour—Wharf repairs and improvements—Revote, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—New Brunswick—Lower Caraquet—Repairs to wharf, \$1,800; Quacco—Repairs to breakwater extension, \$4,500; Stonehaven—To repair breakwater—Further amount required, \$1,500; Upper Caraquet—To repair and rebuild wharf, \$2,700, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Harbours and Rivers—Prince Edward Island—Summerside—Repairs to breakwater, \$13,800; Tignish Harbour—Repairs to breakwater and beach protection—Further amount required, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Quebec—Anse au Griffond—Repairs and improvements to piers, \$750; Batiscan—Wharf—Further amount required, \$8,000; Cap de la Madeline—Enlargement of wharf, \$6,300; Champlain—Repairs to wharf—Further amount required, \$1,300; Escoumains—Repairs to wharf, \$5,000; Gaspé Basin—Improvements to wharf, \$8,000; Les Eboulements—Repairs to wharf, \$1,900; Maria—Repairs to beach protection, \$1,600; Newport Island—Repairs to breakwater, \$1,600; Ste. Adelaide de Pabos—Repairs to breakwater approach, \$1,500; Ste. Anne de Beaupré—To repair wharf, \$19,000; St. Irénée—Repairs to wharf—Further amount required, \$1,800; St. Jean Port Joli—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Ontario—Bayfield—Repairs to piers, \$3,000; Elk Lake—Wharf improvements and repairs, \$800; Hamilton—Harbour improvements—Revote \$90,000, \$250,000; Kingston—Harbour improvements—Further amount required, \$128,000; Kingston Royal Military College—Repairs to wharfs, \$2,000; Port Elgin—Renewal to breakwater, \$10,500; Providence Bay—Repairing and strengthening wharf, \$3,200, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—British Columbia—Arrowhead—Wharf—Revote, \$15,000; Campbell River—Repairs to wharf, \$5,100; Fraser River—Improvements to wharf at Eburne—Further amount required, \$100,000; Massett—Repairs to wharf on Indian Reserve, \$4,700; Queen Charlotte City—Repairs to wharf, \$5,700; Skidegate—Repairs to wharf on Indian Reserve, \$6,800, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Nova Scotia—Cape Breton lines—Renewal of poles between Ingonish and Meat Cove, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—British Columbia—Alberni—Clayoquot telegraph line—Office building at Clayoquot, \$2,500; Okanagan Valley Telephone System—Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late P. Johnson, who was killed while on duty near Midway, B.C., 29th October, 1914, \$500; Okanagan Valley

Telephone System—Repairs and improvements, \$15,000; Vancouver Island Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements, \$4,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

46. Resolved That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Miscellaneous—Deep Waterways Commission—To complete the definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and Canada from Pigeon River to St. Regis, as provided for by Article 4 of the Treaty of 11th April, 1908, inclusive of payments authorized to William J. Stewart, chief hydrographic surveyor, Department of the Naval Service, as a member of the Board of Commissioners, \$1,000; Lake Winnipeg—Inspection tug—To complete alterations—Revote, \$3,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight million seven hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Capital—Harbours and Rivers—Esquimalt—Dry dock, \$250,000; French River waterway improvements, \$450,000; Halifax—Dry dock, \$250,000; Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour and river improvements, \$1,200,000; Quebec Harbour—Dry dock at Lauzon, \$700,000; Quebec Harbour—Deep water wharf at Lévis, \$34,200; Quebec Harbour—Improvements, \$500,000; Quebec Harbour—River St. Charles—Improvements to navigation, \$500,000; St. John Harbour, N.B. Improvements, \$1,500,000; Toronto Harbour—Improvements, \$1,000,000; Vancouver Harbour, B.C.—Improvements, \$1,000,000; Victoria Harbour, B.C.—Improvements, \$1,400,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two million two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Public Works—Income—Public Buildings—Quebec—Beauport—Public building, \$20,000; Bedford—Public building, \$10,000; Berthier—New public building, \$10,000; Coaticook—Armoury, \$21,000; D'Israeli—Public building, \$10,000; Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$35,000; East Angus—Public building, \$30,000; Gaspé—Public building, \$25,000; Grand Mère—Public building, \$20,000; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Improvements and repairs to buildings and fittings, furniture, \$15,000; Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—New buildings, \$150,000; Hull post office—Repairs to fence, levelling and sodding grounds, etc., \$1,000; Jeune Lorette—Public building, \$10,000; Joliette public building—Addition to, \$20,000; Jonquières—Public building, \$20,000; Lévis—Armoury and gun shed, \$5,000; Louiseville—Public building, \$5,000; Maisonneuve—Postal Station "M"—Montreal, \$72,000; Matane—Public building, \$7,000; Mont Laurier—Public building, \$5,000; Montreal General Post Office—remodelling old building, \$38,000; Montreal—Postal Station "A," St. James street, \$160,000; Montreal—Postal Station "F," Notre Dame and Richmond streets, \$18,000; Montreal—Postal Station "G," St. Lawrence division, Prince Arthur and Elgin streets, \$50,000; Montreal—Postal Station "L," at Westmount, \$10,000; Montreal—New barracks, \$100,000; Montreal—Examining warehouse, \$480,000; Montreal—New Inland Revenue building, \$120,000; Montreal—New Ordnance depot, \$50,000; Montreal Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc., \$30,000; Murray Bay—Public building, \$22,000; Quebec Drill Hall—Extension, \$65,000; Quebec Customs and examining warehouse—Alterations and improvements, \$8,000; Quebec Post Office—Enlargement and alterations, \$200,000; Quebec—Isolated cottages for contagious diseases and disinfecting buildings, etc., in Savard Park, \$18,000; Quebec—Immigration building on Louise Embankment, including additional storey to be added to the present building for detention purposes, \$20,000; Quebec Immigration Hospital in Savard Park—Repairs and improvements, \$4,500; Shawville—Public building, \$14,500; Sherbrooke public building—Addition, \$10,000; Stanstead Plain—Public building, \$10,000; Ste. Agathe des Monts—Public building, \$25,000; Ste. Anne de Beaupré—Public building, \$10,000; St. Gabriel de Brandon—Public building, \$7,000; St. Jacques de l'Achigan—Public building, \$15,000; St. Laurent—Public building,

\$5,000; St. Ours—Public building, \$15,000; St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Post Office, \$6,000; Ste. Thérèse—Public building, \$5,000; Three Rivers—New public building, \$140,000; Verdun—Public building, \$26,000; Waterville—Public building, \$15,000; Westmount—Drill hall and armoury, \$30,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding nine hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Penitentiaries—Kingston, \$210,600; St. Vincent de Paul, \$204,100; Dorchester, \$108,800; Manitoba, \$99,800; British Columbia, \$161,300; Alberta, \$99,300; Saskatchewan, \$91,500; General, \$4,300, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Civil Government—Department of Justice, including Penitentiary Branch—Contingencies—Further amount required, including payment of \$400 to Miss Georgie Avery, for temporary services from 1st October, 1914, to 31st March, 1915, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty, for Penitentiaries—Kingston—Further amount required, \$15,000; St. Vincent de Paul—Further amount required, including an allowance of \$200 to J. J. Kane, in lieu of removal expenses from Dorchester to St. Vincent de Paul, \$15,000; Dorchester—Further amount required, including an allowance of \$200 to J. P. Forster, in lieu of removal expenses from St. Vincent de Paul to Dorchester, \$10,000; Manitoba—Further amount required, \$10,000; British Columbia—Further amount required, \$15,000; Alberta—Further amount required, \$10,000; Saskatchewan—Further amount required, \$10,000, for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

Resolutions 140 to 155 inclusive, 364, 365, 390, 411 to 417 inclusive, 468 to 483 inclusive, being read the second time, were severally concurred in.

Resolution 484 being read.

Mr. Rogers moved, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

That the third item of the said Resolution be amended by substituting the word "including" for the word "to."

And the Question being put on the said motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolution 484, as amended, was read the second time and concurred in.

Resolutions 485, 486, 487, 123, 128, 37, 386 and 394, being read the second time, were severally concurred in.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending 31st March, 1915, the sum of \$14,766,499.39 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

2. Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending 31st March, 1916, the sum of \$156,496,333.73 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Blondin reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending 31st March, 1915, the sum of \$14,766,499.39 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

2. Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending 31st March, 1916, the sum of \$156,496,333.73 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Sévigny, also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Rogers have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively, the 31st March, 1915, and the 31st March, 1916.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and, Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes before Ten of the Clock, P.M., adjourned till Monday next, at Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

Monday, 12th April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Morphy, for Mr. Middlebro, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House, the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the purchase of binocular glasses for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and beg to report to the House the evidence and documents in connection therewith.

From the evidence it appears a number of binocular glasses were of poor quality, low range and inferior efficiency, but passed inspection and were paid for at an excessive price; and this was due to misrepresentation and inadequate inspection. Your Committee therefore recommend to the House that the said evidence and all documents connected therewith be referred to the Department of Justice, with instructions to enforce restitution and to take such further proceedings as the law will permit.

(For the Evidence, &c., accompanying this Report, see Appendix to Journals No. 3.)

Mr. Morphy, for Mr. Middlebro, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House, the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Sessional Papers numbered 122 of the present Session of Parliament, and all other papers in relation thereto, being copies of correspondence between the Auditor General and the Department of Militia and Defence and other Departments of Government, in respect to Expenditures under the War Appropriations Act, having been referred by the House to the Public Accounts Committee, and said Committee having had same under consideration, they ask leave to report the same back to the House, accompanied by all evidence taken in connection therewith.

Furthermore, the Committee recommend that the said Sessional Papers, and all other papers in relation thereto, together with the evidence, be printed as an appendix to the Journals, and also forthwith in Blue Book form to the number of one thousand (1,000) copies, and that Rule 74, relating thereto, be suspended.

(For the Evidence, etc., accompanying this Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 3.)

By leave of the House.

Mr. White (Leeds) moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers,

That Government Orders be now called.

And the Question being put on the Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Government Orders were accordingly called.

A Bill for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial years ending, respectively, the 31st March, 1915, and the 31st March, 1916, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all tenders in connection with the supply of lumber to the Department of Militia for the training camps at Medicine Hat and Calgary, and of the invoices for the material supplied. (*Sessional Papers, No. 270.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence and reports relating to the purchase of 25,000 shovels of special pattern, mentioned in Order in Council P.C. 2302, dated 4th September, 1914, on page 38 of memoranda respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence, and also, relating to any further purchases of such shovels. (*Sessional Papers, No. 271.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th March, 1915, showing :

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered service shirts since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many service shirts have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these service shirts. (*Sessional Papers, No. 266c.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th March, 1915, showing :

1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered winter shirts since the 1st of July, 1914.

2. The names of these firms.

3. How many winter shirts have been ordered from each firm.

4. How many each firm has delivered up to date.

5. How many each firm has yet to deliver.

6. The price each firm is receiving for these winter shirts. (*Sessional Papers, No. 260c.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 15th March, 1915, showing the names of the persons who bought the horses which were sold by auction at Valcartier camp, giving the price paid for each horse. (*Sessional Papers, No. 272.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th February, 1915, showing :

1. If the Government ever leased any land at or near Shelburne, Nova Scotia, known as the Barracks property, to the town of Shelburne.

2. If so, when, at what rental, and for how long.

3. If said lease is now in force.

4. If the Government has sold any of the standing timber on this property.

5. If so, when, to whom, and at what price.

6. How long the purchaser has to remove it.

7. What is the minimum size at the stump sold.

8. If the Government has ever had the property cruised by competent timber cruiser.

9. If so, by whom, and when.

10. If the timber on said property was advertised for sale, and if tenders were asked for, or any opportunity afforded to other prospective buyers to bid for this timber.

11. If any other offers were received.

12. If the town of Shelburne was notified before the sale took place. If so, on what date.

13. How much timber the Government estimates to be on this property.

14. What steps the Government intends to take to compute the quantity of timber cut from this property.

15. If the Government is aware that timber is now being cut from this property by a person or firm who are cutting timber from private property adjoining said Barracks property.

16. What steps are being taken by the Government to be sure that in this case the logs are kept separate from those coming from the adjoining lot, for the purpose of having accurate count and scale.

17. If the Government will bring down a copy of all correspondence, cruisers reports and contracts in relation to the sale of this timber. (*Sessional Papers, No. 273.*)

On motion of Mr. Morphy, seconded by Mr. Steele,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fifth Report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Middlebro moved, seconded by Sir James Aikins,

That Report "A" of the Fourth Report of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the Inquiry respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence, be now concurred in.

Mr. Murphy moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. Macdonald,

That the said Report be not now concurred in, but that the Report "B" be accepted in lieu thereof.

(For said Report "B" see Votes and Proceedings of Friday, the 9th instant, pages 594 to 600 inclusive.)

And the House, having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, 13th April, 1915.

And the Question being put on the amendment; It passed in the Negative, on a division.

And the question being put on the main motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative, on a division.

On motion of Mr. Middlebro, seconded by Sir James Aikins,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fifth Report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the Inquiry respecting boots supplied the Department of Militia and Defence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment, viz.:—

Bill to amend the Winding-Up Act.

Bill to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act.

Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act; and

Bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act.

Also, a Message agreeing to the amendments made by the House of Commons to Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Grain Act," with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before One of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till Eleven o'Clock, A.M., this day.

Tuesday, 13th April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Casgrain, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, Orders in Council, petitions and any other documents in connection with the removal of Edward N. Higinbotham from the position of Postmaster at Lethbridge, Alberta. (*Sessional Papers, No. 274.*)

Also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 10th March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence and other documents in connection with the dismissal of Emile Cyr, Postmaster at St. Herman, County of Two Mountains. (*Sessional Papers, No. 275.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th April, 1915, showing:—

1. Who the mail carriers are for the rural mail in the Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay.
2. The salary of each such mail carrier, and the trip that each has to make.
3. Who the mail carriers are for the rural mails in the parishes of St. Prime and St. Louis de Metabetchouan, and their respective salaries. (*Sessional Papers, No. 276.*)

Mr. Cochrane, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 29th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, testimonials, reports, etc., relating to the claim of T  lesphore Paradis, of the City of L  vis, arising from the burning of his wharf and mills which were set on fire by a locomotive of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 276.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th April, 1915, showing:—

1. The number of employees connected with the administration of the Three Rivers post office on the 21st September, 1911, and the annual amount paid in salaries at that date for such service.
2. The number of employees connected with the administration of the Three Rivers post office, at the present date, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service.
3. The number of employees in the Customs Department for Three Rivers, on the 21st September, 1911, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service.
4. The number of employees in the Customs Department for Three Rivers, at the present date, and the annual amount of the salaries paid for such service.
5. The number of employees in the Inland Revenue Department for the District of Three Rivers, on the 21st September, 1911, and the annual amount of salaries paid for such service.
6. The number of employees, at the present date, in the Inland Revenue Department, for the District of Three Rivers, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service.
7. The number of employees, and the amount paid in salaries for the works on the St. Maurice, in the County of Champlain, during the year 1911-1912.

8. The number of employees, and the amount of salaries paid per year for the works on the St. Maurice, in the County of Champlain, since 1911-1912.

9. If the employees whose names follow, were dismissed on the 26th and 27th November, 1914, and the 4th and 5th January, 1915: Wildé Lavallée, Pierre Thivierge, Joseph Paquin, sr., Joseph Paquin, jr., Athanase Gélinas, clerks.

10. If so, at whose request, and for what reasons.

11. If those days were taken off the salaries of such employees. (*Sessional Papers, No. 278.*)

Mr. Hazen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents bearing on the removal of the salmon retaining pond from Flat Lands to New Mills, N.B., and of all reports on the operations thereof, with a detailed statement of outlay and cost of removal, installation and operation. (*Sessional Papers, No. 279.*)

And also, presented,—Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, reports, petitions and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any Department of the Government, relating to the granting of Licenses to pack Lobsters, and bearing date between 1st January, 1912, and 25th January, 1913. (*Sessional Papers, No. 280.*)

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table of the House,—Report of Thomas R. Ferguson, K.C., Commissioner appointed to investigate into all matters relating to, or connected with, the application for (although such application may not have been granted, or may still be pending) the sale, lease, grant, exchange, or other disposition by any means whatsoever, since the first day of July, 1896, of:

(a) Dominion Lands;

(b) Timber and mineral lands and mining rights and privileges, including coal, petroleum, and gas lands and rights and irrigation tracts or lands, and the cutting of timber upon Government lands;

(c) Water-power and rights;

(d) Indian Lands and Indian Reserves;

under authority, or purporting to be under the authority of the Dominion Lands Acts, and Irrigation Act, or other statutes of the Parliament of Canada, and the acts or proceedings of any person or corporation in relation to the matters aforesaid. (*Sessional Papers, No. 281.*)

Also, Report and Evidence upon the matter known as: "Timber Berths 550½ and 528, Howard Douglas, R. E. A. Leech, D. J. McDonald, and others." (*Sessional Papers, No. 282.*)

Also, Report and Evidence upon the matter known as: "The Kananaskis Coal Company, Limited, Howard Douglas, George E. Hunter, Walter Garrett, and others." (*Sessional Papers, No. 283.*)

Also, Report and Evidence upon the matter known as: "Blood Indian Reserve and Frank Pedley." (*Sessional Papers, No. 284.*)

Also, Report and Evidence upon the matter known as: "Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, and Grand Forks Cattle Company, J. D. McGregor, Arthur Hitchcock, and others." (*Sessional Papers, No. 285.*)

Also, Report and Evidence upon the matter known as: "The Bulletin Company, Limited, the Honourable Frank Oliver, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company." (*Sessional Papers, No. 286.*)

Also, Report and Evidence upon the matter known as: "Aylwin Irrigation Tract, E. A. Robert, and J. D. McGregor." (*Sessional Papers, No. 287.*)

Also, Report and Evidence upon the matter known as: "Timber Berths 1107 and 1108, W. H. Nolan, A. W. Fraser, and J. G. Turriff." (*Sessional Papers, No. 288.*)

Also, Report and Evidence upon the matter known as: "Grazing Ranch No. 2422, J. G. Turriff, A. J. Adamson, and J. D. McGregor." (*Sessional Papers, No. 289.*)

And also, Report and Evidence upon the matter known as: "Craven Dam, Walter Scott, Lieutenant-Governor Brown, and J. G. Turriff." (*Sessional Papers, No. 290.*)

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table of the House,—Certified copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council No. P.C. 1109 and No. P.C. 1589, approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 10th May, 1913, and 27th June, 1913, respectively, in respect to the appointment of Thomas R. Ferguson, K.C., as Commissioner to investigate and report upon all matters connected with the disposition, by any means whatsoever, since the first day of July, 1896, of:—

- (a) Dominion Lands;
- (b) Timber and mineral lands and mining rights and privileges, including coal, petroleum, and gas lands and rights and irrigation tracts or lands, and the cutting of timber upon Government lands;
- (c) Water-power and rights;
- (d) Indian Lands and Indian Reserves. (*Sessional Papers, No. 291.*)

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill to enable Canadians on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise.

And The House having continued to sit, in Committee, till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, 14th April, 1915.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had made further progress thereon, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted The House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money, for the Public Service of the financial years ending, respectively, the 31st March, 1915, and the 31st March, 1916, without any amendment.

And then The House, having continued to sit till thirteen minutes after One of the Clock, on Wednesday morning, adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, A.M., this day.

Wednesday, 14th April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Coderre, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Joseph Day, at Little Bras D'Or, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and reports of the investigation held by H. B. Duchemin, in regard to same, with a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation. (*Sessional Papers, No. 292.*)

On motion of Mr. Proulx, seconded by Mr. Boyer,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The amount paid by the Department of Justice since the first day of December, 1907, to the Senior Judge of the united Counties of Prescott and Russell for travelling allowance and transportation expenses, in connection with the holding by him of Chambers in the City of Ottawa.

2. Where the said Judge has resided since the said date.

3. The present place of residence of the said Judge.

4. Whether it is the custom of the Department of Justice to pay to Judges travelling allowance and transportation expenses for holding Chambers at the place where they reside.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act," and the same were read, as follow:—

In the Amendments.

Page 2, lines 5 and 6.—After "operators" insert "and".

Page 2, line 6.—Leave out the words "and shippers".

Page 2, line 14.—After "jurisdiction" insert "in making such assessment due regard may be had to overages, if any, of grain in the hands of any of the parties concerned."

Page 3, lines 1 and 2.—After "operators" insert "and" and leave out the words "and shippers".

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole, of Bill to enable Canadians, on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sévigny reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same with amendments.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended in the Committee, be now taken into consideration.

The House accordingly proceeded to take the Bill into consideration.

Mr. Doherty moved, seconded by Sir George Foster,

That the said Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Pugsley moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. German,

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions that they have power to amend the same by striking out Section 2 and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:—

"2. The Governor in Council shall appoint two Commissioners for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, one of whom shall be nominated by the Prime Minister and one by the Leader of the Opposition, within ten days after the passing hereof. And on failure of either the Prime Minister or the Leader of the Opposition to make such nomination, the Governor in Council may make the appointment of the Commissioner which either of such parties so failed to nominate. The said Commissioners, so appointed, shall appoint a third Commissioner within ten days of their being notified by the Governor in Council of their appointment, and should they fail to agree on such third Commissioner, such third Commissioner shall, on the request of either or both of the said two Commissioners, be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. In case of the death, resignation or refusal to act at any time of either of such Commissioners, his place shall be filled in manner hereinbefore prescribed for the appointment of the said Commissioner who so died, resigned or refused to act. The majority of the Commissioners shall constitute a quorum and their acts shall be as legal and valid as the joint acts of the three Commissioners.

"The said Commissioners shall have power, and it shall be their duty from time to time, to make all necessary regulations for the taking of the votes, the marking of the ballots, the taking of the affidavits of the voters and the transmission thereof to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and all procedure in connection therewith, so as to insure, as far as possible, that all persons entitled to vote hereunder shall have a fair and reasonable opportunity of doing so. Such regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. And when they have been so approved, they shall

"The Commissioners shall have power to appoint such persons to act as scrutineers and otherwise to assist in carrying out the said regulations as the Commissioners may deem necessary from time to time."

And the Question being put on the amendment; It passed in the Negative, on a division.

And the Question being again proposed on the main motion.

Mr. Lemieux moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. McKenzie,

That the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions that they have power to amend the same by adding as Sub-section 11 of Section 2, the following:

"11. No action shall be taken, under the foregoing provisions of this Section, until the same have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary for War of the United Kingdom."

And the Question being put on the said amendment; It passed in the negative, on a division.

And the Question being again proposed on the main motion.

Mr. Marcil moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. McLean (Sunbury),

That the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions that they have power to amend the same by striking out the words "twenty-one," in the first line of Section one, and by inserting the word "eighteen" in place thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; It passed in the Negative, on a division.

And the Question being put on the Main Motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass, and that the Title be "An Act to enable Canadian Soldiers, on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

By leave of the House.

Sir Robert Borden moved, seconded by Sir George Foster,

That Motions be called at 8 o'Clock, P.M., this day.

And the Question being put on the said motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Oliver, from his place in the House, asked leave to move the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be "The Report of T. R. Ferguson, regarding the Interior Department."

He then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to Mr. Speaker, who, having read it to the House, put the question: Has the Member leave to proceed.

No objection being taken.

Mr. Speaker accordingly called upon the Member to propose his motion.

Mr. Oliver then moved, seconded by Mr. Murphy,

That the House do now adjourn.

And the Question being put; It passed in the Negative.

And The House having continued to sit, in Committee, till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning.

Thursday, 15th April, 1915.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,

OTTAWA, 14th April, 1915.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that His Royal Highness will proceed to the Senate Chamber on Thursday, 15th April. at 4 P.M., for the purpose of proroguing the present Session of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. STANTON,

Lieut-Colonel.

Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of R. A. Pringle, K.C., Commissioner appointed to investigate into charges of corruption and fraud in relation to contracts for the building of certain drill halls in the Province of Ontario, together with the evidence taken at the said enquiry. (*Sessional Papers, No. 294.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before One of the Clock on Thursday morning; adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, A.M., this day.

Thursday, 15th April, 1915.

Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Morphy, for Mr. Middlebro, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the purchase of horses for the Militia Department, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and beg to report to the House the evidence and documents in connection therewith.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the evidence respecting the purchase of horses in Nova Scotia discloses circumstances of such an unsatisfactory character that further investigation and action are necessary, and they recommend that the said evidence and all documents connected with the matters aforesaid, be referred to the Department of Justice, with instructions to make such investigation, and to institute such prosecutions, and to take such proceedings as may be found necessary to protect the public interest.

And your Committee further recommend that a further investigation should be made by the Government, in regard to any irregularities which may have taken place in any other province of Canada, where such steps will be authorized and warranted by evidence or information of credible persons.

(For the Evidence, &c., accompanying this Report, see Appendix to Journals No. 3.)

Mr. Morphy, for Mr. Middlebro, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

In view of the evidence adduced during the course of their enquiry into the matters referred to them by the House, Your Committee desire to draw the attention of the House to the requirement for the inauguration of a system of purchase, inspection and audit that will adequately protect the country from irregularities and frauds.

Mr. Morphy moved, seconded by Mr. Smyth,

That the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Reports of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, be now concurred in.

And the Question being put on the said motion; It was resolved in the Affirmative. The said Reports were accordingly concurred in.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, of the 1st March, 1915, 1. For a full statement and description of all lands taken possession of by the Government for the camp at Valcartier.

2. For copies of all titles of the Government to the same, whether by expropriation, purchase or otherwise.

3. For a specified statement of all amounts claimed and still unpaid whether for land or damages.

4. For a specified account of all amounts paid up to date either for land or damages. (*Sessional Papers, No. 295.*)

On motion of Mr. Bureau, seconded by Mr. Turriff,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—

1. The names of the men who were employed by the Department of Public Works on the St. Maurice River, Shawinigan Station, during the month of December, 1913, and the month of January, 1914.

2. The amount paid to each of these men for said months.

Mr. Speaker acquainted The House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to enable Canadians on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise, with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House, and which are as follow, viz.:—

Page 4, line 42.—After clause 3 add the following as clauses A and B.

Clause A.

"There shall be appointed by the Governor in Council six scrutineers, three to be so appointed upon the nomination of the Prime Minister and three upon the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition, one of each nomination who may be present at the distribution of ballot papers and envelopes, the making of affidavits, the marking of ballots, the closing of envelopes, the posting of the same, and may exercise personally or by duly constituted representatives all the rights which may, under *The Dominion Elections Act*, be exercised by candidates or their representatives at any poll. At least eight days notice in writing of the date and place when the vote of said volunteers will be taken shall be given to said scrutineers by the Regimental Officers who will collect the votes, as aforesaid, such notice to be addressed to such scrutineers in the care of the Secretary of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, if the Regimental Officers are in Great Britain, and to the care of the Canadian Commissioner in Paris, if said Regimental Officers are in France, Belgium or Germany."

Clause B.

"No proceedings shall be taken or had under sections 2 to 4, inclusive, of this Act until a declaration has been obtained from the Secretary of State for War in Great Britain that a full and fair vote of the said volunteers may be taken without prejudice to military discipline and without interference with the efficiency of military operations and the same duly proclaimed in *The Canada Gazette*."

Page 6, line 17.—After "Opposition" insert "authorized by the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition, respectively, (in the House of Commons)."

On motion of Mr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The said amendments being considered.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honours that this House doth not concur in the amendments made by their Honours to Bill No. 111, "An Act to enable Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise," and that this House doth propose, in lieu thereof, that the said Bill be amended by adding to Sub-section 2 of Section 2 the following:—

"There shall be appointed by the Governor in Council six scrutineers, three to be so appointed upon the nomination of the Prime Minister and three upon the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition, such appointments to be made within ten days

of such nominations, respectively. One of each nomination may be present at the distribution of ballot papers and envelopes, the making of affidavits, the marking of ballots, the closing of envelopes and the posting of the same, and may exercise all the rights which may, under *The Dominion Elections Act*, be exercised by candidates or their representatives at any poll. The actual travelling and living expenses of such scrutineers, at a rate to be fixed by the Governor in Council, may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and they shall be afforded facilities for the performance of their duties. The said scrutineers may name such number of deputies as they may deem necessary and said deputies shall have and be entitled to exercise the powers herein above conferred on said scrutineers.

That in Sub-section 2 of Section 2 the following words be inserted after the word "votes" in line 10 of the second page, "and shall give, in addition to the general notice, a special notice to any person whose appointment as a deputy scrutineer, under the provisions hereinafter made, has been notified to him and shall permit any scrutineer or deputy scrutineer so named to be present at said proceedings, in the absence of any such scrutineer or deputy scrutineer on behalf of either party."

And by adding immediately after Section 3, the following:—

"(3a) Sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall not come into force until a proclamation by His Majesty in Council declaring them to be in force, shall be published in *The Canada Gazette*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message has been received from the Senate, acquainting this House that the Senate doth not insist on their amendments made to the Bill 111, An Act to enable Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service, during the present war, to exercise their electoral franchise, but doth concur in the amendments made by the House of Commons to the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was received from His Royal Highness the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker with the House, went to the Senate Chamber.

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Royal Highness the Governor General, as follows:—

May it please your Royal Highness:

"The Commons of Canada have voted the Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

"In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Royal Highness the following Bills:—

"An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service, of the financial years ending, respectively, the 31st March, 1915, and the 31st March, 1916."

"An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for Military and Naval Defence."

To which Bills I humbly request Your Royal Highness' assent.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:—

"In His Majesty's name, His Royal Highness the Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to these Bills."

His Royal Highness the Governor General was then pleased to give in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

- An Act respecting a patent of John Millen & Son, Limited.
An Act respecting Seed Grain, Fodder and other relief.
An Act to amend the Yukon Placer Mining Act.
An Act to amend The Gold and Silver Marking Act, 1913.
An Act for the relief of Edith Marguerita Lyons.
An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act.
An Act to amend the Government Railways Act, and to authorize the purchase of certain railways.
An Act to amend the Criminal Code.
An Act for the relief of Cecil Howard Lambert.
An Act to amend The Representation Act, 1914.
An Act to amend The Adulteration Act.
An Act to amend the Winding-Up Act.
An Act to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act.
An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.
An Act to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act.
An Act to amend the Canada Grain Act.
An Act to enable Canadians on Active Military Service during the present war to exercise their electoral franchise.

After which His Royal Highness the Governor General was pleased to close the Fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following Speech:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you for the present from your arduous duties I desire to thank you for the diligence and zeal with which you have discharged them, and especially for the timely and effective measures which you have taken for necessary co-operation with the United Kingdom and the other Dominions of His Majesty in the tremendous war which has been forced upon our Empire. It is my earnest prayer and my firm hope that the aid thus promptly and generously given will contribute, in no small measure, to that complete and unmistakable success of the allied arms which alone can bring about an honourable and lasting peace.

As this great struggle proceeds there is no abatement in the intense earnestness and determination of the Canadian people to unite their efforts with those of all the British Dominions for the maintenance of our Empire's integrity and for the preservation of its institutions and liberties. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the splendid response to the call for men has fully equalled all anticipations.

In common with all the people of this Dominion, I have been proud to learn that the Canadian soldiers have shown conspicuous bravery and efficiency in the field of battle, and that they have borne themselves worthily when fighting side by side with the best troops of the Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In his Majesty's name, I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for carrying on the affairs of the country and for meeting the necessities of the war under the trying conditions which it has brought about.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I bid you now farewell, in the earnest hope that the terrible conflict in which the Empire is engaged may be brought to a speedy and favourable conclusion, and in the firm belief that our country, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will then resume unchecked that career of marked progress and abundant prosperity which it is destined to enjoy.

THE SPEAKER of the Senate then said :

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is His Royal Highness the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday, the 25th of May next, to be here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday, the 25th day of May next.

INDEX

TO THE

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

INDEX

TO THE

FIFTY-FIRST VOLUME

5 GEORGE V. 1915

ABBREVIATIONS.

B. & C.=Banking and Commerce; Com.=Committee; M. P. B.=Miscellaneous Private Bills; R. & C.=Railways and Canals; Sess.=Sessional; S. O.=Standing Orders.

A

Acadia Coal Co.:

See Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, 3.

Address:

1. Motion respecting the consideration of an Address in reply to the Speech of the Governor General: To have precedence, resolved, 7; considered; ordered to be engrossed and presented, 13. Reply, 248.
2. Resolution respecting the consideration of an Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King praying that the British North America Act, 1867 be amended, &c. Message to the Senate, 191. Message from the Senate, with Address amended and Draft Bill attached thereto, 248. Amendments of the Senate concurred in, 322. Message to the Senate, ordered, 322.
3. Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General respectfully requesting that Joint Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King be transmitted, 323. Message to the Senate, ordered, 323.

Adjournments, Special:

Ash Wednesday, 53. Good Friday, 252.

Adjournments of the House, moved under Rule 39:

1. By Mr. Martin, Regina: The question of supplying seed grain to the farmers of the Western Provinces, 26. Debate thereon; motion negatived, 26.
2. By Mr. Kyte: The unsatisfactory condition of the postal service in Nova Scotia, negatived, 132.
3. By Mr. Gray: The recent announcement in some of the States of the United States of laws which deny to Canadian citizens, &c., negatived, 151-152.
4. By Mr. Oliver: The Report of Mr. Thomas R. Ferguson, K.C., relating to the Interior Department, negatived, 375.

Adulteration Act:

Bill No. 114, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Blondin: Read first time, 228; second time; committed, 245; reported amended, 245. Considered as amended, 245. Read third time, passed, 262. By the Senate, 322. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 9.

Adulteration of Food:

See Inland Revenue of Canada.

Agriculture:

1. Annual Report of the Minister of, for year ended March 31, 1914: Presented, 11. Sess. Papers, No. 15. *Printed*.
2. Fifth Census of Canada *re* Agriculture (Vol. IV): Presented, 11. Sess. Papers, No. D. *Printed*.
3. Regulations under the "Destructive Insect and Pest Act": Presented, 51. Sess. Papers, No. 92. *Not printed*, 209.
4. Report on the "Agricultural Instruction Act": Presented, 51. Sess. Papers, No. 93. *Printed*, 203.
5. Supplementary Return (to order of February 9, 1914), *re* copy of arrangements made, under the Agricultural Instruction Act: Presented, 60. Sess. Papers, No. 93a. *Printed*, 203.

Agricultural Aid to Provinces:

Return (ordered April 20, 1914) *re* Federal subsidy granted to provinces for agricultural purposes, &c.: Presented, 72. Sess. Papers, No. 93b. *Not printed*, 209.

Agricultural Instruction Aid:

See Agriculture, 4, 5.

Agriculture and Colonization:

1. Select Standing Committee, 32. Certain powers granted, 35.
2. Committee reports to the House: First Report respecting evidence taken on the subject of Manures and Fertilizers: Recommended that same be printed as an Appendix to the Journals; Rule 74 recommended suspended, 188. Concurred in, 211. *See* Appendix No. 2.

Aid for Military and Naval Defence:

See Military and Naval Defence.

Alberta Central Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Clark (Red Deer), 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 24. Bill No. 4: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred, 47; reported, 71. In Com. of the Whole: considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 85-6. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 287.—5 George V., Chapter, 29.

Alberta Permanent Trust Company:

See General Trust Company of Canada.

Alexander, Charles Isaac:

See Divorces, 1.

American Citizens shot in Lake Erie:

Address.—Copy of all complaints, &c., *re* the shooting of American citizens by militia men, &c.: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 68. Presented, 107. Sess. Papers, No. 143. *Not printed*, 215.

Anderson, Adam Clarke:

See Divorces, 2.

Appendices to Journals of the House:

1. *Pollution of Navigable Waters*: Relative to the printing of certain evidence, recommended by Special Committee, 113. Recommendation concurred in, 124. *Printed*.
2. *Agriculture and Colonization*: Report of Committee on printing of evidence *re* Manures and Fertilizers; recommended, 188, concurred in, 211. *Printed*.
3. *Public Accounts*: Relative to the printing of certain Papers and evidence in connection with the purchase of War Supplies; recommended, 367, concurred in, 376. *Printed*.
4. *Boot inquiry*: Relative to the printing of the proceedings and evidence of the Special Committee; recommended, 321, concurred in, 369. *Printed*.

Appendices to Reports presented to the House:

Appendix (Sess. Papers, No. 40) to Report of Joint Librarians of Parliament, 8.

Appointments:

Papers, &c., ordered in connection therewith:—

1. Arsenault, Omer, Lightkeeper: Return (ordered April 27, 1914); presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 58. *Not printed*, 205.
2. Bishop, Alfred, Farm foreman: By Mr. Kyte, 77. Presented, 255. Sess. Papers, No. 230. *Not printed*.
3. Davidson, W. W.: Immigration Branch in Saskatchewan: By Mr. Chisholm, Antigonish, 92.
4. Foster, William Gore, Inspector of Indian Reserves: By Mr. Pugsley, 131. Presented, 149. Sess. Papers, No. 176. *Not printed*, 218.
5. Ingraham, H. W., Assistant Registrar of Alien Enemies: By Mr. Kyte, 101. Presented, 133. Sess. Papers, No. 157. *Not printed*, 217.
6. Keith, Dr., Medical Doctor to Indians of Pictou county: By Mr. Macdonald, 100. Presented, 134. Sess. Papers, No. 160. *Not printed*, 217.

Appointments.—*Continued.*

7. McKeown, A. H., Immigration Service: By Mr. Turriff, 48. Presented, 99. Sess. Papers, No. 131. *Not printed*, 214.
8. Marois, G. A. and J. E. Gingras: By Mr. Marcil, Bonaventure, 122. Presented, 237. Sess. Papers, No. 209. *Not printed*.
9. Norris, F, Customs Service: By Mr. Graham, 121.
10. Prince Edward Island Ry.—Persons appointed to positions on the: By Mr. Hughes, Kings (P.E.L.), 91. Presented, 169. Sess. Papers, No. 49a. *Not printed*, 204.
11. Prince Edward Island Ry: Return (ordered May 18, 1914), presented, 18. Sess. Papers, No. 49. *Not printed*, 204.
12. Royal or other Commissions—To investigate partisanship: By Mr. Sinclair, 131.
13. Royal Commissions: By Mr. Lachance, 274.
14. Talbot, Alexander, Foreman carpenter on I. C. R. at Pictou: By Mr. Macdonald, 48. Presented, 291. Sess. Papers, No. 255. *Not printed*.
15. Wright County, Inside and Outside Service appointments, dismissals and resignations: Mr. Marcil, Bonaventure, 121.

Armagh Station:

See National Transcontinental Ry, 4.

Armouries and Drill Halls:

1. Return (to Address of May 11, 1914) *re* the construction of an Armoury at Amherst, N.S.: Presented, 46. Sess. Papers, No. 89. *Not printed*, 209.
2. Return (to Order of February 16, 1914) *re* drill shed or armoury at Inverness: Presented, 82. Sess. Papers, No. 125. *Not printed*, 213.
3. Order.—Documents *re* purchase of land for drill hall at Montmagny: Mr. Lapointe-Kamouraska, 131.

Army Stores:

Order.—Copy of tenders *re* army stores received and dealt with since August 1, 1914: Mr. Carvell, 48.

Assistance to Settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan:

Address.—Orders in Council, &c., *re* instructions or directions as to the distribution of assistance or relief owing to partial crop failure: Mr. Martin, Regina, 61-62.

Athabasca and Grande Prairie Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Green, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 24. Bill No. 5: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred, 47; reported, 71. In Com. of the Whole: considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 86. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 287.—5 George V., Chapter, 30.

Athabaska Northern Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to declare its corporate powers to be of full force and effect, &c.: Mr. Bennett, Calgary, 27; read and received, 41. Report of Notice, 56. Bill No. 41: Read, first time, 57; second time; referred, 65; reported amended, 103. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 111. By the Senate, 179. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter, 31.

Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway:

Order.—Documents *re* payment made of balance of subsidy to C. R. Scoles, &c.: Mr. Marcil, Bonaventure, 101. Presented, 170. Sess. Papers, No. 201. *Not printed*, 221.

Atlantic Ocean Freight Rates:

See Freight Rates, 4.

Auditor General:

Annual Report, 31st March, 1914: Vol. I., Parts A to L, Vol. II., Parts M to U., and Vol. III., Parts V to Z: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers No. 1. *Printed*.

See also War.

Austral Insurance Co.:

Petition for an Act of incorporation: Mr. Bickerdike, 15; read and received, 23. Report of Notice, 71. Bill No. 48: Read, first time, 72; second time; referred, 88; reported and recommended withdrawn; certain fees recommended refunded, 125; ordered, 129.

B**Bank Act, Amendment of:**

1. Resolution proposed to amend the Bank Act to permit chartered Banks to lend money for the purchase of seed grain, &c.: Mr. White, Leeds, 159. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported; read second time and agreed to, 159. *See* following Bill.
2. Bill No. 78, an Act to amend the Bank Act: Mr. White, Leeds: Read, first time, 159; second time; committed; reported, 182. Read third time; passed, 182. By the Senate, 231. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter, 1.

Banking and Commerce:

1. Select Standing Committee, 31. Certain powers granted, 35. Name added (Mr. Rochon), 90.
2. Bills referred to Committee: (2), 47; (3), 65; (4), 88; (1), 97; (2), 112; (1), 136; (2), 201.
3. Committee reports to the House: On Bills, without any amendment, (4), 98; (2), 107; (1), 133; (2), 227; with amendments, (2), 107; (1), 125; (1), 133; (1), 158; refund of fees, recommended, 107, 125. Bill withdrawn recommended, 125; Title recommended changed, 133.

Banking and Commerce—Continued.

4. Reports: First, 98; Second, 107; Third, 125; Fourth, 133; Fifth, 158; Sixth, 227.

Bank of Alberta:

Petition for an Act to extend the time within which the Treasury Board may issue a certificate, &c.: Mr. Douglas, 79; read and received, 82. Report of Notice, 89. Bill No. 62: Read, first time, 90; second time; referred to Com. on B. & C., 97; reported amended, 125. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 135. Read third time; passed, 136. By the Senate, 197. Royal Assent, 288. —5 George V., Chapter 71.

Banks:

1. List of shareholders in the chartered banks of the Dominion as on December 31, 1914: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 6.
2. Report on certified cheques, dividends, unclaimed balances, &c., remaining unpaid, prior to December 31, 1913. Presented, 322. Sess. Papers, No. 7.

Bannatyne, R.:

See Dominion Lands, 1.

Barracks Property at Shelburne, N.S.:

Order.—Return showing if Government leased any land at or near Shelburne; known as, &c.: Mr. Law, 76. Presented, 386. Sess. Papers, No. 273. *Not printed.*

Beattie, Esq., M.P., Thomas:

See London.

Beckett, Alice:

See Divorces, 3.

Bélanger, Theophile re Claims made against Intercolonial Railway:

See Intercolonial Railway, 9.

Belgium and the German Chancery:

A communication from the Consul General of Belgium in Canada: Presented, 261. Sess. Papers, No. 233.

Berne Convention re Copyright:

Motion: Mr. Lemieux: That more stringent measures should be taken to give effect to the, &c.: Debate thereon adjourned, 50.

Bicycles:

See Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces.

Bills:*Public—*

1. Bill introduced and read *pro forma* before the consideration of the Speech from The Throne, 6.
2. Bills based on Resolutions reported from Com. of the Whole House: Without amendments, 182, 186, 198, 199, 231, 232, 253, 366; with amendments, 274, 373.
3. Bills not based on Resolutions reported: Without amendments, 78, 156, 252, 254, 267, 287; with amendments, 81, 157, 186, 222, 245, 257, 262, 275.
4. Public Bills and Orders called out of due course, 52, 63, 83, 199, 257, 367. Order for consideration, discharged, 257.
5. Public Bills withdrawn, 141, 151.
6. Amendments to Third Reading of a certain Public Bill, 374.
7. Public Bills of the House amended by the Senate, agreed to, 252, 267. Not agreed to, 377-8. Not insisted on, 378.
8. Public Bills of the Senate amended by the House, 286-7; agreed to, 369.
9. Public Bills referred to Special Committees, 52, 53, 83; reports on Bills referred, 113, 143, 227.

Private—

10. Select Standing Com. on Miscellaneous Private Bills, 29. Certain powers granted, 35.
11. Bills referred to Com. on M. P. B.: (1), 47; (1), 54; (1), 65; (2), 97; (2), 164; (16), 201; (1), 224; (1), 260.
12. Com. on M. P. B. reports to the House: On Bills without any amendment: (2), 188; (6), 225-6; (10), 228; (1), 244; (1), 255; (1), 263; with amendments, (1), 147. Preamble of Bill No. 44, The Lohmann Company reported amended, 147. Refund of certain fee on Bills recommended, 79, 147, 273. Preamble of certain Bills, reported not proven, 79, 147, 256, 267. Bill recommended withdrawn, 273.
13. Reports: First, 79; Second, 147; Third, 188; Fourth, 225-6; Fifth, 228, Sixth, 244; Seventh, 255; Eighth, 263; Ninth, 267; Tenth, 273.
14. Private Bills reported amended from Com. of the Whole House, 114, 115.
15. Amendment to Third reading of a certain Private Bill, negatived, 115.
16. Amendments by the Senate to Private Bills, agreed to, 171, 182-3, 201.
17. Reports of Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, 23, 36, 41, 56, 71, 74, 89, 98, 103, 127, 158, 194.
18. Private Bills laid on the Table: (14), 24; (10), 36; (8), 42; (6), 57; (8), 72; (4), 75; (4), 90; (2), 103; (1), 128.

Binocular Glasses:

See Public Accounts, Select Standing Committee.

Birdsell, Arthur Ernest:

See Divorces, 4.

Blankets:

See Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, 2.

Blondin, Hon. P. E.:

Certificate of his election as Minister of Inland Revenue, and to represent the Electoral District of Champlain, 4. Takes his seat, 6.

Blood Indian Reserve:

See Ferguson, K.C., Thomas R.

Board of Conciliation and Investigation, Registrar of:

See Labour, 2.

Bonds or Securities:

See Secretary of State, 3.

Boot Inquiry. Special Committee on Army Boots supplied to Department of Militia and Defence:

1. Appointment of Committee, 52. Report of a certain Board of Inquiry referred to Committee, 52. Name of member of Committee, substituted, 64.
2. Committee reports to the House: *First report re* leave to have proceedings and evidence printed from day to day, 61; concurred in, 61: *Second report re* leave granted to employ counsel, 74; concurred in, 81. *Third report, re* leave to sit during the time the House is in session, 127; concurred in, 134. *Fourth report.*—Part A, 300-315; Part B, 315-320; *Fifth report, re* certain recommendations, 320-321; also that Rule 74 relating to the printing of the proceedings and evidence as an Appendix to the Journals be suspended, 321. On Motion that Part A of Fourth report be concurred in, Amendment thereto, negatived, 369. Concurred in, 369. Fifth report concurred in, 369.

Boots supplied to the Canadian Expeditionary Forces:

Report of Board of Officers on boots, &c.: Presented, 46. 1 Sess. Papers, No. 91. *Not printed*, 209.

See also Canadian Overseas, &c., 3.

Bothwell, Austin McPhail:

See Divorces, 5.

Bowles, I.S.O., Mr. William C.:

Retirement of, as Chief Clerk of Journals, &c.: reported, 180.

Boydell, Edith May (née Webster):

See Divorces, 6.

Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Barker, 10; read and received, 17. Report of Notice, 24. Bill No. 6: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred, 47; reported, 71. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 86. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter, 32.

Breakwaters:

See Wharfs, &c.

Bridge at Isle Perrot and Vaudreuil:

Order.—Papers, *re* proposed construction of a bridge to connect Isle Perrot with Vaudreuil: Mr. Pardee, 68. Presented, 150. Sess. Papers, No. 182*a*. *Not printed*, 219.

Bridge between Island of Montreal and Vaudreuil:

Order.—Letter, &c., *re* proposed construction of a bridge between Island of Montreal and Vaudreuil: Mr. Pardee, 68. Presented, 150. Sess. Papers, No. 182. *Not printed*, 219.

British Columbia and White River Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time for two years, &c.: Mr. Clements, 10; read and received, 17. Report of Notice, 24. Bill No. 7: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred, 47; reported, 71. In Com. of the Whole: considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 86. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter, 34.

British Columbia Southern Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Taylor, 22; read and received, 27. Report of Notice, 41. Bill No. 31: Read first time, 42; second time; referred, 54; reported, 102. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 110. By the Senate, 179. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter, 33.

British North America Act, 1867, re Constitution of the Senate:

Resolution proposed respecting an Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King: Respecting number of Senators, &c.: Sir Robert Borden, 190. Resolution reported; read a second time and agreed to, 191. Message to the Senate, 191. Message from the Senate agreeing to the Address with amendments, 248. Draft Bill attached to the Message, desiring concurrence, 248. Message to the Senate agreeing to amendments, 322, 323.

British Ships, Transfer of:

Return of Order in Council, March 9, 1915, restricting the transfer of British ships: Presented, 140. Sess. Papers, No. 165. *Not printed*, 217.

Brown, Captain Thomas:

Order.—Complaints, &c., against Captain Thomas Brown, in connection with dredge *Mudlark*, &c.: Mr. Sinclair, 230.

Brulé, Grande Prairie and Peace River Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act of incorporation: Mr. Bennett, Calgary, 22; read and received, 27. Report of Notice, 41. Bill No. 32: Read first time, 42; second time; referred, 54; reported, 102. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 111. By the Senate, 179. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter, 25.

By-Elections:

Return of By-elections held during 1914: Presented, 133. Sess. Papers, No. 18.

C**Calgary and Fernie Railway Co.:**

Petition for an Act to extend the time for the commencement of, &c.: Sir James Aikins, 60; read and received, 64. Report of Notice, 71. Bill No. 49: Read, first time, 72; second time; referred, 87; reported amended, 123. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 135. Read third time; passed, 135. By the Senate, 225. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 35.

Cameron, Mr. D. W.:

Promotion of, to the position of Accountant of the House: Recommended, 293. Report respecting qualifications, &c., 293-4. Concurred in, 322.

Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Co.:

See Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Co.

Canada Cycle and Motor Co.:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 29.

Canada Grain Act:

Bill No. 112 (Letter S of the Senate), received, 225. Read, first time, 228; second time; committed; reported amended, 262. Considered as amended; amendments read second time; agreed to, 263. On motion for third reading, amendment thereto, negatived, 287. Read third time; passed with several amendments, 287. By the Senate, amendments of the House agreed to, 369. Certain amendments by the Senate desired, 369. Agreed to, 373. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 10.

Canada Preferred Insurance Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time to obtain a license, &c.: Mr. Stevens, 45; read and received, 51. Report of Notice, 56. Bill No. 42: Read, first time, 57; second time; referred, 65; reported, 98. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 110. By the Senate, 167. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 61.

Canada Shipping Act:

1. Order,—Papers re definition of "coasting voyage" since revision of the Statutes in 1886: Mr. Sinclair, 21; presented, 248. Sess. Papers, No. 214. *Not printed.*

Canada Shipping Act—Continued.

2. Motion: By Mr. Sinclair: Relative to amending section 3 of chapter 65 of 1908, Laws defining "coasting voyage": Amendment thereto: By Mr. Hazen: Motion as amended, adopted, 62.

Canadian Car and Foundry Co. (Military Purposes):

Order,—Return *re* cost of fitting up the works of, for military purposes: Mr. Copp, 99. Presented, 128. Sess. Papers, No. 155. *Not printed*, 216.

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Co.:

1. Petition for an Act to confirm and ratify an agreement entered into with Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Co. and the Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company, &c.: Mr. Blain, 15; read and received, 23. Report of Notice, 41. Bill No. 33: Read, first time, 42; second time; referred, 54; reported; Bill withdrawn; recommended, 96; ordered withdrawn, 96.
2. Petition for an Act to extend the time to construct lines of railway authorized by Chapter, 92, section 2 of 1913: Mr. Blain, 15; read and received, 23. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 21: Read first time, 36; second time; referred, 47; reported amended, 71. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 87. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 37.

See also Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 1.

Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Guilbault, 15; read and received, 22. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 22: Read, first time, 36; second time; time; referred, 47; reported amended, 71. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 87. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 38.

Canadian Northern Railway Co.:

1. Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Bradbury, 15; read and received, 22. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 20: Read, first time, 36; second time; referred, 47; reported amended, 95. In Com. of the whole, considered; progress reported, 109. Further considered; reported amended, 115. By the House, considered as amended, 115. Read, third time; passed, 124. By the Senate, 225. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 36.
2. Return (ordered April 15, 1914) *re* total bond issue; also, total cost of construction to date, &c.: Presented, 42. Sess. Papers, No. 79. *Not printed*.

See also Canadian Pacific Railway.

Canadian Northern Railway Co. and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.:

1. Resolution proposed to provide that the issues of Dominion notes and advances made in pursuance of certain Orders in Council be confirmed, &c.: Mr. White—Leeds, 105. Recommendation signified, 105. Considered; reported; read second time and agreed to, 196. *See following* Bill.

Canadian Northern Railway Co. and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.—*Con.*

2. Bill No. 95. An Act respecting certain issues of Dominion Notes: Mr. White—Leeds: Read first time, 196; second time; committed; reported, 231. Read third time, passed, 231. By the Senate, 253. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 4.
3. Copies of approved reports of the Com. of the Privy Council relating to certain advances made to; also copies of agreements: presented, 158. Sess. Papers, No. 190. *Not printed*, 220.
4. Petition for an Act to ratify and confirm a certain agreement dated April 24, 1912, &c.: Mr. Oliver, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 14: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred, 47; reported, 140. Refund of fees and Bill withdrawn, recommended, 140; ordered, 141.

Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces:

1. Order,—Return showing officers commissioned to the 17th Nova Scotia Regiment at Valcartier: Mr. Macdonald, 100. Presented, 114. Sess. Papers, No. 151. *Not printed*, 216.
2. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* certain foreign military officers and a Mr. Stewart who have been given commissions in the, &c.: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 122.
3. Order,—Return showing names, &c., of all who have enlisted in Canada for overseas service, &c.: Mr. Kyte, 122. *See also* Transports for the conveyance of troops. Separation allowance to dependent soldiers; Pensions; Remounts; Canadian soldiers on active military service.

Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces:

Papers, &c., ordered in connection with purchases of—

1. Bicycles: By Mr. Kyte, 118. Presented, 250. Sess. Papers, No. 225. *Not printed*.
2. Blankets: By Mr. Murphy, 117.
3. Boots, ankle: By Mr. Lemieux, 76. Presented forthwith, 77. Sess. Papers, No. 117. *Not printed*, 212.
4. Cloaks or great coats: By Mr. Murphy, 117.
5. Clothing: By Mr. Gauthier—St. Hyacinthe, 151.
6. Drugs, bandages, &c., from Mr. J. E. Powell: By Mr. Turriff, 39. *See also* Public Accounts, Select Standing Committee.
7. Food for men and horses of Lethbridge Field Battery: Mr. Buchanan, 104. Presented, 137. Sess. Papers, No. 163. *Not printed*, 217.
8. Forage Caps: By Mr. Murphy, 117. Presented, 273. Sess. Papers, No. 237. *Not printed*.
9. Horses in Pictou county: By Mr. Macdonald, 105. *See also* Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Report).
10. Kit bags: By Mr. Kyte, 118. Presented, 292. Sess. Papers, No. 262. *Not printed*.

Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces—Continued.

11. Medical supplies from T. A. Brownlee: Mr. Kyte, 130. Presented, 291. Sess. Papers, No. 261. *Not printed.*
12. Medical supplies from W. B. McDonald: By Mr. Carroll, 130. Presented, 292. Sess. Papers, No. 265. *Not printed.*
13. Medical supplies from J. E. Powell: By Mr. Kyte, 129.
14. Medical supplies from S. J. Stevenson: By Mr. Chisholm—Antigonish, 129. Presented, 292. Sess. Papers, No. 263. *Not printed.*
15. Motor Cycles: By Mr. Chisholm—Antigonish, 120. Presented, 250. Sess. Papers No. 227. *Not printed.*
16. Motor Trucks: By Mr. Copp, 58. Presented, 79. Sess. Papers, No. 119. *Not printed, 212.*
17. Oliver Equipments: By Mr. Murphy, 118. Presented, 148. Sess. Papers, No. 175. *Not printed, 218.*
18. Oliver Equipments: By Mr. Macdonald, 121.
19. Purchases of every kind out of the War Supply Bill of \$50,000,000: By Mr. Pardee, 189.
20. Saddles: By Mr. Murphy, 116. Presented, 195. Sess. Papers, No. 207. *Not printed.*
21. Shirts, cotton: By Mr. Chisholm—Antigonish, 119. Presented, 292. Sess. Papers, No. 260a. *Not printed.*
22. Shirts, flannel: By Mr. Carroll, 119. Presented, 291. Sess. Papers, No. 260. *Not printed.*
23. Shirts, service: By Mr. Carroll, 119. Presented, 368. Sess. Papers, No. 260b. *Not printed.*
24. Shirts, winter: By Mr. McKenzie, 119. Presented, 368. Sess. Papers, No. 260c. *Not printed.*
25. Shovels: By Mr. Hughes—Kings (P.E.I.), 144. Presented, 368. Sess. Papers, No. 271. *Not printed.*
26. Socks: By Mr. Murphy, 117.
27. Supplies furnished by P. W. Ellis and Company: By Mr. German. 78.
28. Supplies contracted for: By Mr. Turriff, 261.
29. Tires for motor trucks: By Mr. German, 81. Presented, 98. Sess. Papers, No. 130. *Not printed, 214.*
30. Towels: By Mr. Kyte, 118.
31. Transport wagons: By Mr. Nesbitt, 47. Presented, 72. Sess. Papers, No. 110. *Not printed, 211.*
32. Trousers, breeches and pantaloons: By Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 119.
33. Underwear: By Mr. Law, 119. Presented, 292. Sess. Papers, No. 264. *Not printed.*

Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces—Continued.

34. Uniforms for soldiers: By Mr. Murphy, 118. Presented, 148. Sess. Papers, No. 174. *Not printed.*
35. War supplies: By Mr. Graham, 286. *See also* War. Overseas Contingents and the Army.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited:

See Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 1.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.:

1. Petition for an Act to extend the time to construct certain branch lines; to confirm an agreement with the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Co. and to sell, lease or charter its vessels to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, &c.: Mr. Sharpe—Lisgar, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 24. Bill No. 17: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred, 47. By Mr. Sharpe—Lisgar: Motion to instruct Committee to divide Bill No. 17 into two Bills: Mr. Speaker's ruling thereon, 75; reported amended, and that Bill be recommitted with an instruction to divide same into two Bills, &c., 96. Ordered recommitted to Com. on R & C., 96; reported amended to conform with instruction given by the House 102. Division of Bill into two Bills and two titles recommended, 102. In Com. of the Whole, considered; progress reported, 109. Further considered; reported, 114. On motion for third reading, amendment proposed: Mr. Maclean—York. Amendment negatived on division, 115. Read third time; passed, 115. By the Senate, passed, 179. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 39.
2. Return (ordered 26th February, 1914) *re* average cost per mile of construction of railway, rental paid for Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, &c.: Presented, 17. Sess. Papers No. 46. *Not printed*, 204.
3. Return (ordered April 20, 1914) *re* agreement in connection with certain lands granted to, for irrigation system east of Calgary: Presented, 57. Sess. Papers, No. 98. *Not printed*, 210.
4. Return showing lands sold, during year ended September 30, 1914: Presented, 60. Sess. Papers, No. 106. *Not printed*, 211.
5. Return under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, *re* copies of certain Orders in Council, &c., required: Presented, 75. Sess. Papers No. 115. *Not printed*, 212.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Co. *re* Terminals at Toronto:

Bill No. 68 (Part of Bill No. 17, The Canadian Pacific Ry.): Report of Com. on R. & C., 96. Ordered recommitted, 96. Bill withdrawn and refund of fees, recommended, 147; ordered, 151.

Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914:

Bill No. 39, to amend the, &c.: Mr. Doherty: Read, first time, 53; second time; committed, 78. Reported and read third time, 78. By the Senate, passed, 139. Royal Assent, 287.—5 George V., Chapter 2.

Canadian Provident Insurance Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time to obtain a license: Sir James Aikins, 107; read and received, 113. Report of Notice, 194.

Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service:

1. Resolution proposed to make provision to enable every male British subject in active military service to exercise his electoral franchise: Mr. Doherty: Recommendation signified, 245. Considered; reported; read second time and agreed to, 253. *See following Bill.*
2. Bill No. 111, An Act to enable Canadians on Active military Service to exercise, &c.: Mr. Doherty: Read first time, 253. On motion for second reading, debate arises, 287. Debate resumed, 289. Bill read second time; committed, 289. Consideration resumed; progress reported, 294, 323, 372. Further considered; reported amended, 373. On motion for third reading, amendments negatived, 374. Read third time, passed, 375. By the Senate, passed with several amendments, 377. Amendments considered by the House; not agreed to, 377-8. By the Senate, not insisted on, and amendments by the House, agreed to, 378. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 11.

Canadian Western Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time for the commencement of, &c.: Sir James Aikins, 60; read and received, 64. Report of Notice, 71. Bill No. 50: Read first time, 72; second time; referred, 87; reported amended, 123. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 135. Read third time; passed, 136. By the Senate, 225. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 40.

Canals:

Canal Statistics, 1914: Presented, 290. Sess. Papers, No. 20a.

Capital Punishment:

See Convicts.

Carslake Hotel, Montreal:

Order,—Papers, &c., *re* purchase of, for post office purposes: Mr. Pugsley, 38. Presented, 249. Sess. Papers, No. 218. *Not printed.*

Casgrain, Hon. T. C.:

Certificate of his election as Postmaster General and to represent the electoral district of Quebec County, 4. Takes his seat, 6.

Casualty Company of Canada:

Petition for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation: Mr. Macdonell, 27; read and received, 41. Report of Notice, 74. Bill No. 58: Read, first time, 75; second time; referred, 88; reported amended, 107. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 115; reported, 116. Read third time; passed, 116. By the Senate, 191. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter, 62.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada:

Petition for an Act to provide for the calling of a convention of the members of, &c.: Mr. Thoburn, 143; read and received, 147. Report of Notice, 194.

Catholic Truth Society of Canada, The:

Petition for an Act of incorporation: Mr. Macdonell, 10; read and received, 15.
Report of Notice, 89. Bill No. 63: Read, first time, 90; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 97. Bill withdrawn; refund of fees recommended, 273; ordered, 273.

Census of Canada:

Copy of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911, volume IV, *re* Agriculture: Presented, 11. Sess. Papers No, D.

Chagnon, Louis J.:

See House of Commons, 3.

Chairman of Committee of the Whole House:

1. Appointment of Mr. Albert Sévigny, as Chairman, 20.
2. Reports Resolutions on which are founded Public Bills: 146, 154, 159, 160, 182, 185, 187, 191, 196, 198, 246, 253, 365. Progress reported on a certain Resolution, 38.
3. Reports Resolutions from Com. of Supply: 323, 326, 332, 337, 338, 339, 341, 345, 347, 348, 350, 353, 356, 365. Progress reported, 106, 323.
4. Reports Resolutions from Com. of Ways and Means, 156, 365. Progress reported, 142.
5. Reports Public Bills from Com. of the Whole: Without any amendment, 78, 156, 182, 186, 198, 199, 231, 232, 252, 267, 287, 366; with amendments, 81, 157, 186, 222, 245, 252, 254, 257, 262, 274, 275. Progress reported, 245, 255, 256, 294, 323, 372.
6. Reports Private Bills from Com. of the Whole: Without any amendment, 85, 109, 114, 115, 116, 135, 138, 164, 171, 200, 229, 241, 269; With amendments, 114, 115. Progress reported, 109, 164, 261.

Chamberlain, Mr. D. C.:

Retirement of, as Accountant of the House. Reported and recommended, 293.

Champlain, Electoral District of:

1. Vacancy in the representation announced, 2. Warrant for new Writ of Election, issued, 2. Certificate of election and return of Hon. P. E. Blondin, 4. Member takes his seat, 6.

Chartered Banks:

See Banks.

Chartered Trust and Executor Co.:

See Title and Trust Co.

Chinese, Head Tax on:

Order,—Correspondence regarding recent arrivals of, and refund of head tax on leaving British Columbia: Mr. Pugsley, 144.

Civil Servants of German Nationality:

Order,—Return showing how many persons of German nationality are employed in Federal departments, &c.: Mr. Delisle, 44.

Civil Service:

1. Civil Service List of Canada, 1914: Presented, 19. Sess. Papers, No. 30. *Printed.*
2. Statement *re* Superannuation and Retiring Allowances during year ended 31st December, 1914: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 66. *Not printed*, 206.
3. Order,—Return showing names of members whose salaries are to be increased, departments to which they belong, &c.: Mr. Fowler, 117.
4. Order,—Return showing names of persons who have successfully passed examinations for the Civil Service in the province of Quebec, &c.: Mr. Boulay, 286.
5. Sixth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission for year ended 31st August, 1914. Presented, 158. Sess. Papers, No. 31. *Printed.*
6. Order,—Return *re* names of all Dominion and Provincial Civil Service employees who are serving as guards, &c., in the Home Militia: Mr. Proulx, 90.

Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908:

Bill No. 47, An Act to amend the: Mr. Broder: Read, first time, 65.

Clare, Hon. George A.:

See Waterloo South.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery:

Certificate of election and return of members for the following electoral districts:—

- (a) Champlain: Hon. P. E. Blondin, 4.
- (b) Jacques Cartier: J. A. Descarries, Esq., 5.
- (c) London: William Gray, Esq., 5.
- (d) Prince Albert: S. J. Donaldson, Esq., 11.
- (e) Quebec County: Hon. T. C. Casgrain, 4.
- (f) South Waterloo: F. S. Scott, Esq., 5.
- (g) Terrebonne: Gédéon Rochon, Esq., 64.
- (h) Westmorland: A. B. Copp, Esq., 6.

Clerk of the House of Commons:

1. Receives certificates of the election and return of certain members, 4, 5, 6, 11, 64.
2. Lays Reports of the Examiner of Petitions on the Table: 23, 36, 41, 56, 71, 74, 89, 98, 103, 127, 158, 194.
3. Lays Private Bills on the Table: (14), 24; (10), 36; (8), 42; (6), 57; (8), 72; (4), 75; (4), 90; (2), 103; (1), 128.

Clerk of the House of Commons—Continued.**4. His Recommendations and Reports—**

- (a) Respecting the appointment of Messrs. Jules Tremblay, Paul G. Ouimet, Joseph T. Keliber, and Louis J. Chagnon, as translators, 25.
- (b) Respecting the reorganization of the Staff of the House of Commons in connection with the position of assistant curator of the Reading room, 46.
- (c) Respecting the resignation of Mr. William C. Bowles, I.S.O., as Chief Clerk of Journals, &c., 180.
- (d) Respecting the qualifications of Mr. Robert P. King for the position of Chief Clerk of Journals, &c., 180. Concurred in, 194.
- (e) Respecting statutory increases of salary of certain officers, clerks, &c., 227. Concurred in, 244.
- (f) Respecting the qualification of Mr. Stanley Scott Spencer for the position of messenger in the Reading room of the House of Commons, 251. concurred in, 261.
- (g) Respecting the request of Mr. D. C. Chamberlain, Accountant of the House, for superannuation, 293.
- (h) Respecting the qualifications of Mr. D. W. Cameron for the position of Accountant of the House. Reported, 293-4. Concurred in, 322.

Cloaks or Great Coats:

See Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, 4.

Clothing:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 5.

Coal:

Order,—Return *re* coal imported from United States during year 1914, amount of duty collected, &c.: Mr. Buchanan, 26. Presented, 52. Sess. Papers, No. 96. *Not printed*, 210.

Coasting Voyage:

See Canada Shipping Act.

“Cobequid,” Passengers and Crew of SS.:

See Rewards to Officers and Crews of, &c.

Colonial Bank (Canada):

Petition for an Act of incorporation: Sir James Aikins, 89; read and received, 95. Report of Examiner of petition *re* insufficient notice published, 98. Reported from Com. on Standing Orders, 102. Bill No. 69. Read, first time, 103; second time; referred to Com. on B. & C., 112; reported, 133. In Com. of the Whole considered; reported, 138. Read third time; passed, 138. By the Senate, 191. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter, 72.

Commercial and Financial Interests of Canada:

Motion: By Mr. White—Leeds: To continue in force the Proclamation of September 5, 1914, respecting the commercial and financial interests of Canada: Resolved, 83.

Committees:

1. Special Committee appointed to prepare lists of members of Standing Committees, 7. Reported, 28. Concurred in, 35. Quorum of certain Select Standing Committees, set forth, 29-34.
2. Joint Committees of both Houses: Library of Parliament, 35, 37. *See* Library of Parliament. Printing of Parliament, 35, 37-38. *See* Printing of Parliament. Restaurant of Parliament, 35, 38. *See* Restaurant, &c.
3. Select Standing Committees: *See* Privileges and Elections, 28. Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, 28. Miscellaneous Private Bills, 29. Standing Orders, 30. Printing, 30. Public Accounts, 30. Banking and Commerce, 31. Agriculture and Colonization, 32. Marine and Fisheries, 33. Mines and Minerals, 33. Forests, Waterways and Water-powers, 34. Debates, Official, 34. Library, 34.
4. Select Standing Committees: Certain powers granted (Debates and Library of Parliament excepted), 35.
5. Committee of Supply: To consider of the supply to be granted, 14. *See* Supply and Ways and Means.
6. Committee of Ways and Means: To consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply, 14. *See* Supply and Ways and Means.
7. Committee of the Whole House: *See* Bills. Resolutions on which are founded Public Bills. Chairman of Com. of the Whole House. Supply and Ways and Means.
8. Special Committees: *See* Pollution of Navigable Waters. Boot Inquiry. Election of Members of the House of Commons. Criminal Code.

Connolly, John:

See Dismissals, 26.

Convicts:

Return (ordered 16th March, 1914), *re* all persons, male or female, who have been capitally convicted in Canada, from 1st July, 1867, &c.: Presented, 18. Sess. Papers, No. 53. *Not printed*, 205.

Copp, Esq., M.P., A. B.:

Certificate of his election as member for the electoral district of Westmoreland, 6. Takes his seat, 11.

Copyright:

See Berne Convention, &c.

Courey, P.:

See Inland Revenue of Canada, 2.

Criminal Code:

1. Bill No. 18, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Bickerdike: Read, first time, 25; second reading, Debate thereon, 44. Debate resumed. Motion for second reading negatived, 58.

Criminal Code—Continued.

2. Bill No. 19, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. McCraney: Read first time, 25; second time; committed, 58. Order discharged and Bill referred to Special Committee, 83; reported amended, 143. *See* Bill No. 74.
3. Bill No. 40, to amend the, &c.: Mr. Sinclair: Read, first time, 53; second time, 63. Committed, 63. Order discharged and Bill referred to Special Committee, 83; reported amended, 143. *See* following Bill No. 74.
4. Bill No. 74, an Act to amend the Criminal Code (Consolidation of Bills Nos. 19 and 40): In Com. of the Whole considered; reported amended, 157. By the House considered, 157. Read third time; passed, 173. By the Senate, with several amendments, 260. By the House, amendments considered; agreed to, 267. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 12.

Criminal Code, Special Committee:

1. Appointment of, 82.
2. Bills Nos. 19 and 40 referred to Committee, 83.
3. Committee reports Bills with amendments, including a consolidation of Bills Nos. 19 and 40, 143.

See Criminal Code, 4.

Crowell, H. C., re 17th Regiment of Nova Scotia:

Statement of Mr. H. C. Crowell, of Halifax *Chronicle*, re statement made about alleged ill-treatment, &c.: Presented, 124. Sess. Papers, No. 154. *Not printed*, 216.

Cumberland County, N.S.:

See Public Works, 6.

Customs:

1. Annual Report of the Department, 1914. Presented, 40. Sess. Papers, No. 11. *Printed*.
2. Return (ordered February 9, 1914) re petitions, &c., requesting the removal of any customs duties upon wheat and wheat products entering Canada, &c.: Presented, 59. Sess. Papers, No. 103. *Not printed*, 210.
3. Order.—Return showing money collected by sub-collectors at Edmundston, Clair, &c., salaries, &c.: Mr. Michaud, 81. Presented, 99. Sess. Papers, No. 137. *Not printed*, 214.
4. Order.—Return showing customs duties collected at Edmundston, Clair, Green River and St. Leonards, N.B., &c.: Mr. Michaud, 101.
5. Detailed statement of all Remissions and Refunds of the Tolls or Duties, 1914: Presented, 101. Sess. Papers, No. 126. *Not printed*, 214.
6. Order.—Return showing number of customs officers employed at Abercorn, Que., &c.: Mr. Kay, 120. Presented, 149. Sess. Papers, No. 180. *Not printed*, 219.

Customs—Continued.

7. Order,—Return showing number of customs officers employed at Highwater, Que., &c.: Mr. Kay, 120. Presented, 149. Sess. Papers, No. 179. *Not printed*, 219.
8. Order,—Return showing number of customs officers employed at Masonville, Que., &c.: Mr. Kay, 120. Presented, 149. Sess. Papers, No. 178. *Not printed*, 219.
9. Address,—Copy of recommendation to Council for appointment of Mr. F. Norris to customs staff in 1908, &c., also recommendation setting out reasons for retirement of said F. Norris in 1913: Mr. Graham, 121.
10. Order,—Reports, &c., between the Department and Mr. Auguste Desjardins since his appointment as a preventive officer: Mr. Lapointe—Kamouraska, 144.

Customs Tariff Act, 1907 (Amendment):

1. Resolution proposed to amend Schedule A, and to strike out Item 329, &c.: Mr. White—Leeds, 145. Considered, 145-146, 152-154; reported, read and agreed to, 154-156. *See* following Bill.
2. Bill No. 75, to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1907: Read first time, 156; second time; committed; reported, 186. Read third time, passed, 186. By the Senate, 243. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 3.

D**Dam at Grande Décharge in Lake St. John:**

Order,—Documents, &c., relating to work on the, &c.: Mr. Pardee, 261.

Darnell, Clara Mackenzie:

See Divorces, 7.

Dartmouth and Dean's Post Office Branch of the I.C.R.:

See Lands, 4.

Davidson, W. W.:

See Appointments, 3.

Debates Official:

1. Select Standing Committee, 34. Exception made to certain powers granted, 35.
2. Committee reports to the House, relative to public libraries in cities of Canada being supplied with bound volumes of Debates of the House: Recommended, 107. Concurred in, 113.

Delaney, William J. Owen:

See Divorces, 8.

Delaney, William Robert:

See Divorces, 9.

C—26½

Delmege, Violet Burnett:

See Divorces, 10.

Demarcation, Meridian of the 141st Degree of West Longitude:

Eighth Joint Report of the Commissioners of: Presented, 58. Sess. Papers, No. 97. *Not printed, 210.*

Deputy Speaker:

See Chairman of Com. of the Whole House.

Descarries, Esq., M.P., J. A.:

Certificate of his election as Member for the electoral district of Jacques Cartier, 5. Takes his seat, 17.

Desjardins, Auguste:

See Customs, 10.

Destructive Insect and Pest Act:

See Agriculture, 3.

Dismissals:

Papers ordered in connection therewith—

1. Arbuckle, Isaac—Foreman Carpenter I.C.R.: By Mr. Macdonald, 48. Presented, 291. Sess. Papers, No. 255. *Not printed.*
2. Arechia, J. A.—Harbour Master: *See Smith, Wm. L.*
3. Arsenault, Captain John: By Mr. Pardee, 131.
4. Avar, Frederick—Freight Service, I.C.R.: *See Carter, Warren, 9.*
5. Blais, Alexandre—Customs Officer: Mr. Turgeon, 230. Presented, 274. Sess. Papers, No. 240. *Not printed.*
6. Blais, Alexandre—Fisheries Officer: Mr. Turgeon, 230.
7. Bonnyman, Alfred H.—Postmaster: By Mr. Sinclair, 67. Presented, 184. Sess. Papers, No. 204.
8. Brennan, James—Fireman, I.C.R.: By Mr. Macdonald, 48. Presented, 73. Sess. Papers, No. 112. *Not printed, 211.*
9. Carter, Warren and Frederick Avar—Freight Service, I.C.R.: (Ordered February 16th, 1914), presented, 42. Sess. Papers, No. 82. *Not printed, 207.*
10. Case, W. A.—Quarantine Service: (Ordered May 18th, 1914), presented, 42. Sess. Papers, No. 80. *Not printed, 207.*
11. Cyr, Emile—Postmaster: By Mr. Papineau, 125. Presented, 370. Sess. Papers, No. 275. *Not printed.*
12. Day, Joseph—Little Bras D'Or: By Mr. Pardee, 131. Presented, 373. Sess. Papers, No. 292. *Not printed.*

Dismissals—*Continued.*

Papers ordered in connection therewith—Continued.

13. Dion, Ulric—Lightkeeper: (Ordered April 27th, 1914), presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 58. *Not printed*, 205.
14. Dunlop, Frank: By Mr. Pardee, 131.
15. Gibbons, A. R.—Customs Service: *See* Pipes, Brown.
16. Government Employees: (Ordered March 4th, 1914), presented, 43. Sess. Papers, No. 85. *Not printed*, 208. Supplementary Return, presented, 103. Sess. Papers, No. 85*a*. Further Sup. Return, presented, 134, 273. Sess. Papers, No. 85*c* and 85*d*. *Not printed*, 208-9.
17. Government Officials: By Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 230.
18. Higinbotham, Edward N.—Postmaster: By Mr. Carvell, 38. Presented, 370. Sess. Papers, No. 274. *Not printed*.
19. Horie, Velson—Lightkeeper. *See* Sweetman, J. Herbert.
20. Humphries, A. E.—Immigration Service: By Mr. Carvell, 48. Presented, 99. Sess. Papers, No. 132. *Not printed*, 214.
21. Hurlbert, P. B.—Postmaster: By Mr. Law, 121. Presented, 237. Sess. Papers, No. 208. *Not printed*.
22. Hutchinson, Leonard: By Mr. Copp, 94. Presented, 150. Sess. Papers, No. 181. *Not printed*, 219.
23. Ingraham, H. W.—Assistant Registrar of Alien Enemies: By Mr. Kyte, 101. Presented, 133. Sess. Papers, No. 157. *Not printed*, 217.
24. Intercolonial Railway Employees: By Mr. Sinclair, 129.
25. Larivière, Mr.—Dominion Lands Service at Girouard: (Ordered February 11th, 1914), presented, 57. Sess. Papers, No. 100. *Not printed*, 210.
26. Lavers, J. C. and John Connolly—Customs Service: By Mr. Maclean—Halifax, 231.
27. Macdonald, Alexander. *See* Fishery Overseers, &c.
28. McDonald, John J.—North Sydney: By Mr. Pardee, 130.
29. McKenzie, Dr. John—Indian Service: By Mr. Macdonald, 100. Presented, 134. Sess. Papers, No. 160. *Not printed*, 217.
30. Mallet, Captain—Life Saving Service: By Mr. Carvell, 63. Presented, 133. Sess. Papers, No. 159. *Not printed*, 217.
31. Mashall, Charles H.—Postmaster: By Mr. Warnock, 91. Presented, 237. Sess. Papers, No. 211. *Not printed*.
32. Morrisson, J. C.—Harbour Master: By Mr. Law, 77. Presented, 140. Sess. Papers, No. 139*a*. *Not printed*, 215.
33. Norris, F.—Customs Service. *See* Customs, 9.
34. Paquin, Hubert—Postmaster: By Mr. Pardee, 151.

Dismissals—Continued.*Papers ordered in connection therewith—Continued.*

35. Pipes, Brown, and A. R. Gibbons—Customs Service: By Mr. Turriff, 48. Presented, 72. Sess. Papers, No. 108. *Not printed*, 211.
36. Smith, J. V. and others in Shelburne County: (Ordered February 2nd, 1914), presented, 104. Sess. Papers, No. 139. *Not printed*, 215.
37. Smith, William L. and others in Shelburne County. By Mr. Law, 77. Presented, 140. Sess. Papers, No. 139a. *Not printed*, 215.
38. Sweetman, J. Herbert and Velson Horie: By Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 94. Presented, 285. Sess. Papers, No. 242. *Not printed*.
39. St. Romuald, Que.—Postmaster in Parish of: (Ordered February 16th, 1914), presented, 60. Sess. Papers, No. 105. *Not printed*.
40. Thomas, John—Postmaster: By Mr. Thomas, 91. Presented, 184. Sess. Papers, No. 205. Supplementary Return, presented, 285. Sess. Papers, No. 205a. *Not printed*.
41. Thomson, W. M.—Postmaster: By Mr. Pardee, 125. Presented, 285. Sess. Papers, No. 244. *Not printed*.
42. Wiswell, Bruce—Section Service, I.C.R.: By Mr. Macdonald, 93. Presented, 170. Sess. Papers, No. 198. *Not printed*, 221.
43. Wright—Inside and Outside Civil Service in the County of: By Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 121.

Divisions:

House divides—

On amendment to Ways and Means, relative to duties imposed which must be oppressive upon the people, &c., 141-142.

Divorces:

1. ALEXANDER, CHARLES ISAAC:

Petition for an Act: Mr. McCraney, 10; read and received, 17. Report of Notice, 127. Bill No. 118 (Letter E1 of the Senate), received, 245. Read, first time, 251; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 251. Reported preamble of Bill not proven, 256. Referred back to Com. on M. P. B., ordered, 261; reported preamble of Bill not proven, 267. Motion for placing consideration of Bill on Order Paper, negatived, 286.

2. ANDERSON, ADAM CLARKE:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Wallace, 15; read and received, 23. Report of Notice, 127. Bill No. 88 (Letter L of the Senate), received, 186. Read first time, 189; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 226. In Com. of the Whole, considered reported, 229. Read third time, 229. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 81.

3. BECKETT, ALICE:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Clark—Red Deer, 137; read and received, 140. Report of Notice, 158. Bill No. 92 (Letter V of the Senate), received,

Divorces—Continued.**BECKETT, ALICE—Continued.**

186. Read first time, 189; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 228. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 241. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 82.

4. BIRDSSELL, ARTHUR ERNEST:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Clark—Red Deer, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 84 (Letter J of the Senate), received, 179. Read, first time, 181; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 228. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 241. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 83.

5. BOTHWELL, AUSTIN MCPHAIL:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Fripp, 22; read and received, 27. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 98 (Letter P of the Senate), received, 196. Read, first time, 196; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 228. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 242. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 84.

6. BOYDELL, EDITH MAY (NÉE WEBSTER):

Petition for an Act: Mr. Clark—Red Deer, 60; read and received, 64. Report of Notice, 127. Bill No. 103 (Letter B1 of the Senate), received, 196. Read, first time, 197; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 228. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 242. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 85.

7. DARNELL, CLARA MACKENZIE:

Petition for an Act: Mr. McCraney, 89; read and received, 95. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 100 (Letter R of the Senate), received, 196. Read first time, 197; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 228. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 242. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter, 86.

8. DELANEY, WILLIAM J. OWEN:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Porter, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 24. Bill No. 102 (Letter A1 of the Senate), received, 196. Read first time, 197; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 228. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 242. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter, 87.

9. DELANEY, WILLIAM ROBERT:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Clark—Red Deer, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 104 (Letter C1 of the Senate), received, 196. Read first time, 197; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 228. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 242. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 88.

Divorces—Continued.

10. DELMEGE, VIOLET BURNETT (NÉE COOKE):

Petition for an Act: Mr. Brabazon, 45; read and received, 51. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 91 (Letter U of the Senate), received, 186. Read, first time, 189; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 226. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 229. Read third time, 230. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 89.

11. DOUGLAS, HELENE SUZETTE (NÉE BAXTER):

Petition for an Act: Mr. Fripp, 27; read and received, 41. Report of Notice, 57. Bill No. 73 (Letter D of the Senate), received, 142. Read, first time, 143; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 164; reported, 188. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 200. Read third time, passed, 200. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 90.

12. GORDON, ALBERT EDWIN:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Douglas, 82; read and received, 89. Report of Notice, 128.

13. GRAVELLE, AGNES:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Fripp, 10. Read and received, 17. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 99 (Letter Q of the Senate), received, 196. Read first time, 197; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 228. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 242. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter, 91.

14. HARRIES, THOMAS BATIN:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Schaffner, 56; read and received, 60. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 101 (Letter Z of the Senate), received, 196. Read, first time, 197; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 228. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 242. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter, 92.

15. LAMBERT, CECIL HOWARD:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Fripp, 15; read and received, 23. Report of Notice, 158. Bill No. 120 (Letter F1 of the Senate), received, 259. Read, first time, 260; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 260; reported, 263. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 269. Read third time, passed, 269. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 93.

16. LYONS, EDITH MARGUERITA (NÉE SCHRAM):

Petition for an Act: Mr. Barnard, 10; read and received, 17. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 117 (Letter D1 of the Senate), received, 245. Read, first time, 251; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 251; reported, 255. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 258. Read third time, passed, 258. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 94.

17. McINTYRE, ALEXANDER:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Bristol, 82; read and received, 89. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 90 (Letter T of the Senate), received, 186. Read, first time, 189; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 226. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 229. Read third time, 229. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 95.

Divorces—Continued.

18. MOORE, THOMAS JEFFERSON:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Martin—Regina, 51; read and received, 56. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 89 (Letter M of the Senate), received, 186. Read, first time, 189; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 228. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 241. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 96.

19. NEW, WILLIAM EWART:

Petition for an Act: Mr. Bennett—Calgary, 41; read and received, 45. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 72 (Letter C of the Senate), received, 142. Read, first time, 143; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 164; reported, 188. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 200. Read third time, passed, 200. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 97.

20. THORNDIKE, LOTTIE (NÉE MCWILLIAMS):

Petition for an Act: Mr. Boyce, 95; read and received, 98. Report of Notice, 128. Bill No. 83 (Letter I of the Senate), received, 179. Read, first time, 181; second time, referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 226. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 229. Read third time, 229. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 98

21. Evidence and Papers relating to petitions for Divorce: Received, 142, 179, 187, 196, 245. Returned, 200, 243, 258, 269, 294.

Dominion Controverted Elections Act:

1. Bill No. 109, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Doherty: Read first time, 237; second time; committed; progress reported, 256, 262. Further consideration; reported amended, 275. Considered as amended; read third time, passed, 275. By the Senate, 369. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 13.
2. Report of Special Committee on Election of Members of the Commons, unanimously agreeing to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 227.

Dominion Elections Act (Amendment):

1. Bill No. 110, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Doherty: Read first time, 237; second time; committed; progress reported, 256. Further considered; reported amended, 275. Considered as amended; read third time, passed, 275. By the Senate, 369. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 14.
2. Bill No. 94, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Proulx: Read first time, 195. Order for second reading discharged, 257.
3. Report of Special Committee on Election of Members of the House of Commons, unanimously agreeing to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 227.

Dominion Lands:

Return (ordered April 20th, 1914) *re* the cancellation of the entry of R. Bannatyne, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, T 35, R. 18, W. of 2nd M.: Presented, 60. Sess. Papers. No. 104. *Not printed*, 210.

Dominion Lands Act:

Return of Orders in Council, 24th January, 1914, and 6th February, 1915, in accordance with provisions of section 77, c. 20, Statutes of Canada, 1908: Presented, 134. Sess. Papers, No. 128a. *Not printed*, 214.

Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt, B.C.:

Return of Orders in Council, 11th April, 1914, and 10th December, 1914, in accordance with provisions of subsection (b) of section 38 of Regulations of Survey, &c.: Presented, 134. Sess. Papers, No. 128b. *Not printed*, 214.

Dominion Notes, Issue of, relating to Canadian Northern Ry. Co., &c.:

See Canadian Northern Railway Co. and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.

Dominion Police Force:

Account *re* pay and travelling expenses; also, average number of men employed. Presented, 23. Sess. Papers, No. 69. *Not printed*, 206.

Dominion Trust Company:

1. Order,—Petition, &c., *re* incorporation of, in 1912: Mr. Proulx, 39. Presented, 80. Sess. Papers, No. 121. *Not printed*, 213.
2. Order,—Correspondence with Government of British Columbia, *re* a certain provincial Act in 1913: Mr. Proulx, 39. Presented, 103. Sess. Papers, No. 121. *Not printed*, 213.

Donaldson, Esq., M.P., S. J.:

Certificate of his election as Member for the electoral district of Prince Albert. 11. Takes his seat, 11.

Douglas, M.P.P., J. C.:

See Government Officials.

Douglas, Helene Suzette:

See Divorces, 11

Dredging and Dredges:

1. Order,—Petitions, &c., *re* the dredging of Antigonish harbour, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Antigonish, 93. Presented, 137. Sess. Papers, No. 164. *Not printed*, 217.
2. Order,—Return *re* amount of dredging done in Inverness County since, 1896, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 94.
3. Address,—Tenders and Orders in Council *re* deepening of River St. Charles and construction of a dam therein: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 251.
4. Address,—Orders in Council, &c., relating to investigation held by Commissioner Davie against Captain of dredge *Mudlark*: Mr. Kyte, 100

Drill Halls of Ontario, Investigation:

Report of R. A. Pringle, K.C., Commissioner to investigate certain charges made. &c.: Presented, 375. Sess. Papers, No. 294. *See* Armouries.

Drugs, Bandages:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 6.

Duck Mountains Timber Reserve:

See Lands, 6.

E**Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co:**

1. Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Green, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 24. Bill No. 8: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred, 47; reported amended, 95. In Com. of the Whole, considered; progress reported, 109. Further considered; reported amended, 114. By the House, considered as amended, 114. Read third time; passed, 124. By the Senate, 168. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 41.
2. Petition for an Act to construct and operate a branch line in province of Alberta: Mr. Green, 127; read and received, 133. Report of Notice, 158. Bill No. 81 (Letter F of the Senate), received, 168. Read, first time, 169; second time; referred, 183; reported, 188. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 200. Read third time, passed, 200. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 42.

Election of Members of the House of Commons:

Special Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of Act *re* the election of Members, &c.: Resolved, 53. *First Report*, recommending that leave be granted the Committee to sit during the time the House is in session, 125-6; concurred in, 126. *Second Report*, unanimously agreeing to report Bills to amend the Dominion Elections Act and to amend the Controverted Elections Act; also submitting a Bill respecting the franchise of military forces on active service, 227.

See Dominion Elections Act. Dominion Controverted Elections Act. Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service.

Ellis & Co., P. W.:

See Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, 27.

Empire Life Insurance Co. of Canada:

Petition for an Act to extend the time to obtain a license, &c.: Mr. Macdonell, 10; read and received, 15. Report of Notice, 74. Bill No. 59: Read, first time, 75; second time; referred, 88; reported, 107. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 115; reported, 116. Read third time; passed, 116. By the Senate, passed with an amendment, 168. By the House, amendment agreed to, 171. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 63.

Engineer Officers:

Return of Order in Council No. P.C. 476, dated March 6th, 1915, Regulations concerning the classification of, &c.: Presented, 137. Sess. Papers, No. 43b. *Not printed*, 203.

Entwistle and Alberta Southern Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act of incorporation: Mr. Bennett—Calgary, 22; read and received, 27. Report of Notice, 74. Bill No. 60: Read, first time, 75; second time; referred, 88; reported, 123. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 135. Read third time; passed, 135. By the Senate, 225. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 26.

Erie and Ontario Railway Co.:

See Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.

Essex Terminal Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Wilcox, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 9: Read first time, 24; second time; referred, 47; reported amended, 71. In Com. of the Whole: considered, reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 87. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 43.

Estimates, Public Service:

1. Estimates for year ending March 31st, 1916: Presented, 14. Sess. Papers No. 3. Referred to Com. of Supply, 14.
2. Supplementary Estimates for year ending March 31st, 1915: Presented, 123. Sess. Papers No. 4. Referred to Com. of Supply, 123.
3. Further Supplementary Estimates for year ending March 31st, 1915: Presented, 222. Sess. Papers, No. 5; referred, 222.
4. Supplementary Estimates for year ending March 31, 1916: Presented, 239. Sess. Papers, No. 5a; referred, 239.

“Eureka”:

Return (Ordered February 2nd, 1914), *re* sailors employed during years 1910-1913: Presented, 42. Sess. Papers, No. 78. *Not printed*, 207.

Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills:

See Petitions, 3.

Exchequer Court of Canada:

1. General Rules and Orders dated September 23rd, 1914, and June 18th, 1914, &c.: Presented, 19. Sess. Papers, No. 54.
2. General Rules and Orders dated February 15, 1915, &c.: Presented, 140. Sess. Papers, No. 54a.

Excise:

See Inland Revenue of Canada.

Experimental Farms:

1. Report of the Director and Officers, for year ended March 31st, 1914. Sess. Papers, No. 16. *Printed*.

Exportation of Foodstuffs:

1. Order,—Return showing exportations of foodstuffs since August 1st, 1914, &c.: Mr. Cockshutt, 47. Presented, 80. Sess. Papers, No. 120. *Not printed*, 213.
2. Motion: By Mr. Cockshutt: *Re* the supreme control of our food exports with a view to regulating prices, &c.: Debate thereon: Motion negatived on a division, 92.

Exports:

See Nickel, Nickel Ore, Nickel Matte, &c.

External Affairs:

Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, 1914: Presented, 57. Sess. Papers, No. 33. *Printed*.

Extra Rates of Pay to Officers and Men in the Naval Service:

See Naval Service Act, 1910, &c.

F**Farrington, J. F. and Others:**

Return (ordered 18th May, 1914) *re* certain moneys paid as set forth in *Hansard*: Presented, 19. Sess. Papers, No. 56. *Not printed*, 205.

Federal Subsidy:

See Agricultural Aid to Provinces.

Fees Refunded in connection with:

1. Bill No. 53, The Marcil Trust Company: recommended, 107; ordered, 108.
2. Bill No. 48, The Austral Insurance Company: recommended, 125; ordered, 129.
3. Bill No. 55, The Vancouver Terminal Ry. Company: recommended, 127.
4. Bill No. 14, The Canadian Northern Railway Company and Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Company: recommended, 140; ordered, 141.
5. Bill No. 68, The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Ontario Ry. Company respecting Terminals at Toronto: recommended, 147; ordered, 151.

Fees Refunded in connection with—*Continued.*

6. Bill No. 35, The Niagara-Welland Power Company: recommended, 147; ordered, 151.
7. Bill No. 64, The Mills Equipment Company, Limited: recommended, 147; ordered, 151.
8. Bill No. 15, Respecting Patent of Mr. Duncan Donald McBean: recommended, 79; ordered, 189.
9. Bill No. 11, The Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company: recommended, 188; ordered, 189.

Field Battery at Lethbridge:

See Militia and Defence.

Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty:

1. Order,—Return *re* names and addresses of all persons in Antigonish county, to whom the bounty has been paid, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Antigonish, 38. Presented, 114. Sess. Papers, No. 50. *Not printed*, 216.
2. Order,—Return *re* names and addresses of all persons in Yarmouth county to whom the bounty has been paid, &c.: Mr. Law, 48. Presented, 108. Sess. Papers, No. 145. *Not printed*, 215.
3. Order,—Return *re* names and addresses of all persons in Pictou county, N.S., who have been paid the bounty: Mr. Murphy, 61. Presented, 137. Sess. Papers, No. 162. *Not printed*, 217.
4. Order,—Return showing names and addresses of all persons in Guysborough county to whom the bounty has been paid, &c.: Mr. Sinclair, 63. Presented, 108. Sess. Papers, No. 146. *Not printed*, 215.
5. Order,—Return showing names and addresses of all persons in South Cape Breton to whom the bounty has been paid, &c.: Mr. Carroll, 63.
6. Order,—Return *re* names and addresses of all persons in the County of Temiscouata who have received the bounty; also names of those whose requests have been rejected, &c.: Mr. Gauvreau, 66.
7. Order,—Return showing names and addresses of all Fenian Raid veterans in the County of Inverness to whom the bounty has been paid, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 69. Presented, 250. Sess. Papers, No. 226. *Not printed*.
8. Order,—Return *re* names and addresses of all persons in the County of Halifax to whom the bounty was paid to date: Mr. Kyte, 91.
9. Order,—Return *re* names of applicants for bounty, in the County of Pictou: Mr. Macdonald, 100. Presented, 137. Sess. Papers, No. 162a. *Not printed*, 217.
10. Order,—Return showing names and addresses of all persons in Annapolis and Digby counties to whom the bounty has been paid, &c.: Mr. Kyte, 105.
11. Order,—Return showing names and addresses of persons in the County of Brant, to whom the bounty has been paid, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Antigonish, 105.

Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty—Continued.

12. Order,—Return *re* names and addresses of all persons in County of Richmond, N.S., who received bounty, &c.: Mr. Carroll, 172.
13. Order,—Copy of Applications for bounty from residents of the County of Hants, &c.: Mr. Pardee, 244.

Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty, Board of Inquiry:

Report of the Board of Inquiry *re* the claims of applicants for bounty: Sess. Paper No. 188 of 1914, ordered printed forthwith, 123. Rule 74 in reference thereto, suspended, 123.

Ferguson, G. Howard, M.L.A., Investigations by:

Return (ordered March 23, 1914) showing what investigations have been entrusted to, &c.: Presented, 43. Sess. Papers, No. 83. *Not printed*, 208.

Ferguson, K.C., Thomas R. (Commissioner):

1. Order,—Copy of report of investigation *re* Homesteads on the area cut out of the Riding Mountain forest reserve, &c.: Mr. Cruise, 66. Presented, 322. Sess. Papers, No. 268. *Not printed*.
2. Report of, *re* matters pertaining to the Blood Indian reserve; also certain Indian lands acquired by Messieurs James A. Smart, Frank Pedley, and W. J. White: Presented, 322. Sess. Papers, No. 266. *Not printed*.
3. Report of, *re* sale, lease, grant, &c., since July 1, 1896, of Dominion lands, water-power and rights, &c.: Presented, 371-372. Sess. Papers, Nos. 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289 and 290. *Not printed*.
4. Certified Copies of Reports of the Com. of the Privy Council, Nos. 1109 and 1589 in respect to the appointment of Thomas R. Ferguson, K.C., as Commissioner: Presented, 372. Sess. Papers, No. 291.

See also Adjournments of the House, moved under Rule 39, 4.

Ferry Service at Halifax and Dartmouth:

Order,—Copy of all advertisements, &c., *re* the establishment of, for employees of the Marine and Fisheries Department: Mr. Kyte, 92. Presented, 249. Sess. Papers, No. 215. *Not printed*.

Finance Department:

See Banks. Auditor General. Estimates. Governor General's Warrants. Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenditure. Public Accounts. Supply and Ways and Means. Customs Tariff Act, 1907.

Financial Interests of Canada:

See Commercial and Financial Interests of Canada.

Fish and Wine Trade between Portugal and Canada:

See Trade and Commerce, 2.

Fisheries:

1. Forty-seventh annual report of the Department, 1913-14: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 39. *Printed.*
2. Return (ordered 11th February, 1914), *re* names, tonnage, registry, &c., of all foreign vessels engaged in fishing, &c.: Presented, 18. Sess. Papers, No. 50. *Not printed*, 204.
3. Return (ordered 9th February, 1914), *re* agreements for transportation of fresh fish, entered into between the Department and certain express companies, &c.: Presented, 19. Sess. Papers, No. 59. *Not printed*, 205.
4. Supplement to the 47th Annual Report *re* Marine Biology, 1911-14 (Part I.): Presented, 52. Sess. Papers, No. 39*b*. *Printed.*
5. Return (ordered February 11th, 1914), *re* Papers in connection with the Shellfish Fishery Commission of 1913, &c.: Presented, 52. Sess. Papers, No. 94. *Not printed*, 210.
6. Address,—Orders in Council *re* transfer of fisheries in tidal waters from provincial to federal control: Mr. Graham, 61. Presented, 250. Sess. Papers, No. 228. *Not printed.*
7. Order,—Return showing names, tonnage, &c., of all foreign vessels engaged in fishing that cleared from the port of N. Sydney: Mr. Sinclair, 67.
8. Order,—Papers, *re* a petition of Mr. Donald Williams and others in respect to the regulation of fish traps in Green Harbour, &c.: Mr. Law, 77. Presented, 244. Sess. Papers, No. 213. *Not printed.*
9. Order,—Correspondence exchanged in regard to control of fisheries in Quebec province, &c.: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 105. Presented, 250. Sess. Papers, No. 229. *Not printed.*
10. Return (ordered May 4th, 1914), *re* application made for Government assistance towards transportation of fresh fish, &c.: Presented, 123-4. Sess. Papers, No. 153. *Not printed*, 216.
11. Order,—Return showing itemized disbursements of Inspector of Fisheries Ward Fisher, &c.: Mr. Law, 138.

Fisher, Ward:

See Fishery Overseers, &c., 2. *See* also Fisheries, 11.

Fishery Overseers and Inspectors:

1. Order,—Correspondence with, in 1914, also instructions issued to, *re* fishing bounties, &c.: Mr. Kyte, 38.
2. Order,—Return showing amounts paid to Mr. Ward Fisher, inspector, for 1912 and 1913: Mr. Law, 77. Presented, 108. Sess. Papers, No. 144. *Not printed*, 215.
3. Order,—Papers, &c., *re* charges against Alexander McDonald, fishery overseer: Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 230.

Flynn, Mr. William:

See Marine and Fisheries, Department of, 3.

Flour Shipments:

See Tariff on Flour Shipments.

Fog Alarm Station at Cape Roseway:

Order,—Letters, &c., *re* the construction of the new, &c.: Mr. Law, 125.

Food Exports:

See Exportation of Foodstuffs.

Forage Caps:

See Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, 8.

Foreign Vessels engaged in Fishing:

See Fisheries, 2, 7.

Forest Reserves and Park Act:

Return of Orders in Council, 16th May, 1914, and 25th July, 1914, in accordance with the provisions of section 19, c. 10, 1-2 George V.: Presented, 134. Sess. Papers, No. 127. *Not printed*, 214.

Forests, Waterways and Waterpowers:

Select Standing Committee, 34. Certain powers granted, 35.

Foster, William Gore:

See Appointments, 4.

Franchise of Electors of Canada in the Imperial Service:

See Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service.

Fraser Valley Terminal Railway Co.:

See Vancouver Terminal Ry. Co.

Freight Rates:

1. Return (ordered February 26, 1914), *re* freight rates on wheat from Canadian ports to ports in the United Kingdom, during the years 1912 and 1913: Presented, 42. Sess. Papers, No. 81. *Not printed*, 207.
2. Order,—Papers *re* freight rates over the New Brunswick portion of the Transcontinental Ry.; also *re* the removal of the Y connection at Wabski: Mr. Carvell, 49. Presented, 291. Sess. Papers, No. 256. *Not printed*.
3. Order,—Return *re* inward and outward tonnage freight at Loggieville station on the Intercolonial Railway, &c.: Mr. Loggie, 66. Presented, 170. Sess. Papers, No. 199. *Not printed*, 221.
4. Order,—Petitions, &c., since August 1, 1914, *re* Atlantic Ocean freight rates on subsidized steamers: Mr. Maclean—Halifax, 144. Presented, 322. Sess. Papers, No. 267. *Not printed*.

See Tariff on Flour Shipments.

G**Gas and Electricity:**

See Inland Revenue of Canada.

General Trust Company of Canada:

Petition for an Act of incorporation: Mr. Douglas, 89; read and received, 95. Report of Notice, 103. Bill No. 70. Read, first time, 103; second time; referred to Com. on B. & C., 112; reported amended, 133. Title of Bill changed to "An Act to incorporate Alberta Permanent Trust Company," recommended, 133. In Com. of the Whole considered; reported, 138. Read third time; passed, 138. By the Senate, 191. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 67.

Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Co.:

See Canadian Northern Ontario Ry. Co., 1.

Georgian Bay Canal:

Order,—Petitions, &c., *re* the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Canal: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 39. Presented, 104. Sess. Papers, No. 72*a*. *Not printed*, 207.

See also Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Co.

Germans:

Order,—Return showing how many persons of German nationality are employed by the Federal Government: Mr. Delisle, 44.

Gingras, J. E.:

See Appointments, 8.

Gold and Silver Marking Act:

Bill No. 113 (Letter W of the Senate), received, 225. Read, first time, 228; second time; committed, 253; reported, 254. Read third time, passed, 254. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 15.

Gordon, Albert Edwin:

See Divorces, 12.

Government Notices and Orders:

1. Government Orders now called, 37, 52, 63, 83, 199, 257, 367.
2. To have precedence on Wednesdays and Thursdays on and after February 25th, 53. To have precedence on Mondays, on and after March, 15th, 109.

Government Officials:

Order,—Letters, &c., between the Minister of Railways and Canals, Postmaster General, &c., and J. C. Douglas, M.P.P., relating to the dismissal, appointment or restoration to office of officials: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 230.

Government Offices, Cost of Furnishing of:

Order,—Return showing in reference to Question No. 6 of 9th February and answered 15th February, the cost of furnishing certain Government offices: Mr. Turriff, 81. Presented, 169. Sess. Papers, No. 193. *Not printed*, 220.

Government Properties in City of Regina:

Order,—Return showing properties acquired by the Government since September 21, 1911, &c.: Mr. Martin—Regina, 65. Presented, 150. Sess. Papers, No. 183. *Not printed*, 219. Supplementary Return, presented, 249. Sess. Papers, No. 217. *Not printed*.

Government Railways Act (Amendment):

1. Resolution proposed to provide, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council, that the Minister of Railways and Canals may purchase, &c.: Mr. Cochrane. Recommendation signified, 190. Considered, 197; reported; read second time and agreed to, 198. *See following Bill*.
2. Bill No. 105, an Act to amend the, and to authorize the purchase of certain railways: Mr. Cochrane. Read, first time, 198; second time; committed; reported, 232. Read third time, passed, 232. By the Senate, 272. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 16.

Government Relief:

See Relief to Settlers, &c. Medicine Hat Merchants, &c.

Governor General:

1. Messages to The Speaker: Intimating that the Governor General will open the Fourth Session of the Twelfth Parliament, 1. Desiring the attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber, 2, 378. Will prorogue Parliament, 375.
2. Assents to Bills, 378-379.
3. Messages respecting Estimates, 14, 123, 222, 239.
4. Speech of the Governor General, at the opening of the Session, 6. Address in reply, considered; ordered engrossed and presented, 13. His reply to the Address passed by the House, 248. His speech at the close, 379-380.
5. Message appointing certain Honourable Members to act with the Speaker as Commissioners of Internal Economy, 13.
6. Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 64. *Not printed*, 206.

See also Address.

Governor, General, Deputy of:

1. Message, intimating that the Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General will give Royal Assent to Bills, 284.
2. Desiring the attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber, 287.
3. Assents to Bills, 287-289.

Governor General's Secretary:

Letters from, informing the House: That the Governor General will open the Fourth Session of Parliament, 1. That the Deputy of the Governor General will give Royal Assent to Bills, 284. That His Royal Highness will prorogue the present Session of Parliament, 375.

Grain:

1. Order,—Return *re* applications for seed grain from residents of the three prairie provinces since June, 1914: Mr. McCraney, 44. Presented, 113. Sess. Papers, No. 147. *Not printed*, 216.
2. Order,—Correspondence *re* the supplying of seed grain to settlers for the season of 1915, &c.: Mr. Martin—Regina, 61.
3. Order,—Return showing total quantity of seed grain purchased to date, average price paid, instructions sent, &c.: Mr. Martin—Regina, 61.
4. Order,—Return showing applications for seed grain in each month from September, 1914, to February, 1915, &c.: Mr. Martin—Regina, 171.

See also Seed Grain, &c. Bank Act, Amendment of.

Grain Growers Grain Company, Limited:

Petition for certain Amendments to Act of Incorporation, &c.: Mr. Sharpe—Lisgar, 140; read and received, 143. Report of Notice, 158. Bill No. 86 (Letter H of the Senate), received, 183. Read, first time, 184; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 226. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 229. Read third time, 229. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 73.

Grande Décharge:

See Dam.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.:

See Canadian Northern Ry. Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.

Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada:

Petition for an Act to authorize directors to make advances, &c.: Mr. Macdonald, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 10: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred, 47. Reported, 79. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 87. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 44.

Gravelle, Agnes:

See Divorces, 13.

Grazing Leases:

See Lands, 3.

Gray, Esq., M.P., William:

Certificate of his election as Member for the electoral district of London, 5.
Takes his seat, 11.

Gutelius, Frederick P.:

Order,—Papers in connection with the naturalization of, &c.: Mr. Gauvreau, 66.
Presented, 104. Sess. Papers, No. 141. *Not printed*, 215.

See also Freight Rates, 2.

H**Half-Breed Scrip:**

Order,—Petitions, &c., *re* the issue of certain half-breed scrip to James Sabiston and others: Mr. Martin—Regina, 139.

Harbours:

Order,—Copy of all Pay-rolls showing expenditure on Mabou Harbour Piers, &c.: Mr. Pardee, 190.

Harries, Thomas Batin:

See Divorces, 14.

Hay Lands along Intercolonial Railway:

See Intercolonial Railway, 7.

Home Militia:

See Civil Service, 6.

Homestead Lands:

See Lands, 5, 6. Ferguson, K.C. Thomas, R., 1.

Hopper, Conductor Newton:

See Intercolonial Railway, 8.

Horses at Valcartier:

Order,—Return showing names of persons who bought horses sold by auction at Valcartier: Mr. King, 139. Presented, 368. Sess. Papers, No. 272. *Not printed*.

Horses Purchased in Nova Scotia:

Order,—Letters, &c., *re* purchase of horses in the County of Pictou: Mr. Macdonald, 105.

See also Public Accounts Committee.

House of Commons:

1. Address adopted by the House in reply to gracious Speech of His Royal Highness, 13.
2. Commissioners of Internal Economy appointed, 13.
3. Recommendations and appointment of Messrs. Jules Tremblay, Paul G. Ouimet, Joseph T. Kelihier and Louis J. Chagnon as translators, 24-25; concurred in, 46.
4. Recommendation and report of the Clerk of the House respecting the position of the assistant curator of the Reading Room: Mr. Speaker, 45; concurred in, 64.
5. The House to meet on Saturday 27th March and on all subsequent Saturdays until the end of the session; also that morning sittings will commence on Tuesday, 23rd March, at 11 o'clock: Resolved, 151.
6. Resignation of Mr. William C. Bowles, I.S.O., as Chief Clerk of the Journals, &c.: Reported, 180.
7. Promotion and appointment of Mr. Robert P. King as Chief Clerk of the Journals, &c.: Recommended, 180; concurred in, 194.
8. Recommendations relative to statutory increases of salary to certain officers, clerks, &c., 227, 228; concurred in, 244.
9. Recommendation and report *re* appointment of Mr. Stanley Scott Spencer as messenger in the Reading Room of the House of Commons, 250-251; concurred in, 261.
10. Retirement of Mr. D. C. Chamberlain, Accountant of the House, reported, 293.
11. Promotion and appointment of Mr. D. W. Cameron: Recommended, 293. Report respecting qualifications, presented, 293-294. Recommendation, concurred in, 322.

Hudson Bay Railway Expenditures:

See Ships to Hudson Bay.

Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to change name to "Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company," &c.: Mr. Sharpe—Lisgar, 10; read and received, 17. Report of Notice, 24. Bill No. 11: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred, 47; reported, 188. Bill recommended withdrawn and refund of certain fee recommended, 188; ordered, 189.

Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.:

Petition for an Act to change name to "Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation," &c.: Mr. Marshall, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 56. Bill No. 43: Read, first time, 57; second time; referred, 65; reported amended, 107. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 115; reported, name changed to "The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation," 116. Read third time; passed, 116. By the Senate, 191. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 74.

Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation:

See Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.

I**Ice Supply for the Intercolonial Railway:**

See Intercolonial Railway, 6.

Immigration:

See Relief to Settlers, &c.

Imperial Conference:

Return (ordered February 9, 1914).—in regard to the calling of an Imperial Conference on the subject of Naval Defence: Presented, 114. Sess. Papers, No. 149. *Not printed*, 216.

Independent Order of Foresters, Consolidated Act:

Petition for an Act to amend a certain Act: Mr. Glass, 10. Read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 12: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred to Com. on B. & C., 47; reported, 98. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 110. By the Senate, 167. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 75.

Indian Act, re Restigouche Indian Reserve:

Return (order dated June 8, 1914), *re* application to amend the Indian Act to facilitate the sale of reserve: Presented, 36. Sess. Papers, No. 77. *Not printed*, 207.

Indian Affairs:

1. Report of the Department for year ended March 31, 1914: Presented, 36. Sess. Papers, No. 27.
2. Order,—Papers *re* leases for cutting lumber by Mr. B. F. Smith and others on the so-called Tobique Indian reserve; also agreements *re* sale or disposal of said reserve and statement of all lumber cut thereon: Mr. Carvell, 49. Presented, 149. Sess. Papers, No. 177. *Not printed*, 218.

Ingraham, H. W.:

See Appointments, 5.

Inland Revenue Act:

1. Resolution proposed to provide that the Minister of Inland Revenue may authorize the employment of certain temporary or acting officers of excise, &c.: Mr. Blondin: Recommendation signified, 244-245. Considered; reported; read second time and agreed to, 252. Referred to Com. of the Whole on Bill No. 116. *See infra* Bill No. 116.

Inland Revenue Act—Continued.

2. Bill No. 115, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Blondin: Read first time, 228; second time; committed; reported, 252. Read third time, passed, 252. By the Senate, 260. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 17.
3. Bill No. 116, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Blondin: Read first time, 228; second time; committed; reported, 253. Read third time, passed, 262.

Inland Revenue of Canada:

1. Reports, Returns and Statistics for year ended 31st March, 1914: Part I.—Excise: Presented, 90. Sess. Papers, No. 12. Part II.—Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electricity: Presented, 90. Sess. Papers, No. 13. Part III.—Adulteration of Food: Presented, 90. Sess. Papers, No. 14. *Printed.*
2. Order,—Reports, etc., between the Department and Mr. P. Courcy since his appointment as preventive officer: Mr. Lapointe—Kamouraska, 144.

Inspection of Weights and Measures:

See Inland Revenue of Canada.

Insurance Act, 1910 (Amendment):

Bill No. 56, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Lancaster. Read, first time, 73.

Insurance Companies Act:

1. Resolution proposed to extend powers of Insurance Companies: Mr. Doherty, 108. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 159-160; reported; read second time and agreed to, 160. *See* following Bill.
2. Bill No. 79, an Act to authorize certain extensions of time to Insurance Companies: Mr. Doherty. Read, first time, 160; second time; committed; reported, 186. Read third time; passed, 186. By the Senate, 253. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 5.

Intercolonial Railway:

1. Return (ordered 20th April, 1914), *re* purchase of any cars during years 1912 and 1913: Presented, 17. Sess. Papers, No. 45. *Not printed*, 204.
2. Return (ordered 1st June, 1914), *re* revenue derived from freight at certain stations during fiscal years 1913 and 1914: Presented, 17. Sess. Papers, No. 47. *Not printed*, 204.
3. Return (ordered 1st June, 1914), *re* names of the staff employed in offices at Moncton, &c.: Presented, 18. Sess. Papers, No. 48. *Not printed*, 204.
4. Order, *re* official statement by the I.C.R. management concerning certain wages: Mr. Macdonald, 37. Presented, 73. Sess. Papers, No. 113. *Not printed*, 211.
5. Order,—Papers *re* purchase of cars since July 1st, 1914: Mr. Macdonald, 49. Presented, 290. Sess. Papers, No. 45*a*. *Not printed*.
6. Order,—Papers *re* ice supply at Mulgrave on the Intercolonial Railway: Mr. Sinclair, 67. Presented, 79. Sess. Papers, No. 118. *Not printed*, 212.

Intercolonial Railway—Continued.

7. Order,—Papers *re* sale of hay grown on land belonging to the I.C.R., said lands being contiguous to properties of Charles Lavoie and others: Mr. Lapointe—Kamouraska, 93. Presented, 170. Sess. Papers, No. 196. *Not printed*, 221.
8. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* the suspension of Conductor Newton Hopper, &c.: Mr. Macdonald, 100. Presented, 170. Sess. Papers, No. 197. *Not printed*, 221.
9. Order,—Letters, &c., concerning certain claims made by Mr. Theophile Bélanger for delay of baggage in transportation in May, 1913, &c.: Mr. Papineau, 125. Presented, 290. Sess. Papers, No. 254. *Not printed*.
10. Order,—Return showing names of all officials, &c., employed in railway offices at Moncton, &c.: Mr. Michaud, 151. Presented, 290. Sess. Papers, No. 250. *Not printed*.

See also Dismissals, 23. Prince Edward Island Ry. Freight rates. Lands, 1, 4.

Intercolonial Railway, Windsor Branch:

Address,—Orders in Council, &c., *re* the leasing or transfer of the Windsor Branch of the I.C.R. to the Canadian Pacific Ry.: Mr. Maclean—Halifax, 144. Presented, 290. Sess. Papers, No. 252. *Not printed*.

Interior, Department of:

1. Annual Report of the Department: Vol. I., presented, 113. Sess. Papers, No. 25. *Printed*.
2. Return under Resolution dated 20th February, 1882, *re* Canadian Pacific Railway required to be presented in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned. Presented, 75. Sess. Papers, No. 115. *Not printed*, 212.

See Ferguson, K.C., Thomas R.

Internal Economy Commission:

See House of Commons, 2.

International Purity Congress:—

Report of the Delegates *re* Eighth Congress: Presented, 103. Sess. Papers, No. 142. *Not printed*, 215.

Irrigation:

See Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.

Investigations:

See Appointments, 12, 23. Seager, Charles. Marine and Fisheries, 3. Dredging and Dredges. Ferguson, K.C., Thomas R.

J**Jacques Cartier, Electoral District of:**

Certificate of election and return of J. A. Descarries, Esq., M.P., 5. Member takes his seat, 17.

James Bay and Eastern Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Girard, 15; read and received, 22. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 23, read, first time, 36; second time; referred, 47; reported, 71. In Com. of the Whole: considered; reported, 85. Read third time, passed, 86. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 45.

Judges:

1. Return (ordered 1st June, 1914) *re* appointment of Judges since 1st February, 1913, in province of Quebec: Presented, 18. Sess. Papers, No. 51. *Not printed*, 204.
2. Order,—Return showing allowance and transportation expenses paid to the Senior Judge of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, &c.: Mr. Proulx, 373.

Judges Act:

1. Resolution proposed to amend the Judges Act, c. 138, R.S.C., 1906: Mr. Doherty: Recommendation signified, 159. Considered, reported; read second time and agreed to, 187.

See following Bill.

2. Bill No. 93, an Act to amend the Judges Act: Mr. Doherty. Read, first time, 187; second time; committed; reported, 198. Read third time, passed, 199. By the Senate, 245. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 6.

K**Keith, Dr.:**

See Appointments, 6.

Keliher, Joseph T.:

See House of Commons, 3.

Kettle Valley Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Ry. and Navigation Co.: Mr. Green, 10. Read and received, 17. Report of Notice, 71. Bill No. 51: Read, first time, 72; second time; referred to Com. on R. & C., 87; reported amended, 140. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 164. By the House, considered, 164. Read third time; passed, 164. By the Senate, 225. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 46.

King, Mr. Robert P.:

Promotion and appointment of, to the position of Chief Clerk of Journals, &c.: Recommended, 180; concurred in, 194.

Kit Bags:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 10.

L**Labour:**

1. Annual Report of the Department of, for year ended March 31st, 1914: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 36. *Printed.*
2. Seventh Report of Proceedings in accordance with "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for year ended March 31st, 1914: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No 36a. *Printed.*
3. Order,—Copy of all resolutions received by the Department from Labour organizations, &c.: Mr. Kyte, 91. *See also National Labour Bureau.*

Lambert, Cecil Howard:

See Divorces, 15.

Lands:

1. Order,—Papers, *re* the expropriation of certain land owned by Madam Margaret Lynch, for the Intercolonial Ry.: Mr. Carvell, 49. Presented, 170. Sess. Papers, No. 200. *Not printed*, 221.
2. Order,—Documents, *re* purchase of land at Montmagny for a drill hall: Mr. Lapointe—Kamouraska, 131.
3. Order,—Papers *re* the application of Udo F. Schrader for a grazing lease, &c.: Mr. McCraney, 49. Presented, 134. Sess. Papers, No. 161. *Not printed*, 217.
4. Order,—Return showing names of all persons from whom lands have been purchased for the Dartmouth and Dean's Post Office Branch of the I.C.R.: Mr. Pardee, 185. Presented, 290. Sess. Papers, No. 251. *Not printed.*
5. Order,—Return *re* fractional areas of homestead lands sold in 1914, etc.: Mr. Martin—Regina, 121. Presented, 169. Sess. Papers, No. 192. *Not printed*, 220.
6. Order,—Correspondence *re* placing settlers on homesteads in the Duck Mountains Timber Reserve: Mr. Martin—Regina, 139. Presented, 291. Sess. Papers, No. 259. *Not printed.*

See also Ferguson, K.C., Thomas R. Dominion Lands.

Lavoie, Charles and Others:

See Intercolonial Railway, 7.

Leblond, André:

See Trois Pistoles Pulp and Lumber Co.

Lethbridge Field Artillery:

See Militia and Defence, 3.

Library of Parliament:

1. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, communicated to the House by The Speaker, 8. (For Appendix to Report, *see* Sess. Papers, No. 40.)

Library of Parliament—*Continued.*

2. Select Standing and Joint Committee: Names of Members on the part of the Commons, 34; on the part of the Senate, 37. Exception made as to certain powers, 35. Message to the Senate, *re* the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses, therefor, 35.

Lighthouses, Lightkeepers and Gas Buoys:

1. Order,—Papers in the offices of the Department of Marine and Fisheries *re* automatic gas buoy at entrance of Country Harbour, &c.: Mr. Sinclair, 67.
2. Order,—Papers, &c., in connection with repairs to Coffin's Island light, in 1914: Mr. Carroll, 231.

Liquors, Cigars, &c., taken out of Bond:

Order,—Return *re* quantity of spirituous liquors, cigars, &c., taken out at each port of the Dominion, &c.: Mr. Hughes—Kings (P.E.I.), 116. Presented, 273. Sess. Papers, No. 236. *Not printed.*

Loans from the Imperial Treasury:

Address,—Copy of all correspondence on the subject of loans from the Imperial Treasury to the Canadian Government: Mr. Kyte, 92. Presented, 129. Sess. Papers, No. 156. *Not printed, 217.*

Lobsters and Lobster Hatcheries:

1. Return (ordered March 16th, 1914),—*re* the collecting of spawn for the Margaree Lobster hatchery: Presented, 52. Sess. Papers, No. 95. *Not printed, 210.*
2. Order,—Copy of Report of Officer in charge of hatchery at Port Daniel West: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 90. Presented, 244. Sess. Papers, No. 212. *Not printed.*
3. Return (to Address ordered February, 1913), *re* Licenses to pack lobsters, &c.: Presented, 371. Sess. Papers, No. 280. *Not printed.*

Loggieville Station:

See Freight Rates, 3.

Lohman Company (Patent):

Petition for an Act *re* Patents Nos. 134,775 and 144,707, Metallic articles: Mr. Fripp, 45. Read and received, 51. Report of Notice, 56. Bill No. 44: Read first time, 57; second time; referred to Com. on M.P.B., 65; reported amended, 147. Preamble of Bill, amended, 147. In Com. of the Whole, considered; progress reported, 164; reported, 171. Read third time, passed, 171. By the Senate, 231. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 78.

London, Electoral District of:

Seat made vacant by decease of the member, Mr. Thomas Beattie, 2, 3. Warrant for new writ of election, issued, 2. Certificate of election and return of William Gray, Esq., M.P., 5. Member takes his seat, 11.

Losses in the Baie des Chaleurs and Gulf of St. Lawrence:

Order,—Copy of Report of Dr. William Wakeham, *re* extent of losses, &c.: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 131. Presented, 274. Sess. Papers, No. 238. *Not printed.*

Lumber Cutting on Indian Reserves:

See Indian Affairs, 2.

Lumber Supply for Training Camps:

See Militia and Defence, 5.

Lynch, Madam Margaret:

See Lands, 1.

Lyons, Edith Marguerita:

See Divorces, 16.

M**Mabou Harbour:**

See Harbours.

McBean, Duncan Donald (Patent):

Petition for an Act to authorize Commissioner of Patents, &c.: Mr. Fripp, 10. Read and received, 15. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 15: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 47. Reported, preamble of Bill not proven, 79. Fee and charges, less certain costs, recommended refunded, 79.

McIntyre, Alexander:

See Divorces, 17.

McKay, Esq., M.P., James:

See Prince Albert.

McKeown, A. H.:

See Appointments, 7.

Mail Carriers:

Order,—Return showing mail carriers in the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, &c.: Mr. Lapointe—Kamouraska, 274. Presented, 370. Sess. Papers, No. 276. *Not printed.*

Mail Contract Service:

1. Return (ordered 16th March, 1914), *re* the carrying of mails between Grand Falls and Grand River, N.S., and awarding of contract to Malcolm McCuspic: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 61. *Not printed*, 206.

Mail Contract Service—Continued.

2. Order,—Petitions, &c., *re* service between Lower South River and South Side Harbour, Antigonish county: Mr. Chisholm—Antigonish, 38. Presented, 148. Sess. Papers, No. 170. *Not printed*, 218.
3. Order,—Tenders received for mail service between Caraquet and Tracadie, N.B., on 15th January last: Mr. Turgeon, 39. Presented, 160. Sess. Papers, No. 191. *Not printed*, 220.
4. Order,—Papers relating to mail contract awarded at Maria Capes, Bonaventure county, in 1914: Mr. Marcil, 61. Presented, 148. Sess. Papers, No. 168. *Not printed*, 218.
5. Order,—Papers *re* proposed change in mail route from Inverness railway station to Margaree Harbour: Mr. Carroll, 63. Presented, 148. Sess. Papers, No. 173. *Not printed*, 218.
6. Order,—Papers *re* contract for carrying mails between Guysborough and Erinville, &c.: Mr. Sinclair, 67. Presented, 285. Sess. Papers, No. 243. *Not printed*.
7. Order,—Papers received by Post Office Department, *re* contract for mails at Guysborough and Canso: Mr. Kyte, 91. Presented, 148. Sess. Papers, No. 171. *Not printed*, 218.
8. Order,—Papers *re* mail contract with David D. Heard & Sons, at Whitby, &c.: Mr. Clark—Red Deer, 94. Presented, 160. Sess. Papers, No. 189. *Not printed*, 220.
9. Return (ordered June 3, 1914), *re* contract between Armagh Station and Mailloux, Quebec: Presented, 99. Sess. Papers, No. 133. *Not printed*, 214.
10. Return (ordered April 6, 1914), *re* contract between New Ross and Vaughans Post Office, N.S.: Presented, 99. Sess. Papers, No. 135. *Not printed*, 214.
11. Return (ordered May 18th, 1914), *re* contract from Mabou to Wycocomagh: Presented, 99. Sess. Papers, No. 136. *Not printed*, 214.
12. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* contract between Chance Harbour and Trenton, N.S.: Mr. Macdonald, 101. Presented, 148. Sess. Papers, No. 617. *Not printed*, 218.
13. Order,—Papers, *re* the letting or renewal of contracts in localities wholly or partly situated in County of Guysborough: Mr. Sinclair, 130.
14. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* Antigonish-Sherbrooke mail service, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Antigonish, 172. Presented, 285. Sess. Papers, No. 245. *Not printed*.
15. Order,—Documents *re* tenders for mail service between post office at St. François de Montmagny and the I.C.R. station, &c.: Mr. Pardee, 261-2.

Mail Routes, Rural:

1. Order,—Papers *re* tenders for rural mail delivery in Dundee, County of Huntingdon: Mr. Robb, 49. Presented, 148. Sess. Papers, No. 169. *Not printed*, 218.

Mail Routes, Rural—Continued.

2. Address,—Orders in Council, &c., in connection with the establishment of rural mail routes from Bridgetown to Granville Ferry; also relating to the closing of certain post offices in County of Annapolis: Mr. Macdonald, 93. Presented, 285. Sess. Papers, No. 247. *Not printed.*
3. Order,—Papers, *re* the establishment of route from River John to Hedgeville: Mr. Macdonald, 93. Presented, 257. Sess. Papers, No. 232. *Not printed.*
4. Return (ordered April 6, 1914), *re* tenders for mail route between Low Point and Creignish Station during year 1913-14: Presented, 99. Sess. Papers, No. 134. *Not printed, 214.*
5. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* proposed delivery service between Pictou and Salt-springs, &c.: Mr. Macdonald, 101. Presented, 285. Sess. Papers, No. 246. *Not printed.*
6. Order,—Papers *re* proposed change in mail route from Inverness railway station to Margaree Harbour: Mr. Carroll, 63. Presented, 148. Sess. Papers, No. 173. *Not printed, 218.*
7. Order,—Petition addressed to Department for establishment of rural mail in County of Shefford, &c.: Mr. Carroll, 172.
8. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* the establishment of a Rural Mail delivery route in districts of Hodson and Toney Mills, Pictou county: Mr. Pardee, 189.

Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Cash, 22. Read and received, 27. Report of Notice, 42. Bill No. 34: Read, first time, 42; second time; referred, 54; reported, 103. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 111. By the Senate, 179. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 47.

Marcil Trust Company, The:

Petition for an Act of incorporation: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 10. Read and received, 17. Report of Notice, 71. Bill No. 53: Read, first time, 72; second time; referred, 88; reported, 107. Refund of fees, recommended, 107; ordered, 108. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 115; reported, title changed to "An Act to incorporate Marcil Trust Company," 116. Read third time; passed, 116. By the Senate, 168. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 68.

Marine and Fisheries, Department of:

1. Forty-seventh Annual Report, 1913-14—*Marine*: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 21. *Printed.*
2. Forty-seventh Annual Report, 1913-14—*Fisheries*: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 39. *Printed.*
3. Return (ordered 16th March, 1914), *re* instructions sent to William Flynn to investigate charges made against certain employees in Bonaventure county: Presented, 19. Sess. Papers, No. 57. *Not printed, 205.*

Marine and Fisheries, Department of—Continued.

4. Forty-seventh Annual Report respecting Steamboat Inspection: Presented, 99. Sess. Papers, No. 23. *Printed. See Fisheries.*

See also Shippegan Storm Signal.

Marine and Fisheries, Select Standing Committee:

Names of Members, 33. Certain powers granted, 35.

Marine Biology:

Supplement to the 47th Annual Report—Fisheries Branch,—*re* contributions to Canadian Marine Biology (Part I.): Presented, 52. Sess. Papers, No. 39b. *Printed.*

Marois, G. A. and J. E. Gingras:

See Appointments, 8.

Medical Supplies:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 11, 12, 13, 14.

Medicine Hat Merchants re Government Relief:

Order,—Return *re* money spent amongst merchants for Government relief: Mr. Buchanan, 25. Presented, 103. Sess. Papers, No. 133. *Not printed, 215.*

See Relief to Settlers, &c.

Members of the Government:

Order,—Return *re* total amount of travelling expenses of members of late Government in last ten years, &c.: Mr. Achim, 66.

Members of Parliament:

See Beattie, Thomas; Blondin, Hon. P. E.; Casgrain, Hon. T. C.; Clare, Hon. George A.; Copp, A. B.; Descarries, J. A.; Donaldson, S. J.; Gray, William; McKay, James; Nantel, Hon. W. B.; Pelletier, Hon. Louis P.; Rochon, Gédéon; Scott, F. S.; Sévigny, Albert.

Military and Naval Defence:

1. Resolution proposed to grant to His Majesty a sum not exceeding \$100,000,000 towards defraying any expenses in consequence of the existence of a state of war, &c.: Sir Robert Borden, 21. Recommendation signified, 21. Considered; progress reported, 38; reported; read second time and agreed to, 185. *See* following Bill.
2. Bill No. 87, respecting aid to His Majesty for military and naval defence: Sir Robert Borden. Read, first time, 185; second time; committed; reported, 231-2. Read third time, passed, 232. By the Senate, 255. Royal Assent, 378.—5 George V., Chapter 23.

Military Forces of Canada on Active Service:

Report of Special Committee appointed to inquire into the question of enabling officers and men on active service to exercise their franchise, &c.. Bill thereto annexed, 227.

See Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service.

Militia and Defence:

1. Report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914: Presented, 26. Sess. Papers, No. 35. *Printed*.
2. Memorandum *re* work of Department in connection with European War, 1914-15: Presented, 35. Sess. Papers, No. 75. *Not printed*, 207.
3. Order,—Return showing from whom food for men and horses, supplies and equipment for the Field Battery at Lethbridge, is bought: Mr. Buchanan, 104. Presented, 137. Sess. Papers, No. 163. *Not printed*, 217.
4. Order,—Tenders for Army Stores received and dealt with by the Department since 1st August, 1914: By Mr. Carvell, 48.
5. Order,—Tenders in connection with lumber supplied to the Department for training camps at Medicine Hat and Calgary: By Mr. Carvell, 48. Presented, 368. Sess. Papers, No. 270. *Not printed*.
6. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia, November 25, 1913, to December 24, 1914. Sess. Papers, No. 73. *Not printed*, 207.

See also Boot Inquiry. Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces. Home Militia. Horses at Valcartier. Remounts. Transports for the Conveyance of Troops. Valcartier Camp.

Millen & Son, Limited, John (Patent):

Petition for an Act authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to receive certain fees *re* Patent No. 114110: Mr. Kyte, 89. Read and received, 95. Report of Notice, 194. Bill No. 107. (Letter K of the Senate), received, 203. Read, first time, 203; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 224; reported, 244. In Com. of the Whole, considered; progress reported, 258; 261; reported without any amendment, 269. Read third time, passed, 269. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 79.

Mills Equipment Company, Limited (Patent):

Petition for an Act to permit importation of military equipment under Patent No. 104915: Mr. Northrup, 71. Read and received, 74. Report of Notice, 89. Bill No. 64: Read, first time, 90; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 97; reported preamble of Bill not proven, 147. Refund of certain fees recommended, 147; ordered, 151.

Mines and Minerals:

Select Standing Committee, 33. Certain powers granted, 35.

Miscellaneous Private Bills:

See Bills, Private, 10, &c.

Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses:

Statement of expenditure, 18th August, 1914, to 4th February, 1915: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 65. *Not printed*, 206.

Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time to commence and complete lines of railway under Statutes of 1910, 1913: Mr. Robidoux, 137; read and received, 140. Report of Notice, 158. Bill No. 108 (Letter X of the Senate), received, 203. Read, first time, 203; second time; referred, 224; reported, 227. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 241. Royal Assent, 239.—5 George V., Chapter 48.

Montgomery (Registrar at Regina) George A.:

Return (ordered 30th March, 1914), *re* particulars of inventories whose estate escheated to the Crown, &c.: Presented, 18. Sess. Papers, No. 52. *Not printed*, 204.

Montmagny Drill Hall Site:

See Lands, 2.

Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Bickerdike, 10. Read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 13: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred, 47; reported amended, 71. In Com. of the Whole: Considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 87. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 49.

Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time for the commencement of, &c.: Mr. White—Renfrew, 51. Read and received, 56. Report of Notice, 71. Bill No. 52: Read first time, 72; second time; referred, 88; reported, 123. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 135. Read, third time; passed, 135. By the Senate, 225. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 76.

Moore, Thomas Jefferson:

See Divorces, 18.

Morning Sittings:

The House to meet each day at 11 o'clock, commencing Tuesday, 23rd March: Resolved, 151.

Motor Cycles:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 15.

Motor Trucks:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 16.

"Mudlark," Captain of Dredge:

See Dredging and Dredges, 4.

N**Nantel, Hon. W. B., M.P.:**

Letters respecting the resignation of, &c.: Presented, 46. Sess. Papers, No. 90.
Not printed, 209.

See also Terrebonne, &c.

National Labour Bureau:

Petitions for an Act to establish a national labour bureau system: Of P. F. Weiss and others: By Mr. Martin—Regina, 71. Read and received, 74. Of Nelson D. Porter and others: By Mr. Fripp, 74; read and received, 79. Of H. Gordon Montgomery and others: By Mr. Martin—Regina, 89; read and received, 95. Of His Lordship James, Toronto (Bishop and Chairman of Toronto Social Service Council) and others: By Mr. Macdonald, 98; read and received, 102.

National Transcontinental Railway:

1. Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioners for year ended March 31, 1914: Presented, 11. Sess. Papers, No. 37. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Papers, &c., between Quebec Board of Trade and Department of Railways, *re* circulation of trains between Cochrane and Quebec city: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 21. Presented, 73. Sess. Papers, No. 114. *Not printed*, 211.
3. Interim Report of the Commissioners for the nine months ended 31st December, 1914: Presented, 46. Sess. Papers, No. 37a. *Printed*.
4. Order,—Documents, &c., in connection with the building of a station at Armagh, County of Bellechasse: Mr. Lapointe—Kamouraska, 144.

National Transcontinental Railway Act:

1. Resolution proposed to amend the, &c.: Mr. Cochrane. Recommendation signified, 237. Considered, reported; read second time and agreed to, 246. *See* following Bill.
2. Bill No. 119, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Cochrane. Read first time, 246; second time; committed; progress reported, 255; reported amended, 274. Considered as amended, 274. Read third time, passed, 287. By the Senate, 369. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 18.

National Wood Distilling Co. (Patents):

Petition for an Act to extend the time *re* invention covered by Patent No. 106931: Mr. Green, 27. Read and received, 41. Report of Notice, 56. Bill No. 82 (Letter G of the Senate), received, 179. Read, first time, 181; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 201; reported, 226. In Com. of the Whole,

National Wood Distilling Co. (Patents)—Continued.

considered; reported, 229. Read third time, 229. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 80.

Naval Defence:

See Imperial Conference; also Military and Naval Defence.

Naval Service:

Report of the Department for year ended March 31, 1914: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 38. *Printed.*

Naval Service Act, 1910, re Rates of Pay, &c.:

1. Copy of Order in Council dated 21st August, 1914, *re* extra rates of pay for service in submarine vessels: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 44. *Not printed*, 204.
2. Copy of Order in Council, dated 21st August, 1914, *re* rates of pay and allowances to petty officers and men: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 44. *Not printed*, 204.
3. Copy of Order in Council dated 21st August, 1914, *re* schemes of separation allowance for dependents of men serving in H.M.C. ships: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 44. *Not printed*, 204.

Navy, Royal Canadian:

1. Copy of Order in Council, dated 3rd February, 1915, *re* rank of mate, &c.: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 43. *Not printed*, 204.
2. Copy of Order in Council dated 18th February, 1915, *re* rank of Lieutenant-Commander, &c.: Presented, 129. Sess. Papers, No. 43a. *Not printed*, 203.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island:

Order,—Letters, &c., *re* the purchase of the, &c.: Mr. Copp, 91. Presented, 170. Sess. Papers, No. 202. *Not printed*, 221.

Newspapers:

1. Further Supplementary Return (ordered April 28th, 1913), showing a list of all newspapers in Canada in which Government advertisements have been inserted since October 10, 1911, &c.: Presented, 43. Sess. Papers, No. 84. *Not printed*, 208.
1. Further Supplementary Return (ordered April 28, 1913), showing a list of newspapers in Canada in which Government advertisements have been inserted between October 10, 1906, and October 10, 1911, &c.: Presented, 43. Sess. Papers, No. 84a. *Not printed*, 208.

New, William Ewart:

See Divorces, 19.

Niagara-Welland Power Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Fripp, 22. Read and received, 27. Report of Notice, 42. Bill No. 35: Read, first time, 42; second time; referred to Com. on M. P. B., 54; reported preamble of Bill not proven, 147. Refund of certain fee recommended, 147; ordered, 151.

Nickel, Act, re Export of:

Bill intituled, "An Act to regulate the exportation of nickel, &c.: Mr. Maclean—York, 21. Mr. Speaker's ruling thereon, 21.

Nickel, Exportation of:

Correspondence *re* the control of the exportation of nickel: Presented, 35. Sess. Papers, No. 74. *Not printed*, 207.

Nickel, Nickel Ore, Nickel Matte, &c., Exports of:

Petitions: Of W. Harwood and others praying that legislation prohibiting the export of, be enacted: Mr. Barker, 10; read and received, 17. Of T. H. Beith and others: Mr. Macdonell, 27; read and received, 41. Of Alfred O. Beardmore and others: Mr. Macdonell, 41; read and received, 45. Of Louis Mosso and others: Mr. Macdonell, 45; read and received, 51. Of A. A. Hayes and others: Mr. Barker, 51; read and received, 56. Of Thomas R. Evens and others: Mr. Blain, 51; read and received, 56. Of Andrew Cromar and others: Mr. Ball, 71; read and received, 74. Of J. M. Dingwall and others: Mr. Macdonell, 71; read and received, 74. Of T. B. Darling and others: Mr. Nickle, 79; read and received, 82. Of F. C. Wintele and others: Mr. Maclean—York, 89; read and received, 95. Of Charles W. Carney and others: Mr. Macdonell, 113; read and received, 123. Of Thomas A. Bailey and others: Mr. Macdonell, 125; read and received, 127. Of Thomas Webster and others: Mr. Macdonald, 184; read and received, 188.

Norris, F.:

See Customs, 9.

Northern Pacific and British Columbia Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act of incorporation: Mr. Stevens, 22. Read and received, 27. Report of Notice, 42. Bill No. 36: Read, first time, 42; second time; referred, 54; reported amended, 103. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 111. By the Senate, passed with an amendment, 179. Amendment referred to Com. on R. & C., 182; reported agreed to, 188. By the House, considered, and agreed to, 201. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 28.

Northwest Life Assurance Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time for two years, &c.: Mr. McCraney, 102. Read and received, 107. Report of Notice, 158. Bill No. 97 (Letter O of the Senate), received, 196. Read, first time, 196; second time; referred to Com. on B. & C., 201; reported, 227. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 241. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 64.

Nova Scotia 17th Regiment:

See Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces.

Nurses:

Order,—Return showing number of nurses sent to the front, &c.: Mr. Carvell, 130.

O**Oaths of Office:**

Bill No. 1, an Act respecting the administration of: By Sir George Foster: Read the first time, 6.

Oaths to Witnesses before Committees:

Decision of The Speaker, thereon, 65.

Oliver Equipments:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 17, 18.

Orangedale to Cheticamp Railway:

See Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, 2.

Orders in Council:

See Naval Service Act, 1910. Navy, Royal Canadian. Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt. Dominion Lands Act. Forest Reserves and Park Act. Engineer Officers. Steam Trawlers.

Ottawa and New York Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to lease railway, &c.: Mr. Fripp, 10. Read and received, 15. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 24: Read, first time, 36; second time; referred, 47; reported amended, 71. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 87. By the Senate, passed with an amendment, 142. By the House, amendment agreed to, 171. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 50.

Ottawa Improvement Commission:

Statements of receipts and expenditures to 31st December, 1914: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 67. *Not printed*, 206.

Quimet, Paul G.:

See House of Commons, 3.

Overseas Contingents and the Army, Purchases for:

Correspondence from August 18, 1914, to date respecting purchases for Overseas contingents, &c.: Presented, 80. Sess. Papers, No. 123. *Not printed*, 213.

P**Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca Railway Co.:**

Petition for an Act to construct and operate branch lines of railway: Mr. Bennett (Calgary), 22. Read and received, 27. Report of Notice, 41. Bill No. 37: Read first time, 42; second time; referred, 54; reported, 103. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 111. By the Senate, 179. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 51.

Palmer and Pallister, Messrs.:

See Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, 9, 11.

Papers ordered printed forthwith:

See Rules suspended, 2.

Paradis, Telesphore:

Order,—Documents, &c., *re* claim of, arising from the burning of his wharf and mills, set on fire by I.C.R. locomotive: Mr. Turgeon, 230. Presented, 370. Sess. Papers, No. 276. *Not printed.*

Paul, Captain Stephen:

See Steamer "Rhoda."

Pelletier, Hon. Louis P., M.P.:

Letters respecting the resignation of, &c.: Presented, 46. Sess. Papers, No. 90. *Not printed*, 209.

See also Quebec County.

Parliamentary Publications:

Report of Joint Committee on Printing respecting the number of copies to be supplied to each Senator and Member: Recommended, 248; concurred in, 273.

Parent, Joseph:

See Intercolonial Ry., 2.

Patents:

See Lohmann Company. McBean, Duncan Donald. Millen & Son, Limited. Mills Equipment Co., Limited. National Wood Distilling Co.

Pensions:

1. Order,—Return showing names of all parties drawing pensions at present from the Government, &c.: Mr. Cruise, 104.
2. Certified Copy of Report of Com. of the Privy Council *re* pensionary assistance for disabled officers and men on active service: Presented, 184. Sess. Papers, No. 206. *Not printed.*

See also Separation Allowance to Dependents of Soldiers.

Petitions:

1. Laid on the Table: (32), 10; (12), 15; (8), 22; (5), 27; (2), 41; (6), 45; (4), 51; (2), 56; (3), 60; (4), 71; (2), 74; (2), 79; (2), 82; (7), 89; (1), 95; (1), 98; (1), 102; (1), 107; (1), 113; (1), 125; (1), 127; (2), 137; (1), 140; (1), 143; (1), 147; (1), 184.
2. Read and received: (31), 15; (12), 22; (9), 27; (2), 45; (6), 51; (3), 56; (2), 60; (3), 64; (4), 74; (2), 79; (2), 82; (2), 89; (7), 95; (1), 98; (1), 102; (1), 107; (1), 113; (1), 123; (1), 127; (1), 133; (2), 140; (1), 143; (1), 147; (1), 158; (1), 188.
3. Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills: First Report, (15), 23; Second Report, (11), 36; Third Report, (8), 41; Fourth Report, (8), 56. Fifth Report, (8), 71. Sixth Report, (5), 74; Seventh Report, (4), 89. Eighth Report, (1), 98. Ninth Report, (1), 103. Tenth Report, (16), 127. Eleventh Report, (6), 158. Twelfth Report, (3), 194.

See National Labour Bureau. Nickel, Nickel Ore, Nickel Matte, Exports of.

Pictou-Mulgrave-Cheticamp Steamship Route:

See Steamship Service.

Pollution of Navigable Waters:

1. Special Committee appointed to inquire into the pollution of navigable waters, 52. Bill No. 2, an Act respecting the pollution of navigable waters, referred, 52. Ordered that quorum of special committee be reduced to five members, 99. Reports and Proceedings of, and the Evidence taken during sessions of 1913 and 1914 ordered referred to Committee, 108. Bill reported amended, 113. Committee recommends that the evidence taken by two previous committees be printed as an Appendix to the Journals, and that Rule 74 in reference thereto be suspended, 113; ordered, 124. *See* Appendix No. 1.
2. Bill No. 2, an Act respecting the: Mr. Bradbury. Read, first time, 13; second time; committed, 44. Order for consideration by Com. of the Whole House, discharged, 52. Bill referred to Special Committee, 52; Bill reported amended, 113.
3. Bill No. 80 (Letter B of the Senate), an Act respecting the Pollution of, &c.: Received, 168. Read first time, 169.

Port Hawkesbury:

See Public Buildings, 2.

Portneuf County:

See Public Works, 4.

Postal Service in Nova Scotia:

See Adjournments of the House, moved under Rule 39.

Postmaster General:

Report of the Postmaster General for year ended March 31, 1914: Presented, 11. Sess. Papers, No. 24. *Printed.*

Postmasters and Post Offices:

1. Return (ordered 20th April, 1914), *re* rent allowance, &c., to post offices in Nova Scotia: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 60. *Not printed*, 206.
2. Return (ordered 11th May, 1914), *re* letters, telegrams, &c., about complaints made against postmaster at Johnstown, N.S.: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 62. *Not printed*, 206.
3. Return (ordered 20th April, 1914), *re* change of site of post office at St. Lazare village, Quebec: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 63. *Not printed*, 206.
4. Address,—Orders in Council, &c., in connection with the removal of postmaster Edward N. Higinbotham, of Lethbridge: Mr. Carvell, 38. Presented, 370. Sess. Papers, No. 274. *Not printed*.
5. Order,—Return showing number of employees, both permanent and temporary, at Montreal and certain post offices of Canada: Mr. Lemieux, 66. Presented, 148. Sess. Papers, No. 172. *Not printed*, 218.
6. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* conduct of the postmaster at Grand Etang: Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 69. Presented, 237. Sess. Papers, No. 210. *Not printed*.
7. Order,—Return showing number of employees connected with the administration of post office at Three Rivers; also if Wildé Lavallée and others have been dismissed: Mr. Bureau, 286. Presented, 370. Sess. Papers, No. 278. *Not printed*.

Post Offices of Cape Breton:

Return (ordered June 10, 1914), *re* amount of money sent outside of Canada from certain post offices of Cape Breton: Presented, 65. Sess. Papers, No. 107. *Not printed*, 211.

Powell, J. E.:

See Drugs, Bandages, &c. *See also* Public Accounts, Select Standing Committee.

Premier Trust Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Fripp, 10. Read and received, 15. Report of Notice, 74. Bill No. 96 (Letter E of the Senate), received, 196. Read, first time, 196; second time; referred to Com. on B. & C., 201; reported, 227. In Com. of the Whole, considered, 240; reported, 241. Read third time, passed, 241. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 69.

Prince Albert, Electoral District of:

Seat made vacant by the appointment of the member, James McKay, as a judge, 2, 3. Warrane for new writ of election, issued, 2. Certificate of election and return of S. J. Donaldson, Esq., M.P., 21. Member takes his seat, 11.

Prince Edward Island Railway:

1. Return (ordered 18th May, 1914), *re* names of men appointed to positions from 1st January, 1912, to 1st May, 1914: Presented, 18. Sess. Papers, No. 49. *Not printed*, 204.

Prince Edward Island Railway—*Continued.*

2. Order,—Return *re* names and addresses of all persons appointed to positions from October 1, 1911, to the present time: Mr. Hughes—Kings (P.E.I.), 91. Presented, 169. Sess. Papers, No. 49a. *Not printed*, 204.

See New Brunswick and P.E.I. Ry.

Prince Edward Island Representation:

See Representation.

Pringle, K.C., R. A.:

See Boot Inquiry. Drill Halls of Ontario, Investigation. Southampton Railway Company, Investigation.

Printing and Stationery, Department of:

Annual Report, 1914: Presented, 267. Sess. Papers, No. 32. *Printed*.

Printing of Parliament:

1. Select Standing and Joint Committee on: Names of Members on the part of the Commons, 30; on the part of the Senate, 37-8. Certain powers granted, 35. Message to the Senate, *re* the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses, therefor, 35.
2. Name added (Mr. Rochon), 90. Message to the Senate, 96.
3. Committee Reports to the House: First Report—On printing of certain documents, 203-221. Concurred in, 221, 237. Second Report—Recommending that each Senator and Member be supplied in the future with only one copy of each Parliamentary publications, &c., 248; concurred in, 273.

Prisoner of War:

1. Order,—Return *re* number of prisoners of war, &c.: Mr. Wilson—Laval, 37. Presented, 73. Sess. Papers, No. 111. *Not printed*, 211.
2. Order,—Statement showing number of prisoners of war in Canada, number, under parole, in detention camps, &c. Mr. Clark—Red Deer, 63. Presented, 250. Sess. Papers, No. 111a. *Not printed*.

Privileges and Elections:

Select Standing Committee: Names of Members, 28. Certain powers granted, 35.

Proclamations:

Proclamations, addressed to the Senators and Members, convoking Parliament, v-viii.

Prorogation of Parliament:

His Royal Highness the Governor General prorogues the fifth session of Twelfth Parliament, 379-380.

Public Accounts of Canada:

Report for year ended March 31, 1914: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 2. *Printed*. Referred to Com. on Public Accounts, 51.

Public Accounts, Select Standing Committee:

1. Names of Members, 30. Certain powers granted, 35. Sess. Papers No. 2 referred to Committee, 51. Sess. Papers No. 122 referred to Committee, 134. Name substituted (Mr. Reid—Grenville for that of Mr. Baker) ordered, 147.
2. Committee reports to the House: First Report, relative to printing from day to day of certain evidence taken, 143. Rule 74 recommended suspended, 143; ordered, 151. Second Report, relative to leave to sit during the time the House is in session, recommended, 169; concurred in, 169. Third Report, recommending that certain Evidence and Papers be referred by the House to the Department of Justice, 194. Fourth Report, respecting the evidence taken in connection with the purchase of binocular glasses, &c., 367. Fifth Report, recommending the printing of Papers and Evidence as an Appendix to the Journals, and that Rule 74, relating thereto, be suspended, 367. Concurred in, 369. Sixth Report, recommending a further investigation into irregularities in relation to horses purchased in Nova Scotia, 376. Seventh Report, recommending the inauguration of a system of purchase, inspection and audit, 376. Reports concurred in, 376.

See Appendix No. 3.

Public Buildings:

1. Order,—Correspondence, &c., in connection with the construction of public buildings at Three Rivers: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 231.
2. Order,—Telegrams, &c., *re* purchase of site for public building at Port Hawkesbury, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 94. Presented, 249. Sess. Papers, No. 222. *Not printed*.

Public Printing:

See Printing, &c.

Public Works:

1. Annual Report of the Minister (Vol. 1) for year ended March 31, 1914: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 19. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Papers *re* construction of new public works in Guysborough county, &c.: Mr. Sinclair, 67.
3. Order,—Return showing expenditure by the Public Works Department in the County of Inverness, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 69. Presented, 150. Sess. Papers, No. 187. *Not printed*, 220.
4. Return (ordered March 9, 1914), *re* money expended in County of Portneuf; nature of work, &c.: Presented, 104. Sess. Papers, No. 140. *Not printed*, 215.

Public Works—Continued.

5. Order,—Return showing amounts of money expended upon public works in Counties of Wright, Pontiac, and Labelle, &c.: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 121. Presented, 249. Sess. Papers, No. 223. *Not printed.*
6. Order,—Return showing amounts of money expended in the County of Cumberland during years 1896 to 1911 inclusive, &c.: Mr. Rhodes, 121.
7. Order,—Copy of Pay-sheets, &c., *re* expenditures at Blue Rock, County of Antigonish, in 1913 and 1914: Mr. Chisholm—Antigonish, 172.
8. Order,—Names of men employed on the St. Maurice River, Shawenegan station, &c.: Mr. Bureau, 377.

Q**Quarantine at Levis, Land purchased for a:**

Order,—Letters, &c., relating to the purchase of land for a quarantine at Levis: Mr. Carroll, 173.

Quebec Board of Trade:

See National Transcontinental Railway, 2.

Quebec County, Electoral District of:

Seat made vacant by the resignation of Hon. L. P. Pelletier, 2. Warrant for new Writ of Election issued, 2. Certificate of election and return of Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, 4. Member takes his seat, 6.

Quebec Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railways:

See Tariff on Flour Shipments.

Quorum of Committee of the Whole House:

Quorum of Members not found: Attention of Chairman called, 243. Quorum found and Committee resumed the consideration of Supply, 243.

Quorum of Select Standing Committees:

Number of Members forming the Quorum of certain Committees, 29-34.

Quorum of Special Committees:

See Pollution of Navigable Waters.

R**Radio-telegraphy:**

1. Copy of Regulation 106, *re* wave length for use by Canadian licensed ship stations: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 42. *Not printed*, 203.

Radio-telegraphy—Continued.

2. Amendment to Regulations 103 and 104, *re* ship stations in territorial waters and harbours, respectively: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 42. *Not printed*, 203.

Railway Act:

1. Bill No. 3, an Act to amend the: Mr. Armstrong—Lambton. Read, first time, 20; second time; referred, 58; reported and recommended withdrawn, 140; ordered, 141.
2. Bill No. 30, an Act to amend the: Mr. Maclean-York: Read, first time, 37; second time; referred, 59. Bill to be withdrawn, recommended, 147; ordered, 151.
3. Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Morphy: Read, first time, 90.

See also Government Railways Act.

Railway Bridge across Pictou Harbour:

Order,—Letters, &c., relating to the construction of a new, &c.: Mr. Macdonald, 172.

Railway Commissioners for Canada:

Ninth Report of the Board for year ended 31st March, 1914: Presented, 11. Sess. Papers, No. 20c.

Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines (Committee):

1. Members of Committee, 28. Certain powers granted, 35. Name added (Mr. Rochon), 90.
2. Bills referred to Committee: (21), 47; (8), 54; (2), 65; (8), 87-88; (1), 96; (1), 183; (1), 224. Preamble of Bill referred back to Committee, 138. Senate amendments to a certain Bill referred to Committee, 182.
3. Committee reports to the House: On Bills without any amendment, (7), 71; (1), 79; (5), 102; (2), 123; (1), 188; (1), 227. On Bills with amendments, (5), 71; (6), 95; (1), 102; (3), 103; (3), 123; (2), 127; (1), 140; (1), 147. Preamble of Bill not proven, 127. Certain Senate Amendments to a Bill, agreed to, 188.
4. Committee recommends:—
 - (1) That Bill No. 17 be divided into two parts, 96.
 - (2) That certain Bills be withdrawn, 96, 140, 147, 188.
 - (3) That Title of Bill No. 55 be changed, 147.
 - (4) That certain fees be refunded, 127, 140, 147, 188.
 - (5) That certain Rules relating to Private Bills be suspended, 188; adopted, 194.
5. Reports: First, 71; Second, 79; Third, 95; Fourth, 102; Fifth, 102; Sixth, 123; Seventh, 127; Eighth, 140; Ninth, 147; Tenth, 188; Eleventh, 227.

Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines (Department) :

1. Annual Report, April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914. Presented, 133. Sess. Papers, No. 20. *Printed.*
2. Canal Statistics, 1914: Presented, 290. Sess. Papers, No. 20a. *Printed.*
3. Railway Statistics for year ended June 30, 1914: Presented, 133. Sess. Papers, No. 20b. *Printed.*
4. Telegraph Statistics for year ended June 30, 1914: Presented, 143. Sess. Papers, No. 20f.
5. Telephone Statistics for year ended June 30, 1914: Presented, 143. Sess. Papers, No. 20g.

Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines (Papers) :

1. Order,—Papers *re* construction of a railway in County of Guysborough: Mr. Sinclair, 67. Presented, 290. Sess. Papers, No. 253. *Not printed.*
2. Order,—Telegrams, &c., *re* proposed line of railway from Orangedale to Cheticamp: Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 69. Presented, 290. Sess. Papers, No. 248. *Not printed.*
3. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* the purchase or lease of railway known as Vale Railway: Mr. Macdonald, 93. Presented, 170. Sess. Papers, No. 195. *Not printed, 220.*
4. Order,—Return *re* number of miles of Telegraph Lines in Inverness county erected each year since 1896, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 94.
5. Order,—Letters, &c., relating to survey of a new line of Railway from Sunny Brae eastward into County of Pictou: Mr. Macdonald, 172.
6. Order,—Copy of all agreements made with the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company relating to telegraphic apparatuses for lighthouses, &c.: Mr. Boulay, 185.

Railway Subsidies:

1. Order,—Return showing amount of, paid in County of Inverness since 1896, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 94. Presented, 170. Sess. Papers, No. 194. *Not printed, 220.*

Rates of Pay to Officers and Men in the Naval Service:

See Naval Service Act, 1910, &c.

Reading Room of Parliament, Assistant Curator:

See House of Commons, 4.

Regina Properties acquired by the Government:

Order,—Return showing what properties have been acquired since September 21, 1911, in city of Regina: Mr. Martin—Regina, 65. Presented, 150, 249. Sess. Papers, Nos. 183 and 217. *Not printed.*

Relief to Settlers in Alberta:

Address,—Orders in Council, &c., in connection with distribution of relief, &c.:
Mr. Carvell, 39.

Relief to Settlers in Medicine Hat District:

1. Order,—Return showing total amount of relief orders under control of H. H. Brown, Commissioner: Mr. Buchanan, 104.
2. Order,—Return showing total amount already paid for relief to settlers: Mr. Buchanan, 138.

Relief to Settlers in Saskatchewan:

Order,—Letters, &c., *re* manner in which Immigration officials conducted the work of relief to needy settlers in Saskatchewan: Mr. Chisholm—Antigonish, 92.

Remounts and Remount Commissioners:

1. Order,—Return showing Remount Commissioners for Eastern and Western Canada, &c.: Mr. Lemieux, 75. Presented forthwith, 76. Sess. Papers, No. 116. *Not printed*, 212.
2. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* purchase of Remounts in Province of Quebec, &c.: Mr. Ross, 100.
3. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* purchase of Remounts in Province of Quebec since 1st of August last: Mr. Carroll, 122.

Rent Allowance:

See Postmasters and Post Officers, 1.

Representation:

Motion: By Mr. Hughes—Kings, P.E.I.: That an Address be presented to His Majesty to give his consent to a certain measure which would entitle Prince Edward Island to at least six Members, 68. Motion negatived on a division, 68.

See Address.

Representation Act, 1914 (Amendment):

Bill No. 106, an Act to amend the Representation Act, 1914: Sir Robert Borden: Read, first time, 199; second time; committed, 238. Considered; progress reported, 245. Further considered; reported amended, 257. Referred back to Com. of the Whole; reported further amended, 262. Considered as amended, read third time and passed, 262. By the Senate, 322. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 19.

Resignation of Ministers:

See Nantel, Hon. W. B., and Pelletier, Hon. L. P.

Resolutions on which are Founded Public Bills:

See Bank Act, Amendment of.

Resolutions on which are Founded Public Bills—Continued.

British North America Act, 1867., *Re* Constitution of the Senate.

Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service.

Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., *Re* Advances
Customs 'Tariff Act, 1907, Amendment.

Dominion Notes. Government Railways Act.

Inland Revenue Act. Insurance Companies.

Judges Act.

Military and Naval Defence.

National Transcontinental Railway Act.

Seed Grain, Fodder for Animals and Other Relief.

Supply and Ways and Means.

Vancouver Harbour Commissioners Act.

Restaurant of Parliament:

1. Names of Members of the Committee: On the part of the Commons, 35.
Message to the Senate, 35. On the part of the Senate, 38.

Restigouche Indian Reserve:

See Indian Act, &c.

Rewards to Officers and Crews of Steamer "John L. Cann" and "Westport III.":

Address,—Copy of Orders in Council in connection with, &c., in saving the
passengers and crews of steamer *Cobequid*: Mr. Law, 67. Presented, 274.
Sess. Papers, No. 239.

"Rhoda" Steamer (Captain Stephen Paul):

See Steamer "Rhoda," &c.

Riding Mountain Forest Reserve:

See Ferguson, K.C., Thomas R.

Rochon, Esq., M.P., Gédéon:

Certificate of his election as Member for the electoral district of Terrebonne,
64. Takes his seat, 82. Appointed to Committees on Railways, Canals and
Telegraph Lines; Printing; Banking and Commerce.

Royal Canadian Navy:

See Navy, Royal Canadian.

Royal Commissioners:

See Appointments, 12, 13.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police:

Report of the, &c., for 1914: Presented, 14. Sess. Papers, No. 28. *Printed.*

Royal Society of Canada:

Statement of affairs for year ended 30th April, 1914: Presented, 20. Sess. Papers, No. 68. *Not printed*, 206.

Rules Suspended:

1. Rule 10: Portion of, limiting the number of members of a certain Special Committee, 7.
2. Rule 74: (1) Relative to proceedings of, and evidence taken before the Special Com. on Boot Inquiry, 61. (2) Relative to a Return (Sess. Papers No. 122) respecting expenditures under the War Appropriation Act and correspondence thereon, 98. (3) Report of Board of Inquiry (Sess. Papers No. 183 of 1914) respecting applicants for Fenian Raid Volunteer bounty, 123. (4) Return (Sess. Papers No. 158) respecting purchase of Submarines, 134. (5) Return (Sess. Papers No. 122*a*) respecting expenditures under the War Appropriation Act and correspondence thereon, 143. (6) Return (Sess. Papers Nos. 158*a* and 158*b*) respecting purchase of Submarines, 184. (7) Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization respecting evidence on the subject of Manures and Fertilizers, 188. (8) Report of Standing Com. on Public Accounts respecting Papers and Evidence as set forth in Fourth and Fifth Reports, 367. (9) Relative to evidence taken before the Special Committee on Pollution of Navigable Waters, during Sessions of 1913 and 1914. Ordered, 124.
3. Rule 91, sec. (A) 4: Relative to Petition for Act of incorporation of Colonial Bank (Canada), 102.
4. Rules 28*a*, 114, 115, and certain subsections of Rules 89 and 103 relating to Private Bills, 188; resolved, 194.

Rural Mails:

See Mail Routes, Rural.

St**St. John Valley Railway:**

Order,—Papers *re* the operation of the St. John Valley Railway since July, 1, 1914: Mr. Carvell, 49. Presented, 291. Sess. Papers, No. 257. *Not printed.*

St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to lease railway, &c.: Mr. Fripp, 10. Read and received, 15. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 27: Read, first time, 37; second time; referred, 47; reported amended, 95. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time, passed, 110. By the Senate, passed, 179. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 55.

St. Lawrence River Water Levels:

See Water Levels of, &c.

St. Lazare Village:

See Postmasters and Post Offices, 3.

St. Maurice River—Shawenegan:

See Public Works, 8.

S**Sackville Roadway to Public Wharf:**

See Wharfs, &c., 9.

Saddles:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 20.

Salmon:

1. Return (ordered March 16, 1914), *re* the operation of a salmon hatchery at Northeast Margaree, and the fish pond at Margaree Harbour: Presented, 46. Sess. Papers, No. 88. *Not printed*, 209.
2. Order,—Documents bearing on the removal of the salmon retaining pond from Flat Lands to New Mills, N.B.: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 105. Presented, 371. Sess. Papers, No. 279. *Not printed*.

Sandford Breakwater:

See Wharfs, &c., 6.

Saturday Sitzings:

The House to meet on Saturday 27th March and on all subsequent Saturdays until the end of the session; also, morning sittings at 11 o'clock, commencing on Tuesday, 23rd March: Resolved, 151.

Schrader, Udo F.:

See Lands, 3.

Scoles, C. R.:

See Atlantic and Lake Superior Ry.

Scott, Esq., M.P., F. S.:

Certificate of his election as Member for the electoral district of Waterloo South, 5; takes his seat, 6.

Seager, Charles, Government Commissioner:

Partial Return (to order dated May 18, 1914) showing all cases in which Charles Seager, of Goderich, acted as commissioner in certain investigations, &c.: Presented, 43. Sess. Papers, No. 87. *Not printed*, 209.

Secretary of State for Canada:

1. Report of the, &c., for year ended March 31, 1914: Presented, 19. Sess. Papers, No. 29. *Printed.*
2. Civil Service List of Canada, 1914: Presented, 19. Sess. Papers, No. 30. *Printed.*
3. Statement of bonds or securities registered since last return, under sec. 32. c. 19, R.S.C. 1906: Presented, 57. Sess. Papers, No. 102. *Not printed*, 210.
4. Annual Return *re* Trade Unions: Presented, 57. Sess. Papers, No. 101. *Not printed.*

Seed Grain, Fodder for Animals and other Relief:

1. Resolution proposed to provide for the purchase, sale and distribution of seed grain, &c.: Mr. Roche. Recommendation signified, 173. Considered, 181; reported; read, second time and agreed to, 182.

See following Bill.

2. Bill No. 85, respecting seed grain, &c.: Read first time, 182; second time; committed; reported, 199. Read third time, passed, 199. By the Senate, 255. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 20.

See also Bank Act, Amendment of. Relief to Settlers, &c.

Senate:

Order,—Letters, &c., asking the Government to take measures to amend the Senate, &c.: Mr. Sharpe—Ontario, 230.

Senate:**MESSAGES FROM THE:**

1. Naming Members of Joint Committees: Library of Parliament, 37. Printing of Parliament, 37-38. Restaurant of Parliament, 38.
2. Communicating Bills, passed without amendments: (14), 139; (6), 167-8; (9), 173-9; (5), 191; (10), 225; (3), 231; (1), 243; (2), 245; (2), 253; (2), 255; (1), 260; (1), 272; (2), 322; (4), 369.
3. Communicating Bills passed with Amendments: (1), 142; (1), 168; (2), 179; (1), 187; (1), 225; (1), 260; (1), 377. Amendments to Bill No. 111, not insisted on, 378.
4. Communicating Bills of their own: (2), 142; (2), 168; (3), 179; (1), 183; (5), 186; (9), 196; (2), 203; (2), 225; (2), 245; (1), 259.
5. Desiring that certain papers *re* evidence taken before the Com. on Divorce, be returned: 142, 179, 187, 196, 245, 260, 294.
6. Agreeing to an Address praying His Most Excellent Majesty the King to amend certain provisions of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, with amendments, 248.
7. Agreeing to Amendments made by the House to Bill from the Senate, 369. Certain Amendments added, 369.

Senate—Continued.

MESSAGES TO THE:

8. Naming Members of Joint Committees, 35.
9. Respecting Senate Amendments to Bills of the House agreed to: (2), 171; (1), 182-3; (2), 201; (1), 252; (1), 267.
10. Communicating a Resolution of the House respecting an Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King to amend certain provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, 191. Message to the Senate, agreeing to amendments, ordered, 322, 323; disagreeing, 377-8.
11. Acquainting their Honours that the House has approved a recommendation *re* statutory increase in salary of a clerk of the Joint Distribution Office, 244.
12. Communicating Bills of the Senate, amended by the House: (1), 286-7.
13. Returning the Evidence and Papers on which Bills for Divorce were founded, 200, 243, 258, 269. *See also* Bills.

Senate and House of Commons Act:

1. Bill No. 57, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Doherty: Read, first time, 73; second time; committed, 81. Reported amended. By the House, considered; read third time and passed, 81. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 287.—5 George V., Chapter 7.
2. Bill No. 77, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Proulx. Read first time, 159.

Separation Allowance to Dependents of Soldiers:

1. Certified copy of a report on the subject of separation allowance to dependents of soldiers: Presented, 82. Sess. Papers, No. 124. *Not printed*, 213.
2. Certified copy of a report in respect to applications from enlisted men to be allowed to marry and to have their wives placed on the separation allowance list: Presented, 82. Sess. Papers, No. 124a. *Not printed*, 213.

Sévigny, Esq., M.P., Albert:

See Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

Shawenegan Station:

See Public Works, 8.

Shellfish Fishery Commission of 1913:

See Fisheries, 5.

Shippigan Gully, Breakwater:

See Wharfs, &c., 12.

Shippigan Storm Signal:

Order,—Copy of all accounts *re* transfer of storm signal at Shippigan, N.B.: Mr. Turgeon, 21. Presented, 114. Sess. Papers, No. 152. *Not printed*, 216.

Ships to Hudson Bay:

1. Return (ordered February 2, 1914), *re* number of ships chartered to go to Hudson Bay or James Bay, &c.: Presented, 114. Sess. Papers, No. 148. *Not printed*, 216.
2. Order,—Return showing number of ships; also amount expended for supplies in connection with the Hudson Bay Ry. expenditures: Mr. Macdonald, 100. Presented, 169. Sess. Papers, No. 148a. *Not printed*, 216.

Shirts:

See Canadian Overseas, &c.: 21, 22, 23, 24.

Shovels:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 25.

Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to commence the construction of, &c.: Mr. Middlebro, 10: Read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 74. Bill No. 61: Read first time, 75; second time; referred, 88; reported amended, 127. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 135. Read third time; passed, 136. By the Senate, 225. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 52.

Sites for Public Buildings:

See Public Buildings, 2. Armouries, 3.

Smith, F. B.:

See Indian Affairs, 2.

Socks:

See Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, 26.

Soldiers' Franchise in the Imperial Service:

Motion: By Mr. Fripp: That legislation be passed to enable soldiers to exercise their franchise during certain absence. Amendment thereto: By Sir Robert Borden, 68. Select Committee appointed to enquire, consider and report as to whether legislation should be passed: Amendment adopted, 68.

See Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service.

Southampton Railway Company Investigation:

Report of Commissioner R. A. Pringle, K.C., respecting the payment of subsidies: Presented, 11. Sess. Papers, No. 41. *Not printed*, 203.

Southern Central Pacific Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Green, 15. Read and received, 22. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 26: Read, first time, 37; second time; referred, 47; reported, 71. In Com. of the Whole: Considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 86. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 53.

South Ontario Pacific Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Smith, 15. Read and received, 22. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 25: Read, first time, 37; second time; referred, 47; reported, 71. Com. of the Whole: Considered; reported, 85. Read third time; passed, 86. By the Senate, 139. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 54.

Speaker, The:

1. Communicates letters to the House received from the Governor General's Secretary:—
 - (1) That His Royal Highness will formally open the Session of Parliament, 1. Will prorogue Parliament, 375.
 - (2) That the Deputy of the Governor General will give Royal Assent to Bills, 284.
2. Addresses His Royal Highness the Governor General and presents certain Bills of the House for Royal Assent, 378.
3. Receives messages:—
 - (1) Desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber, 2, 287.
 - (2) Respecting an approved Minute of Council appointing Commissioners, 13.
 - (3) Respecting Estimates of sums of money required for the Public Service, 14, 123, 222, 239.
4. Informs the House:—
 - (1) That he received communications respecting vacancies in the representation, 2.
 - (2) That he had issued his warrant for a new Writ of Election, 8.
 - (3) That he had received Certificates of Election for the electoral districts of, Champlain, 4; Quebec County, 4; London, 5; Waterloo South, 5; Jacques Cartier, 5; Westmorland, 6; Terrebonne, 64.
 - (4) That he had received from the Honourable Louis P. Pelletier his resignation as Member, 2.
 - (5) That he has recommended the appointment of Messrs. Jules Tremblay, Paul G. Ouimet, Joseph T. Kelliher and Louis J. Chagnon as translators on the Blue Book Staff of the Commons, 24. Concurred in, 46.
 - (6) That he has directed the Clerk of the House to lay the Speaker's recommendation and the Clerk's report respecting the position of assistant curator of the Reading Room, &c., 45.
 - (7) That he has received the report of the Clerk respecting the retirement of Mr. William C. Bowles, I.S.O., as Chief Clerk of Journals, &c. (English section), 180.
 - (8) That he recommends the promotion of Mr. Robert P. King, Clerk of Votes and Proceedings, to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Wm. C. Bowles, I.S.O., 180. Concurred in, 194.
 - (9) That he has recommended the statutory increases of salary mentioned in Report of the Clerk of the House, respecting officers, &c., 228; concurred in, 244.
 - (10) That he has recommended the appointment of Mr. Stanley Scott Spencer as messenger in the Reading Room of the House of Commons, 250-251; concurred in, 261.

Speaker, The—Continued.

- (11) That Mr. D. C. Chamberlain, Accountant of the House, has requested superannuation, &c., 293.
- (12) That he has recommended the promotion and appointment of Mr. Douglas Winder Cameron for the position of Accountant of the House, 293. Report respecting qualifications, &c., presented, 293-4; concurred in, 322.

5. Reads to the House:—

- (1) The "Speech from the Throne," 6.
- (2) The Reply of His Royal Highness to the Address, 248.
- (3) The Royal Assent given to Bills, 287-289.

6. Lays before the House:—

- (1) Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, 8.

7. His Rulings relative to:—

- (1) Bill introduced by Mr. Maclean—York, to regulate the exportation of nickel, 21.
- (2) A certain statement of the Honourable the Minister of Justice and correction of Ruling given thereon, 57.
- (3) Oaths of witnesses before Committees, how authorized, 65.
- (4) Motion by Mr. Sharpe—Lisgar, *re* certain instruction to Committee on Railways and Canals respecting Bill No. 17, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 75.

Speech from the Throne:

The Governor General's Speech at the Opening of the Session: Reported to the House, 6; Motion to consider, resolved, 7; considered, 13. Address, in reply, ordered to be presented, 13.

Spencer, Mr. Stanley Scott (Messenger):

See House of Commons, 9.

Spirituous Liquors:

See Liquors, Oigars, &c.

Standing Orders, Select Standing Committee:

1. Names of Members, 30. Certain powers granted, 35.
2. Committee reports to the House: (1) Relative to petition respecting an Act of incorporation under the name of Colonial Bank (Canada), and recommending that section (A) 4 of Rule 91 be suspended, 102.

Steamboat Inspection:

See Marine and Fisheries, 4.

Steamer "Rhoda" (Captain Stephen Paul):

Order,—Copy of Captain Stephen Paul's claim for destruction of ship "Rhoda." as a wreckage: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 138.

Steamers Wrecked on Trinity Ledge:

See Reward to Officers, &c.

Steamship Service:

Return (order dated April 6th, 1914), *re* Papers received by Department of Trade and Commerce *re* Pictou-Mulgrave-Cheticamp route: Presented, 35-36. Sess. Papers, No. 76. *Not printed*, 207.

Steam Trawlers:

Copy of Order in Council, 6th April, 1915, *re* Regulations: Presented, 323. Sess. Papers, No. 269. *Not printed*.

Steam Vessels:

Order,—Return showing number of steam vessels purchased from 1896 to 15th of October, 1911, &c.: Mr. Hepburn, 184.

Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada:

Petition for an Act to extend the time to obtain a license, &c.: Mr. Maedonell, 89; read and received, 95. Report of Notice, 127. Bill No. 71: Read first time, 127; second time; referred to Com. on B. & C., 136; reported amended, 158. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 171. Read third time; passed, 171. By the Senate, 231. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 65.

Storm Signal at Shippigan, N.B.:

See Shippigan, &c.

Submarines:

Address,—Correspondence, &c., relating to purchase of two submarines, &c.: Mr. Pugsley, 39. Presented, 133. Sess. Papers, No. 158. Supplementary Returns presented, 137, 184. Sess. Papers, No. 158*a*, 158*b*. Ordered printed forthwith and Rule 74 suspended therefor, 134, 137, 184.

Subsidy, granted to Provinces for Agricultural Purposes:

See Agricultural Aid to Provinces.

Sunny Brae Railway in Pictou County:

See Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, (Papers), 5.

Supply and Ways and Means:

1. Speech of His Royal Highness: Read to the House, 6. Consideration of, given precedence, 7. Considered, 13. Address in reply, adopted, 13. Reply of his Royal Highness, 248.
2. House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, ordered, 14, 69. Ways and Means, ordered, 14, 142, 145.
3. Estimates, &c., referred to Com. of Supply, 14, 123, 222, 239.
4. House in Com. of Supply: 53, 54, 69, 85, 86, 106, 157, 160-163, 165-167, 172, 181, 183, 187, 192, 199, 202, 222, 224, 232, 238, 243, 246, 254, 257, 259, 263.

Supply and Ways and Means—Continued.

268, 269, 275, 294. Progress reported, 106, 323. Resolutions reported and agreed to, 323-326, 332, 337, 338, 339, 341, 345, 347, 348, 350, 353, 356, 365. Resolutions amended, 365. Concurred in 365.

Ways and Means.

5. House in Com. of Ways and Means: 142, 145, 152, 154, 365. Progress reported, 142. Resolutions adopted, 156, 365-6.
6. Debate on Motion for House to resolve itself in Com. of Ways and Means, 37, 73, 78, 81, 96, 97, 101, 109, 112, 124, 126. Resolutions adopted, 156, 365-6.
7. Amendment to Motion for House in Com. of Ways and Means: By Sir Wilfrid Laurier, relative to certain duties: Debate thereon, 126, 135, 136, 139, 141. Amendment negatived on a division, 141-142.
8. House in Com. of Ways and Means respecting a Resolution to amend Schedule A. of the Customs Tariff, 1907. *See* Customs Tariff Act, 1907, Amendment of.
9. House adopts Resolutions of Com. of Ways and Means towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, 365. *See* following Bill.
10. Bill No. 123, an Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service, &c.: Mr. Rogers: Read first, and second time; committed; reported, 366. Read third time, passed, 367. By the Senate, 372. Royal Assent, 378.—5 George V., Chapter 24.

See also Customs Tariff Act, 1907. Marine and Naval Defence.

Supreme Court Act:

Bill No. 121, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Doherty: Read first time, 261; second time; committed; reported, 267. Read third time, 267.

T**Tariff on Flour Shipments:**

Order,—Copy of tariff on flour shipments on the Quebec Oriental and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western railways: Mr. Marcil—Bonaventure, 91. Presented, 171. Sess. Papers, No. 203. *Not printed*, 221.

Tariff Resolutions:

See Customs Tariff Act, 1907.

Telegraph and Telephone Statistics:

See Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines (Department), 4, 5.

Telegraphic Apparatuses for Lighthouses:

See Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines (Papers), 6.

Telegraphic Lines in Inverness County:

See Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines (Papers), 4.

Terrebonne, Electoral District of:

Seat made vacant, consequent upon the appointment of Hon. W. B. Nantel as Deputy Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board, 2, 3. Warrant for New Writ of Election issued, 2. Certificate of the election of Mr. Gédéon Rochon, received, 64. Member takes his seat, 82.

Thorndike, Lottie:

See Divorces, 20.

Three Rivers:

See Postmaster and Post Offices, 7. *See also* Public Buildings, 1.

Timber on Parry Island:

Return (ordered March 23, 1914) *re* sale of timber on Parry Island, &c.: Presented, 57. Sess. Papers, No. 99. *Not printed*, 210.

Tires for Motor Trucks:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 29.

Title and Trust Co.:

Petition for an Act to change name to "Chartered Trust and Executor Company": Mr. Nesbitt, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 16: Read, first time, 24; second time; referred to Com. on B. & C., 47; reported 98. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 110. By the Senate, 167. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 70.

Tobacco:

See Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Tobique Indian Reserve:

See Indian Affairs, 2.

Toronto Eastern Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time, &c.: Mr. Smith, 15; read and received, 22. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 28: Read, first time, 37; second time; referred, 47; reported amended, 95. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 110. By the Senate, 178. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 56.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Erie and Ontario Railway Company: Mr. Stewart—Hamilton, 74; read and received, 79. Report of Notice, 89. Bill, No. 65: Read, first time, 90; second time; referred, 96; reported amended, 127. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 135. Read third time; passed, 136. By the Senate, 225. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 57.

Toronto Terminals Railway Co.:

- Petition for an Act to further amend a certain Act, &c.: Mr. Macdonell, 10; read and received, 16. Report of Notice, 71. Bill No. 54: Read first time, 72; second time; referred, 88; reported amended, 123. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 135. Read third time; passed, 136. By the Senate, 225. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 58.

Towels:

See Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, 30.

Trade and Commerce:

1. Report of the Department for year ended March 31, 1914:
 - (a) Part I.—Canadian Trade: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 10.
 - (b) Part II.—Canadian Trade with France, Germany, United Kingdom and the United States: Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 10a.
 - (c) Part III.—Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States): Presented, 12. Sess. Papers, No. 10b.
 - (d) Part IV.—Miscellaneous Information: Presented, 203. Sess. Papers, No. 10c.
2. Address.—Copy of Orders in Council, &c.: *re* trade in dried fish and wines between Portugal and Canada: Mr. Sinclair, 67.

Trade Unions:

See Secretary of State, 4.

Transcontinental Railway:

See National Transcontinental Ry.

Transfer of Fisheries in Tidal Waters, &c.:

See Fisheries, 6.

Transports for the Conveyance of Troops:

Order,—Return giving names of transports hired, since August 1st, 1914, &c.: Mr. Murphy, 48. Presented, 72. Sess. Papers No. 109. *Not printed*, 211.

Transport Wagons:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 31.

Tremblay, Jules:

See House of Commons, 3.

Trois Pistoles Pulp and Lumber Co., and André Leblond:

Order,—Documents, *re* the burning of certain buildings near Tobin station on the I.C.R.: Mr. Lapointe—Kamouraska, 131. Presented, 290. Sess. Papers, No. 249. *Not printed*.

U**Underwear:**

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 33.

Uniforms for Soldiers:

See Canadian Overseas, &c., 34.

V**Vacancies in the Representation:**

See Champlain, London, Prince Albert, Quebec County, Terrebonne, Waterloo South.

Valcartier Camp:

1. Order,—Statement and description of all lands taken possession of, for the camp at Valcartier: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 92. Presented, 376. Sess. Papers, No. 295. *Not printed.*

Vale Railway:

See Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines (Papers), 3.

Van Buren Bridge Co.:

Petition for an Act to enable to secure bonds for stated amount, &c.: Mr. Michaud, 15. Read and received, 22. Report of Notice, 36. Bill No. 29: Read first time, 37; second time; referred, 54; reported amended, 95. In Com. of the Whole, considered; progress reported, 109. Further considered; reported, 115. Read third time; passed, 115. By the Senate, amended, 187. By the House, Amendments considered and agreed to, 201. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 77.

Vancouver Harbour Commissioners Act:

Resolution proposed to amend the, &c.: Mr. Hazen. Recommendation signified, 231.

Vancouver Life Insurance Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time to obtain a license: Mr. Stevens, 45. Read and received, 51. Report of Notice, 56. Bill No. 45: Read, first time, 57; second time; referred to Com. on B. & C., 65; reported, 98. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 110. By the Senate, 167. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 66.

Vancouver Terminal Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act of incorporation: Mr. Stevens, 56. Read and received, 60. Report of Notice, 71. Bill No. 55: Read first time, 72; second time; referred, 88; reported preamble of Bill not proven; certain fees recommended refunded, 127. Part of preamble not proven referred back to Com. on R. & C., 138; reported amended, 147. Title of Bill, "An Act to incorporate

Vancouver Railway Terminal Co.—Continued.

Fraser Valley Terminal Ry. Company," recommended, 147. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 164. Read third time; passed, 164. By the Senate, 225. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 27.

Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Co:

Petition for an Act to extend time for two years to complete the construction of any portion of line of railway: Mr. Stevens, 22. Read and received, 27. Report of Notice, 42. Bill No. 38: Read first time, 42; second time; referred, 54; reported amended, 103. In Com. of the Whole, considered; reported, 109. Read third time; passed, 111. By the Senate, 179. Royal Assent, 288. 5 George V., Chapter 59.

See also Kettle Valley Ry.

W**Wakeham, Dr. William:**

See Losses in the Baie des Chaleurs, &c.

War:

1. Order,—Correspondence between the Auditor General and Militia Department, &c: Mr. Maclean—Halifax, 38. Presented, 80. Sess. Papers, No. 122. Ordered printed forthwith, 98. Referred to Committee on Public Accounts, 134.
2. Copy of Correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the Auditor General *re* purchases for Overseas contingents, &c.: Presented, 80. Sess. Papers, No. 123. *Not printed*, 213.
3. Memorandum of Correspondence between the Auditor General and the Militia Department relating to expenditures under the War Appropriation Act: Presented, 128. Sess. Papers, No. 122*a*. *Not printed*, 213.
4. Order,—Return showing names, addresses, articles, &c., in connection with purchases made by the Government out of the War Supply Bill of \$50,000,000: Mr. Pardee, 189.
5. Order,—Correspondence concerning the purchase of War Supplies, &c.: Mr. Graham, 286.

See also Prisoners of War. Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces. Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service. Separation Allowance to Dependents of Soldiers.

War Expenditures Act (To Supplement Revenue required):

Bill No. 76, an Act to supplement the revenue required to meet War Expenditures: Mr. White—Leeds. Read first time, 156; second time; committed; reported amended, 186. By the House, considered as amended, 186. Referred back to Com. of the Whole; reported amended, 222. Read third time, passed, 222. By the Senate, 245. Royal Assent, 289.—5 George V., Chapter 8.

See also Military and Naval Defence.

Warrants:

See Governor General, 6.

War Supplies:

See Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, 35.

Water Levels of River St. Lawrence:

Report of the Commissioners; also, summary of survey prepared by Chief Hydrographer. Presented, 140. Sess. Papers, No. 166.

Waterloo (South), Electoral District of:

Seat made vacant by decease of the Member, Hon. George A. Clare, 2, 4. Warrant for new Writ of Election, issued, 2. Certificate of election and return of F. S. Scott, Esq., M.P., 5. Member takes his seat, 6.

Ways and Means, Committee of:

See Supply and Ways and Means.

Wednesday Sitzings:

House to meet at three o'clock under Rule governing other days' sittings: Resolved, 53.

Western Canada Accident and Guarantee Insurance Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time to obtain a license, &c.: Sir James Aikins, 147. Read and received, 158.

Western Dominion Railway Co.:

Petition for an Act to extend the time for the commencement of, &c.: Mr. Bennett—Calgary, 45. Read and received, 51. Report of Notice, 56. Bill No. 46: Read, first time, 57; second time; referred, 65; reported, 103. In Com. of the Whole; considered; reportd, 109. Read third time passed, 111. By the Senate, amended, 179. By the House, amendment considered and agreed to, 182-3. Royal Assent, 288.—5 George V., Chapter 60.

Westmorland, Electoral District of:

Certificate of Election and Return of A. B. Copp, Esq., M.P., 6. Member takes his seat, 11.

Wharfs, Wharfingers, Piers and Breakwaters:

1. Order,—Papers *re* the construction of a wharf at Lower Burlington, in Hants county: Mr. Carroll, 63. Presented, 150. Sess. Papers, No. 184. *Not printed*, 220.
2. Order,—Papers, since October 31, 1912, *re* proposed wharf at Lower Wood harbour: Mr. Law, 77. Presented, 249. Sess. Papers, No. 220. *Not printed*.
3. Order,—Copy of pay-rolls, &c., *re* repairs to Jordan breakwater, Shelburne county, &c.: M. Law, 77. Presented, 150. Sess. Papers, No. 185. *Not printed*, 220.

Warfs, Wharfingers, Piers and Breakwaters—Continued.

4. Order,—Copy of pay-rolls, &c., in connection with public works in Shelburne respecting certain public wharfs: Mr. Law, 77. Presented, 249. Sess. Papers, No. 216. *Not printed.*
5. Order,—Copy of tenders, &c., relating to public works in Shelburne county: Frudes Point breakwater and wharf and wharfs at certain other places: Mr. Law, 77.
6. Order,—Letters, pay-sheets, &c., *re* repairs and other work on Sandford breakwater in Yarmouth county, during 1914: Mr. Law, 78. Presented, 150. Sess. Papers, No. 138. *Not printed, 220.*
7. Order,—Letters, pay-rolls, &c., *re* repairs and extension of Bluff Head breakwater in Yarmouth county, during 1914. Presented, 150. Sess. Papers, No. 186. *Not printed, 220.*
8. Order,—Copy of all advertisements, &c., *re* the construction of an extension to breakwater at Prospect, N.S.: Mr. Kyte, 91. Presented, 249. Sess. Papers, No. 221. *Not printed.*
9. Order,—Petitions, &c., *re* the construction of a roadway to new public wharf at Sackville, N.B.; also, *re* spur line of the I.C.R.: Mr. Copp, 92. Presented, 291. Sess. Papers, No. 258. *Not printed.*
10. Address,—Orders in Council, &c., *re* the erection and maintaining of breakwaters at Phinney's Cove and Young's Cove: Mr. Macdonald, 93. Presented, 249. Sess. Papers, No. 219. *Not printed.*
11. Order,—Letters, &c., *re* expenditure on repairs to wharf at Margaree harbour, Grand Etang piers, Port Hood wharf, &c.: Mr. Chisholm—Inverness, 94.
12. Order,—Copy of pay-sheet for October, 1914, *re* repairs to breakwater at Shippigan Gully, N.B.: Mr. Turgeon, 144. Presented, 249. Sess. Papers, No. 224. *Not printed.*

Wheat, Rates for Freight:

See Freight Rates.

Winding-Up Act (Amendment):

Bill No. 122, an Act to amend the, &c.: Mr. Doherty: Read first time, 274; second time; committed; reported, 287. Read third time; passed, 287. By the Senate, 369. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 21.

Windsor Branch of I.C.R.:

See Intercolonial Railway, &c.

Wines:

See Trade and Commerce, 2.

Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Co.:

See Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Co

Y**Yukon Placer Mining Act:**

Bill No. 67, an Act to amend the: Mr. Roche. Read, first time, 90; second time; committed, 156. Considered; reported, 156. Read third time; passed, 156. By the Senate, amended, 225. By the House, Amendment considered; agreed to, 252. Royal Assent, 379.—5 George V., Chapter 22.

Yukon Territory:

Ordinances passed by the Yukon Council in year 1914: Presented, 19. Sess. Papers, No. 55.

APPENDIX

TO THE

FIFTY-FIRST VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1915

LIST OF APPENDICES, 1915.

PART I.

- No. 1.—Report of Special Committee, appointed to inquire into the Pollution of Navigable Waters: The evidence, as appended to the Report of the Committee, dated 8th March, 1915, *recommended printed as an Appendix to the Journals. Concurred in. See Appendix No. 1. Printed.*
- No. 2.—Report of Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, respecting evidence given in connection with the consideration of Manures and Fertilizers, as appended to the Report of the Committee, dated 25th March, 1915, *recommended printed as an Appendix to the Journals. Concurred in. See Appendix No. 2. Printed.*

PART II.

- No. 3.—Report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts in connection with the consideration of certain payments: The evidence, as appended to the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Reports of the Committee, dated respectively, March 26th, April 12th, and April 15th, 1915, *recommended printed as an Appendix to the Journals. Concurred in. See Appendix No. 3. Printed.*

PART III.

- No. 4.—Report of Special Committee on Boot Inquiry respecting Army Boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces: The evidence, as appended to the Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Committee, dated April 9th, 1915, *recommended printed as an Appendix to the Journals. Concurred in. See Appendix No. 4. Printed.*

PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

SELECT COMMITTEES

ON THE

POLLUTION OF NAVIGABLE WATERS

(Appointed during the Sessions of 1913, 1914 and 1915.)

REVISED EDITION.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1915

[App. No. 1—1915.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Appendices, 1913:	
A.—Bill to Prevent the Pollution of Navigable and other Waters (Commission on Conservation)	173
B.—Analysis of Waters in the Great Lakes. (Mr. Race)	174
B2.—Bacteriological Condition of Ottawa River. (Mr. Race)	174
C.—Memorandum <i>re</i> Cost of Sewage Treatment. (Mr. White)	175
D.—Provincial and State Laws on Sewers and Sewerage Systems, and Memo. thereon. (Dr. Hodgetts)	175
E.—Cities, towns and villages which discharge into Navigable Waters. (Mr. White)	188
F.—Deaths from Typhoid Fever in 1911. (Dr. Hodgetts)	190
F2.—Typhoid Rates of some towns, etc., on Ottawa River. (Mr. Race)	193
G.—Cost of Sewerage Systems. (Dr. Hodgetts)	194
Appendices, 1914:	
A.—Minutes of Conference between Dominion and Provinces	197
B.—Excerpt from Third Report of Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal	226
C.—Summary of Reports of Commissions, etc., <i>re</i> Sewage Disposal	228
D.—Local Government Board Enquiries. Great Britain	234
E.—Sludge Disposal	242
F.—Notes of interview with C. J. Lomax, C.E., of Manchester and London	246
G.—Water Pollution legislation in the United States	251
Bills referred to the Committee, 1913	10-12
“ “ 1914	13-15
“ “ 1915	16-17
Emscher Federation, statement of. (Dr. Hodgetts)	142-147
Evidence, Minutes of, 1913	35-129
“ “ 1914	129-171
Exhibits. See Appendices	173-253
Orders of Reference, 1913	7
“ “ 1914	8
“ “ 1915	9
Proceedings, Minutes of, 1913	25-29
“ “ 1914	29-32
“ “ 1915	32-33
Reports of Committee, 1913	18-21
“ “ 1914	22
“ “ 1915	22-23
Treatment of Sewage, various Effluents from. (Mersey and Irwell)	132-135

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE
Belcourt, Hon. N. A...	162-171
Bryce, Dr. P. H...	111-129
Connel, Dr. W. T...	53-63
Hodgetts, Dr. C. A., 1913.	64-74, 95-110
“ “ 1914.	129-154
Kennedy, Mr. John...	87-92
Lea, Mr. R. S...	75-86
Macdonald, Dr. R. St. J...	154-161
McLeod, Prof. C. H.	93-95
Race, Mr. Joseph...	45-53
White, Mr. James...	35-45, 63-64

ORDERS OF REFERENCE.

1913.

FRIDAY, April 25, 1913.

Resolved, That the Bill No. 2, An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters, be referred to a Select Special Committee consisting of Messrs: Baker, Béland, Boyer, Bradbury, Burrell, Crocket, Hazen, Kyte, L'Esperance, McCoig, McCraney, McCurdy, Molloy, Murphy, Northrup, Sevigny, Warnock, and Wilson (Wentworth), with instructions to inquire into and consider the said Bill and all matters with which the said Bill is concerned, and to report thereon to this House with all convenient speed, and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses on oath or affirmation.

Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,
Clerk of the Commons.

FRIDAY, April 25, 1913.

Ordered, That the Bill No. 116 (Letter A of the Senate) intituled "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters" be referred to the said committee.

FRIDAY, May 2, 1913.

Ordered, That the quorum of the said committee be reduced to six members.

MONDAY, May 5, 1913.

Ordered, That the names of Messrs. Carroll, Edwards, and Steele be added to the said Committee, and that the name of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness) be substituted for that of Mr. Molloy on the said committee.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1913.

Ordered, That the said committee be given leave to have their proceedings and all evidence taken by them, printed from day to day for the use of the members of the said committee and that rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

Ordered, That the said committee be given power to report from time to time.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1913.

Ordered, That the names of Messrs. Chabot and Devlin be added to the said committee.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

MONDAY, May 12, 1913.

Ordered, That the said committee have leave to sit while the House is in session.

1914.

TUESDAY, March 17, 1914.

Ordered, That a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Baker, Béland, Boyer, Bradbury, Burrell, Hazen, Kyte, L'Esperance, McCoig, McCraney, Molloy, Murphy, Northrup, Sevigny, Warnock, and Wilson (Wentworth) be appointed to inquire into the prevention of the pollution of navigable waters and to consider all matters relating thereto; with power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath and to report from time to time.

Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk, House of Commons.

TUESDAY, March 17, 1914.

Ordered, That the following Bills be referred to the said committee:—

Bill No. 5, an Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

Bill No. 106 (Letter B of the Senate), An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk, House of Commons.

MONDAY, March 23, 1914.

Ordered, That on the said committee the name of Mr. Steele be substituted for that of Mr. Wilson (Wentworth), the name of Mr. Edwards for that of Mr. McCoig, the name of Mr. Chabot for that of Mr. Sevigny, the name of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness) for that of Mr. Baker, the name of Mr. Stewart (Lunenburg) for that of Mr. Molloy, and the name of Mr. McCurdy for that of Mr. Boyer.

Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk, House of Commons.

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1914.

Ordered, That the said committee be given leave to have their proceedings, and any evidence taken by them, printed from day to day, and that rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

And that the quorum of the said committee be reduced to six members.

And that the said committee be given leave to sit while the House is in session.

And that the reports and proceedings of, and the evidence taken by, the Select Special Committee appointed last session to consider Bills No. 2 and No. 116 (Letter A of the Senate), respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters, and laid on the Table on Monday, June 2, 1913, be referred to the said committee.

Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk, House of Commons.

APPENDIX No. 1

1915.

TUESDAY, February 16, 1915

Resolved, That a Select Committee consisting of Messrs.: Boyer, Bradbury, Burrell, Casgrain, Graham, Gray, Hazen, Kyte, L'Esperance, McCraney, Molloy, Murphy, Northrup, Descarries, Warnock and Wilson (Wentworth), be appointed to inquire into the Pollution of Navigable Waters and to consider all matters relating thereto, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, to examine witnesses under oath, and to report from time to time.

Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk, House of Commons.

TUESDAY, February 16, 1915.

Ordered, That the Bill No. 2, An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters, be referred to the said committee.

Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk, House of Commons.

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1915.

Ordered, That the quorum of the said committee be reduced to five members.

Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk, House of Commons.

FRIDAY, March 5, 1915.

Ordered, That the reports and proceedings of, and the evidence taken by, the Select Special Committee appointed during the session of 1913, to consider Bills Nos. 2 and 16 respecting Pollution of Navigable Waters, and laid on the Table on Monday, June 2, 1913; and the reports and proceedings of, and the evidence taken by, the Select Committee appointed during the session of 1914, to inquire into the Pollution of Navigable Waters, and laid on the Table on Wednesday, June 10, 1914, be respectively referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk, House of Commons.

BILLS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE.

1913.

2nd Session, 12th Parliament, 3 George V, 1912-13.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 2.

(Mr. BRADBURY.)

An Act Respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Deposit of
sewage, etc.,
in navigable
waters
prohibited.

1. No person shall put or deposit, or cause or permit to be put or deposited, or to flow or be carried, any sewage, offal or refuse, or any matter that is poisonous, noxious, decomposing, refuse or waste, into any navigable water or into any other water that flows into any navigable water, unless such matter is disposed of in accordance with regulations made under the authority of this Act.

Penalties.

Municipal
corporations.

2. Every municipal corporation convicted of an offence against this section shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and an additional sum of fifty dollars for each day during which the offence continues.

Other
corporations.

3. Every corporation, other than a municipal corporation, convicted of an offence against this section shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars and an additional sum of twenty dollars for each day during which the offence continues.

Individuals.

4. Every person, other than a corporation, who is convicted of an offence against this section shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and an additional sum of ten dollars for each day during which the offence continues, or to imprisonment not exceeding two months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Regulations.

2. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and such regulations shall be carried out and enforced by the Director General of Public Health, and shall have force and effect as and from the date of their publication in *The Canada Gazette*.

Enforcement.

Commence-
ment of Act.

3. Where, at the date of the passing of this Act, any sewage or matter referred to in subsection 1 of section 1 of this Act flows into any navigable water, or into any other water which flows into any navigable water, this Act shall, in the case of municipal corporations, come into force two years after it is assented to by the Governor General, and in the case of other corporations and of persons shall come into force six months after such assent.

APPENDIX No. 1

2nd Session, 12th Parliament, 3 George V, 1912-13.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A. No. 116.

As passed by the Senate, 31st January, 1913.

(Hon. N. A. BELCOURT.)

An Act Respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the prevention of the pollution of navigable waters: Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. In this Act the expression “the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture. Interpretation.

2. Every person is guilty of an offence against this Act and liable on summary conviction to the penalties hereinafter provided, who puts, or causes or permits to be put or to fall, flow, or to be carried into any navigable water, or into any other water any part of which is navigable or flows into any navigable water,— Prohibition of placing sewage and other refuse matter in navigable waters, except according to regulations.

(a) any solid or liquid sewage matter; or

(b) any other solid matter which, not being sewage, is poisonous, noxious, putrid, decomposing, refuse or waste; or

(c) any liquid matter which, not being sewage, is poisonous, noxious, putrid, decomposing, refuse or waste;

unless such matter, whether solid or liquid, is disposed of in accordance with regulations or orders made or permits granted under the authority of this Act.

2. A person, other than a municipal or sanitary authority, shall not be guilty of an offence under this section in respect of the passing of sewage matter into a drain communicating with any sewer belonging to or under the control of any municipal or sanitary authority, if he has the sanction of the municipal or sanitary authority for such passing. Exception of private persons using public sewers.

3. Every corporation convicted of an offence against this Act or of a violation of any regulation or order made or permit granted under the authority of this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and an additional amount not exceeding fifty dollars for each day the offence continues. Penalties. Corporations.

2. Every person, other than a corporation, who is convicted of any such offence or violation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and an additional amount not exceeding ten dollars for each day the offence continues, or to imprisonment not exceeding two months, or to both such fine and imprisonment. Individuals.

3. All sums of money recovered under this section shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada and shall be applied in such manner as is by the Governor in Council deemed best adapted to promote the objects of this Act and to secure its due administration. Disposal of fines recovered.

Regulations
by Governor
in Council.

4. The Governor in Council may make such regulations, general or special, as are requisite or expedient to carry out the purposes and intent of this Act; and the said regulations shall have force and effect as of and from the date of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*.

Authorities
and officers
for enforce-
ment of Act.

2. The Minister may appoint such officers as he deems necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of this Act, and may also designate any existing board of health or sanitary authority, or other person, for such purposes.

Order and permits
by Minister.

3. The Minister may make such orders and grant such permits as are provided for in such regulations.

Appeal from
Minister's
order, etc.

5. Any order or decision of the Minister under the regulations provided for in this Act shall be subject to an appeal to the superior court of original jurisdiction in the province in which such order or decision is to be enforced; and the said superior court shall have power to affirm, set aside or vary such order or decision; but pending the final determination of any such appeal the order or decision appealed from shall stand and be binding and the execution thereof shall not be stayed.

Form of appeal.

2. The appeal shall be in the form of a special case to be agreed upon by both parties, or their attorneys, and if they cannot agree, to be settled by a judge of the said superior court upon the application of one of the parties or his attorney.

Enforcement
of orders.

6. The superior court of original jurisdiction in the province in which an offence against this Act has been committed or in which any order or decision given under this Act by the Minister or by the said superior court is to be enforced, may, by summary order, require any corporation, municipality or person to abstain from the commission of such offence or to comply with such order or decision, and generally may give such directions for carrying such order or decision into effect as to the court seems meet.

Procedure
in courts.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and in so far as they are not incompatible therewith, all enactments, rules and orders relating to proceedings in the superior courts of original jurisdiction in the several provinces or appeals thereto, shall apply to proceedings had or appeals taken under this Act in the same manner as if such proceedings or appeals related to a matter within the ordinary jurisdiction of the said courts.

Date and
mode of
operation
of Act.

8. Sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall not come into operation as to any area, district or locality, until a date to be appointed by the Governor in Council by proclamation published in *The Canada Gazette* and in such other way as may be deemed advisable. Such proclamation shall also describe clearly such area, district or locality.

2. The Governor in Council may from time to time as he deems advisable issue proclamations published as aforesaid bringing the said sections 2 and 3 into operation as to additional areas, districts or localities.

3. Any proclamation issued under this Act may be revoked or amended from time to time, such revocation or amendment to be made known by proclamation published as aforesaid.

APPENDIX No. 1

1914.

3rd Session, 12th Parliament, 4 George V, 1914.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 5.

(Mr. BRADBURY.)

An Act Respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. No person shall put or deposit, or cause or permit to be put or deposited, or to flow or be carried, any sewage, offal or refuse, or any matter that is poisonous, noxious, decomposing, refuse or waste, into any navigable water or into any other water that flows into any navigable water, unless such matter is disposed of in accordance with regulations made under the authority of this Act. Deposit of sewage, etc., in navigable waters prohibited.

2. Every municipal corporation convicted of an offence against this section shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and an additional sum of fifty dollars for each day during which the offence continues. Penalties. Municipal corporations.

3. Every corporation, other than a municipal corporation, convicted of an offence against this section shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars and an additional sum of twenty dollars for each day during which the offence continues. Other corporations.

4. Every person, other than a corporation, who is convicted of an offence against this section shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and an additional sum of ten dollars for each day during which the offence continues, or to imprisonment not exceeding two months, or to both fine and imprisonment. Individuals.

2. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and such regulations shall be carried out and enforced by the Director General of Public Health, and shall have force and effect as and from the date of their publication in *The Canada Gazette*. Regulations. Enforcement.

3. Where, at the date of the passing of this Act, any sewage or matter referred to in subsection 1 of section 1 of this Act flows into any navigable water, or into any other water which flows into any navigable water, this Act shall, in the case of municipal corporations, come into force two years after it is assented to by the Governor General, and in the case of other corporations and of persons shall come into force six months after such assent. Commencement of Act.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

3rd Session, 12th Parliament, 4 George V, 1914.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B No. 106.

As Passed by the Senate, 6th March, 1914.

(Hon. N. A. BELCOURT.)

An Act Respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

Preamble.	Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the prevention of the pollution of navigable waters. Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—
Interpretation.	1. In this Act the expression “the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture.
Prohibition of placing sewage and other refuse matter in navigable waters except according to regulations.	<p>2. Every person is guilty of an offence against this Act and liable on summary conviction to the penalties hereafter provided, who puts, or causes or permits to be put or to fall, flow, or to be carried into any navigable water, or into any other water, any part of which is navigable or flows into any navigable water,—</p> <p>(a) any solid or liquid sewage matter; or</p> <p>(b) any other solid matter which, not being sewage, is poisonous, noxious, putrid, decomposing, refuse or waste; or</p> <p>(c) any liquid matter which, not being sewage, is poisonous, noxious, putrid, decomposing, refuse or waste;</p> <p>unless such matter, whether solid or liquid, is disposed of in accordance with regulations or orders made or permits granted under the authority of this Act.</p>
Exception of private persons using public sewers.	2. Any person, other than a municipal or sanitary authority, shall not be guilty of an offence under this section in respect of the passing of sewage matter into a drain communicating with any sewer belonging to or under the control of any municipal or sanitary authority, if he has the sanction of the municipal or sanitary authority for such passing.
Penalties. Corporations.	3. Every corporation convicted of an offence against this Act or of a violation of any regulation or order made or permit granted under the authority of this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and an additional amount of fifty dollars for each day the offence continues.
Individuals.	2. Every person, other than a corporation, who is convicted of any such offence or violation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and an additional amount of ten dollars for each day the offence continues, or to imprisonment not exceeding two months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.
Disposal of fines recovered.	3. All sums of money recovered under this section shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada and shall be applied in such manner as is by the Governor in Council deemed best adapted to promote the objects of this Act and to secure its due administration.

APPENDIX No. 1

4. The Governor in Council may make such regulations, general or special, as are requisite or expedient to carry out the purposes and intent of this Act; and the said regulations shall have force and effect as of and from the date of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*. Regulations by Governor in Council.

2. The Minister may appoint such officers as he deems necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of this Act, and may also designate any existing board of health or sanitary authority, or other person, for such purposes. Authorities and officers for enforcement of Act.

3. The Minister may make such orders and grant such permits as are provided for in such regulations. Order and permits by Minister.

5. Any order or decision of the Minister under the regulations provided for in this Act shall be subject to an appeal to the superior court of original jurisdiction in the province in which such order or decision is to be enforced; and the said superior court shall have power to affirm, set aside or vary such order or decision; but pending the final determination of any such appeal the order or decision appealed from shall stand and be binding and the execution thereof shall not be stayed. Appeal from Minister's order, etc.

2. The appeal shall be in the form of a special case to be agreed upon by both parties, or their attorneys, and if they cannot agree, to be settled by a judge of the said superior court upon the application of one of the parties or his attorney. Form of appeal.

6. The superior court of original jurisdiction in the province in which an offence against this Act has been committed or in which any order or decision given under this Act by the Minister or by the said superior court is to be enforced, may, by summary order, require any corporation, municipality or person to abstain from the commission of such offence or to comply with such order or decision, and generally may give such directions for carrying such order or decision into effect as to the court seems meet. Enforcement of orders.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and in so far as they are not incompatible therewith, all enactments, rules and orders relating to proceedings in the superior courts of original jurisdiction in the several provinces or appeals thereto, shall apply to proceedings had or appeals taken under this Act in the same manner as if such proceedings or appeals related to a matter within the ordinary jurisdiction of the said courts. Procedure in courts.

8. Sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall not come into operation as to any area, district or locality, until a date to be appointed by the Governor in Council by proclamation published in *The Canada Gazette* and in such other way as may be deemed advisable. Such proclamation shall also describe clearly such area, district or locality. Date and mode of operation of Act.

2. The Governor in Council may from time to time as he deems advisable issue proclamations published as aforesaid bringing the sections 2 and 3 into operation as to additional areas, districts or localities.

3. Any proclamation issued under this Act may be revoked or amended from time to time, such revocation or amendment to be made known by proclamation published as aforesaid.

1915.

5th Session, 12th Parliament, 5 George V, 1915.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 2.

(MR. BRADBURY.)

(As referred to the Committee.)

An Act Respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Deposit of
sewage, etc.,
in navigable
waters
prohibited.

1. No person shall put or cause or permit to be put, or to flow or to be carried, any sewage, offal or refuse or other matter that is poisonous, noxious, decomposing, or any injurious refuse or waste, into any navigable water or into any other water that flows into any navigable water unless such matter is disposed of or treated in accordance with regulations made under the authority of this Act.

Penalties.

Municipal
corporations.

2. Every municipal corporation convicted of an offence against this Act shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and an additional sum of fifty dollars for each day during which the offence continues.

Other
corporations.

3. Every corporation, other than a municipal corporation, convicted of an offence against this Act shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars and an additional sum of twenty dollars for each day during which the offence continues.

Individuals.

4. Every person, other than a corporation, who is convicted of an offence against this Act shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and an additional sum of ten dollars for each day during which the offence continues, or to imprisonment not exceeding two months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Exemptions.

5. The Governor in Council shall have power to exempt any water or waters from the operation of this Act for such length of time as may be prescribed, and may from time to time extend, withdraw, or vary such exemption.

Regulations.

6. The Governor in Council may make such regulations and appoint such officers and employees as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. All regulations and orders made under this Act shall be published in *The Canada Gazette*.

APPENDIX No. 1

5th Session, 12th Parliament, 5 George V, 1915.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 2.

(MR. BRADBURY.)

(As reported by the Committee.)

An Act Respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. No person shall put or cause or permit to be put, or to flow or to be carried, any sewage, offal or refuse or other matter that is poisonous, noxious, decomposing, or any injurious refuse or waste, into any navigable water or into any other water that flows into any navigable water unless such matter is disposed of or treated in accordance with regulations made under the authority of this Act. Deposit of sewage, etc., in navigable waters prohibited.

2. Every municipal corporation convicted of an offence against this Act shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and an additional sum of fifty dollars for each day during which the offence continues. Penalties. Municipal corporations.

3. Every corporation, other than a municipal corporation, convicted of an offence against this Act shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars and an additional sum of twenty dollars for each day during which the offence continues. Other corporations.

4. Every person, other than a corporation, who is convicted of an offence against this Act shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and an additional sum of ten dollars for each day during which the offence continues, or to imprisonment not exceeding two months, or to both fine and imprisonment. Individuals.

5. The Governor in Council may make such regulations and appoint such officers and employees as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. All regulations and orders made under this Act shall be published in *The Canada Gazette*. Regulations.

6. The provisions of this Act shall only apply to such waters as the Governor in Council shall prescribe, and the Governor in Council may exempt from the provisions of section 1 such substance or substances as he deems proper. Application. Exemptions.

7. Nothing in this Act shall repeal, qualify or affect any of the provisions of "The Fisheries Act, 1914," Statutes of 1914, chapter 8, or of the Navigable Waters Protection Act, Revised Statutes, 1906, chapter 115. Certain Acts not affected.

REPORTS.

1913.

FIRST REPORT.

FRIDAY, May 2, 1913.

The Select Special Committee appointed to consider Bills No. 2 and No. 116, respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters, beg leave to present their First Report as follows:—

Your committee recommend:—

1. That they be given leave to sit while the House is in session, and
2. That their quorum be reduced from ten to six members.

SECOND REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1913.

The Select Special Committee appointed to consider Bills No. 2 and No. 116, respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters, beg leave to present the following as their Second Report, viz.:—

Your committee recommend that they be given power to report from time to time; also that leave be given them to have their proceedings and all evidence taken by them printed from day to day, for the use of their members, and that rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

THIRD REPORT.

FRIDAY, May 30, 1913.

The Select Special Committee appointed to consider the Bills No. 2 and No. 116 (Letter A of the Senate), respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters, beg leave to present the following as their Third and final report:—

Your committee met and organized on Friday, May 2 last, and altogether have held six sittings, and have heard the testimony of the following persons, viz.: Mr. James White and Dr. Hodgetts, of the Commission of Conservation; Mr. Joseph Race, F.I.C., Municipal Bacteriologist of the city of Ottawa; Dr. W. T. Connel, Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene at Queen's University, Kingston; Mr. R. S. Lea, C.E., and Mr. John Kennedy, C.E., both of Montreal; Professor C. H. McLeod, Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Applied Sciences at McGill University; and Dr. Bryce, Medical Inspector, Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Owing to the very late period of the session at which your committee were appointed, they have been unable to make much progress with the inquiry entrusted to them, but the evidence already adduced has greatly impressed them with the vast importance of the subject under investigation, and has convinced them that it is a matter of urgent necessity that this inquiry should be prosecuted to a conclusion at as early a date as possible.

APPENDIX No. 1

Your committee greatly regret their inability, through lack of time, to proceed further into this inquiry during the present session, but they beg to submit herewith the minutes of their proceedings and of the evidence so far taken by them, and they earnestly recommend that your committee be reappointed at an early period next session with a view of enabling them to carry to completion the inquiry now begun, and of permitting such legislation to be passed as may be necessary to carry into effect any conclusion or recommendations which may be submitted by the committee.

On the assumption that this inquiry will be resumed next session, your committee have asked Dr. Hodgetts of the Commission of Conservation who is about to proceed to England on official business, to make further inquiries as to the latest method of sewage disposal in that country, and the working of the local government board in reference thereto, and to obtain any further information as to water conditions in the United Kingdom as may be useful for the purposes of the inquiry; your committee are also in communication with the proper authorities with a view of having the necessary instructions issued to the topographical surveyors now working in the western provinces to gather all possible information and data regarding the rivers and streams in the said provinces for the purposes of your committee; from these and other sources it is expected that much valuable and useful information will be available for consideration should the inquiry be resumed next session as recommended.

Your committee would specially invite the attention of the House to the following points adduced in the evidence specially submitted, as in their opinion specially emphasizing the immense importance of an inquiry of this kind, and the paramount necessity, in the interests of public health, of determining as soon as possible the best practical means of effectually preventing the pollution of our navigable waters:—

Mr. JAMES WHITE:

Q. Have you any data or information as to how wide an expanse of water would be necessary to prevent pollution on this side (of the great lakes), or can you rely at all upon the distance?—A. The great lakes undoubtedly act as great sedimentation basins. The public health authorities of Ontario have gone half way across lake Ontario from Toronto collecting samples of water all the way. They found bacteria right out to the middle of the lake. Of course, we can concede that the chances of the sewage of a city like Rochester infecting the supply of a town like Port Hope or Cobourg are somewhat remote; but you cannot say that it will not. The most important point of all is that the population on the shores of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence is increasing, and, as the population increases, the danger of infection also increases.

Q. What is the distance between Rochester and Cobourg?—A. The distance across the lake is approximately 40 miles, I should say.

Q. Is that sufficient to purify the water?—A. We have traced the pollution half way across the lake. Of course we assume that the pollution they get in the middle of the lake is Toronto's pollution, because, of course, Toronto is the largest city on the shores of lake Ontario, and the pollution was found practically opposite that city. They were trying to discover whether by extending their intake pipe out a reasonable distance they would get beyond the polluted area; and they came to the conclusion that they could not.

Q. Is the water from the Great Lakes used for domestic purposes by the city?—A. Yes, that is what the city of Toronto depends upon. They have instituted a very large filtration plant, but other cities along the lakes are using the unfiltered water.

Q. Even though we may not be able to induce the Americans to take the same action as we do, you say that we will be entirely justified in acting without regard to what they do in international waters?—A. I do, most decidedly, because we cannot throw stones at them so long as we are sinning ourselves.

Q. It would have a good effect on them if we took action?—A. Yes. Of course as they have a larger population, they are the greatest offenders.

Q. We are reducing our own risk, even if they do not do anything?—A. Yes. On the shores of the Great Lakes we are the greatest sufferers, because every municipality is discharging untreated sewage into the lake, and is also drawing its water supply from that lake; it is polluting its own water supply, if not to-day, then to-morrow, because the currents change with the winds and seasons.

Mr. JOSEPH RACE, F.C.I.:

The effects of the pollution of navigable waters have chiefly been reflected in the abnormal death-rates from enteric diseases, and it is these rates that have attracted public attention to this serious problem. At the outset it should be remembered that it is the use of such water for drinking purposes without purification that is the cause of so many deaths, and that the sewage problem has become acute on account of the failure of communities to realize their responsibilities in that direction.

We come now to the other aspect of this problem. If the sewage pollution of navigable waters is allowed to continue, and the population continues to increase, a stage must ultimately be reached when they become impossible as a source of domestic water supply, and finally a nuisance.

Q. What is your opinion regarding the whole question of the prevention of the pollution of streams?—A. I think that all sewage pollution and trade wastes ought to be prevented from running into the rivers unless thoroughly purified.

Q. Do you agree with the scientists that typhoid is a waterborne disease almost entirely?—A. Not almost entirely, but a large proportion of it is.

Q. You believe that it is a disease that is preventable?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. What percentage is preventable by legislation?—A. I should say at least 75 per cent.

Q. Then according to your statement your opinion is that if we had proper sewage protection in the city of Ottawa we would have had at least 75 per cent fewer typhoid cases and deaths during these epidemics?—A. Undoubtedly.

Dr. W. T. CONNELL:

Q. If there were typhoid fever at Kingston, would that not increase the danger of infection at the towns below?—A. I think that we can say that either typhoid fever cases or typhoid carriers are constantly present in every town and city, hence that a certain number of typhoid bacilli are being daily discharged with untreated sewage into the rivers and lakes by practically every town and city in this country.

Q. If there were anything of an epidemic, of course that danger would be increased?—A. Provided the excreta were not disinfected, as they are supposed to be by law.

Q. Speaking generally, would there be any suggestion you could make which would be applicable?—A. Every city should treat its own sewage in such a manner as to render it harmless to any other cities or towns which may take their supply from below.

Q. And harmless to itself also?—A. Of course, to itself; the selfish reason would apply first. As I have said, I think our own experience has been that the danger is very largely to one's own town first, and secondly to those below, and so for purely selfish reasons we should treat our sewage and thus not injure ourselves, and secondly, not to injure others.

Q. As the population of the country increases, will the danger increase or lessen?—A. It will increase with the growth of population unless proper safeguards are adopted.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. You think the time will come when it will be absolutely necessary for us to take some action?—A. Undoubtedly. We will be forced to do it some time if we do not do it now.

Dr. HODGETTS:

The results of the pollution of our lakes and rivers have been clearly indicated in the report of the Commission of Conservation, and it is a fact that in many instances typhoid fever in most of our cities and towns is due to this careless and criminal method of polluting our lakes and rivers by human excreta in an untreated state. I quite agree with Dr. Connel that it is not so much polluting the water supply of other municipalities, but that it is polluting their own water supply.

That the time has passed for a continuance of this reprehensible practice is quite apparent from the legislative action of many of the provinces. That action by the Federal Government is necessary in order to make the work effective and uniform is evidenced by the unanimous findings of the conference, as reported by the Commission of Conservation.

Mr. R. S. LEA, C.E.:

Q. Can you give us any idea as to what the probable diminution in the death-rate from typhoid would be if the Government took hold of this question and dealt with it systematically and successfully?—A. I think it would reduce the death-rate to one-third or one-fourth. Not only would the average death-rate be reduced, but the danger of epidemics would be greatly diminished and in many cases would be prevented altogether.

Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, C.E.:

Q. What class of officials are you referring to?—A. Medical officers in connection with Boards of Health. We have such a board in our municipality, and my experience of such men is that they know practically nothing of the scientific part of the question that we are dealing with, and that is why I suggest that properly trained men, in sanitation, should be secured. That is no reflection on the medical men at all. The whole sanitary science has grown extremely rapidly, and the older men, both engineers and doctors, have hardly kept pace with it. They have been busy with other things. Our railway engineers do not need to trouble their minds at all about it. They have other questions that keep them exceedingly busy, and the ordinary practitioner in the country understands that bad water hurts people, but what way to get rid of that bad water he is not prepared to say; but surely men ought to be trained in this science, which has grown so rapidly. Our pollution is increasing very fast, and we understand so much better now what is needed to make wholesome water and wholesome conditions of health generally. Some kind of scientific training is urgently needed.

In conclusion, your committee, having in view the gravity of the present situation, and the importance of having some action taken at as early a date as possible to prevent the continuance of the practice, now so prevalent, of polluting the waters of the country by the discharge therein of untreated sewage and other offensive matter, recommended that the Government endeavour to arrange, during the coming recess of Parliament, for a conference of representatives of the Dominion, of each of the provinces, of the International Waterways Commission, and the chairman of this committee, for the purpose of fully discussing the whole subject, with a view of endeavouring to overcome local difficulties, and of agreeing upon some form of remedial legislation which could be passed concurrently by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of the various provinces.

All which is respectfully submitted.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

1914.

FIRST REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1914.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the prevention of the Pollution of Navigable Waters beg leave to present the following as their First Report:—

Your committee recommend that leave be given them to have their proceedings and such evidence as may be taken, printed from day to day, and that rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto; also that their quorum be reduced to six members; and that they be given leave to sit while the House is in session.

SECOND REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1914.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the prevention of the Pollution of Navigable Waters, beg leave to present the following as their Second Report:—

Your committee have held several meetings and have heard the evidence of the following persons, viz: Of Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, of the Commission of Conservation, who supplemented the evidence given by him before the Committee of last session by submitting the result of certain inquiries made by him last summer in England and on the Continent, in regard to sewage disposal; of Dr. Ronald St. John Macdonald, Assistant Professor of Hygiene at McGill University, and of the Honourable Senator Belcourt.

Your committee have not yet arrived at any definite conclusions as to the character of the legislation which they would deem advisable to recommend to the House, and as the session is fast drawing to a close, and it is evident that sufficient time will not be available for the completion of the task committed to them, they have agreed to report back, without amendment, the two Bills referred to them, viz: Bill No. 5, intituled "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters," and Bill No. 106 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters," together with the minutes of their proceedings, and of the evidence taken by them, and in conclusion desire to express the earnest hope that effective legislation, based upon the evidence submitted, will be passed during the next session of Parliament.

1915.

MONDAY, March 8, 1915.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Pollution of Navigable Waters, beg leave to present the following as their Report, viz:—

Your committee having carefully considered the evidence taken by the Select Committees appointed during the past two sessions to inquire into the prevention of the Pollution of Navigable Waters, which evidence was referred to them by an Order of your House, have come to the conclusion that it is most essential in the interests of the public health that some adequate means should be adopted for the purpose of preventing or regulating the pollution of navigable waters in Canada, or in such parts thereof as may from time to time become necessary; but recognizing, as they do, the innumerable difficulties and responsibilities connected with a practical solution of a problem of such a nature, your committee are of the opinion that the whole matter can only be adequately and safely undertaken under the immediate supervision of the

APPENDIX No. 1

Government of the Dominion, and therefore, while approving of the main provisions of the Bill No. 2, respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters, which was referred to them, they have agreed to certain amendments to the Bill which will have the effect of limiting its application to such portions of the waters of Canada as may from time to time be designated by the Governor in Council, and they report the Bill as so amended.

As the evidence taken by the two previous committees on this subject is of a very valuable and important character, your committee are of the opinion that it should be printed on the Records of the House, they therefore recommend that it be printed as an Appendix to the Journals of this session, and that rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

1913.

FRIDAY, May 2, 1913.

The committee met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Béland, Bradbury, Hazen, Kyte, McCurdy, Murphy, Northrup, and Warnock—8.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Hazen, seconded by Hon. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Bradbury was elected chairman of the committee.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Hazen, it was

Resolved, That the committee do recommend to the House that the committee be given leave to sit while the House is in session; also that the quorum of the committee be reduced to six members.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Hazen, the chairman was authorized to make a motion in the House for a Message to the Senate requesting that leave be granted to the Honourable Napoleon Antoine Belcourt to attend and give evidence before the committee.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Hazen, it was

Resolved, That Mr. James White and Dr. Hodgetts, of the Commission of Conservation, be requested to attend and give evidence at the next meeting of the committee.

The committee adjourned till Wednesday, May 7, at 11 o'clock a.m.

G. H. BRADBURY,

Chairman.

WALTER TODD,

Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1913.

The committee met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Bradbury (chairman), Burrell, Carroll, Chisholm (Inverness), Crocket, Edwards, Hazen, Kyte, McCraney, Murphy, Northrup, Sévigny, Steele, and Warnock—14.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The chairman reported that the names of Messrs. Carroll, Edwards, and Steele, had been added to the committee, and the name of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness) substituted for that of Mr. Molloy.

The clerk reported that Dr. Hodgetts was unable to attend at the present meeting, as he had to fulfil an engagement at Chicago, but that he would be free to attend any day next week.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

Mr. JAMES WHITE, Secretary to the Commission on Conservation, was sworn and examined. He produced:—

Appendix A.—Draft of Bill to Prevent Pollution of Navigable Waters, prepared by the Commission of Conservation. (See page 173.)

On motion of Mr. Edwards, it was

Resolved, That Dr. W. T. Connel, Queen's University, Kingston, be requested to attend and give evidence before the committee.

On motion of Mr. McCurdy, it was

Resolved, That Mr. T. Aird Murray, of Toronto, be requested to attend and give evidence upon such day as may be determined.

Mr. JOSEPH RACE, bacteriologist of the city of Ottawa, was sworn and examined and discharged from further attendance. He produced:—

Appendix B.—Statement of Analysis of Waters of Great Lakes, 1912. (See p. 174.)

Appendix B2.—Bacteriological condition of Ottawa River. (See p. 174.)

Ordered, That Dr. Hodgetts, of Ottawa, and Dr. Connel, of Kingston, be requested to attend the next meeting of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Crocket, it was

Resolved, That the committee do recommend that power be given them to report from time to time; also that leave be granted to print their proceedings and all evidence taken by them from day to day, for the use of their members, and that rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

The committee adjourned till Tuesday next, May 13, at 11 o'clock a.m.

G. H. BRADBURY,

Chairman.

WALTER TODD,

Clerk.

TUESDAY, May 13, 1913.

The committee met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Bradbury (chairman), Baker, Bédard, Chisholm (Inverness), Edwards, Kyte, Northrup, Steele, and Warnock—9.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. W. T. CONNEL, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., was sworn, examined, and discharged from further attendance.

Mr. JAMES WHITE, Secretary of the Commission of Conservation, was further examined and produced the following papers, viz.:—

Appendix C.—Memorandum *re* Cost of Sewage Treatment. (See p. 175.)

Appendix D.—Laws of the Provinces and of certain States in the Union on Sewers and Sewage Systems; and memoranda in reference thereto. (See p. 175.)

Appendix E.—Statement of Cities, Towns and Villages with a population of upwards of 1,000, which discharge sewage into navigable waters. (See p. 188.)

APPENDIX No. 1

Dr. C. A. HODGETTS, of the Commission of Conservation, was sworn and examined in part. He submitted the following:—

Appendix F.—Statement of Deaths by Typhoid Fever in the Provinces of Canada in 1911. (See p. 190.)

The chairman read a letter received from Professor McLeod, Secretary to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, to the effect that the society had named Messrs. John Kennedy and R. S. Lea, of Montreal, and Mr. Willis Chipman, of Toronto, as a committee to assist this committee, if required.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, it was

Resolved, That either Mr. John Kennedy or Mr. Lea be requested to attend at the next meeting.

The committee adjourned till Friday next at 10.30 a.m.

G. H. BRADBURY,
Chairman.

WALTER TODD,
Clerk.

FRIDAY, May 16, 1913.

The committee met at 11 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Bradbury (chairman), Béland, Chabot, Chisholm (Inverness), Kyte, Murphy, Northrup and Warnock—8.

Mr. R. S. LEA, C.E., of Montreal, was sworn, examined, and discharged from further attendance.

Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, C.E., of Montreal, was sworn, examined, and discharged from further attendance.

Mr. C. H. McLEOD, Secretary of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, being present, was invited to make a statement, he was then sworn and examined and discharged.

On motion of Mr. Northrup, it was

Resolved, That Mr. C. H. McLeod be paid his expenses from Montreal and return as though regularly summoned.

Ordered, That Mr. T. Aird Murray, C.E., of Toronto, and Dr. Hodgetts, of Ottawa, be requested to attend at the next meeting.

The committee adjourned till Wednesday next at 10.30 a.m.

G. H. BRADBURY,
Chairman.

WALTER TODD,
Clerk.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1913.

The committee met at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Bradbury (chairman), Steele, and Warnock—3

Examination of Dr. Hodgetts, Commission of Conservation, was continued. He submitted—

Appendix G.—Statement of cost of sewage disposal for Palmerston, Bridgeburgh, and Preston, Ontario. (See p. 194.)

On motion of Mr. Steele, it was

Ordered, That the clerk write to Hon. C. Sifton, Chairman of the Commission of Conservation, requesting him to instruct Dr. Hodgetts to make further inquiries, during his proposed visit to England, as to latest methods of sewage disposal and the work of Local Government Board in reference thereto, and to obtain any other information on water conditions in England which would be of any use to this committee, and to prepare and submit a report thereon.

The committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

G. H. BRADBURY,
Chairman.

WALTER TODD,
Clerk.

FRIDAY, May 30, 1913.

The committee met at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Bradbury (chairman), Baker, Chabot, Northrup, and Warnock—5.

Dr. P. H. BRYCE, Medical Inspector, Immigration Branch, Department of the Interior, was sworn, examined, and discharged from further attendance.

On motion of Mr. Chabot, it was

Resolved, That the clerk of the committee is hereby authorized to communicate with the proper authorities with a view of having instructions issued to the topographical surveyors now in the field in the western provinces to gather all such information and data in reference to the rivers, streams, and lakes in those provinces as may be useful for the purposes of the inquiry, which will presumably be renewed next session.

On motion of Mr. Northrup, it was

Resolved, That whereas, in the opinion of the committee, sufficient evidence has been taken to show the gravity of the situation, and the importance of something being done to prevent the pollution of our rivers, lakes, and streams, and with a view of expediting the inquiry when reopened next session, the committee do recommend that the Government should endeavour to arrange, during the coming recess of Parliament, for a conference of representatives of the Dominion, of each of the provinces, of the International Waterways Commission, and the chairman of this committee, for the purpose of fully discussing the whole subject, and with a view of endeavouring to overcome local difficulties, and of agreeing upon some form of remedial legislation which could be passed concurrently by the Dominion Parliament and the Legislatures of the various provinces.

APPENDIX No. 1

The chairman submitted the following draft report, which was read:—

(For this Draft Report see Third Report of the Committee, page 18.)

On motion of Mr. Northrup the above draft report was adopted as the report of the committee, and ordered to be presented in the House on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Northrup, it was

Ordered, That the minutes of proceedings, the minutes of evidence, and the appendix be presented with the report.

The committee adjourned *sine die*.

G. H. BRADBURY,

Chairman.

WALTER TODD,

Clerk.

1914.

TUESDAY, March 24, 1914.

The committee met at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Béland, Bradbury, Edwards, Kyte, McCraney, McCurdy, Northrup, Steele, and Warnock—9.

On motion of Mr. McCraney, seconded by Mr. Northrup, Mr. Bradbury was chosen chairman.

On motion of Mr. Béland, the chairman was authorized to move in the House for a Message to the Senate requesting the attendance of the Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Senator.

On motion of Mr. McCraney, it was agreed to ask Mr. Carss, of Saskatoon, at present in the city, to attend and give evidence at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Béland, the chairman was authorized to move in the House that the proceedings and evidence taken by the Committee on the Pollution of Navigable Waters last session be referred to the committee.

On motion of Mr. McCraney, it was resolved that the committee present a report recommending that the quorum be reduced to six; that the committee have leave to print their proceedings from day to day, and be given leave to sit while the House is in session.

The chairman laid on the Table a copy of the Proceedings of the Conference held at Ottawa in October, 1913, between representatives of the Dominion and the provinces on the subject of the pollution of navigable waters, which was ordered to form part of the proceedings of the committee. (See Appendix A, p. 197.)

The committee adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

Attest.

WALTER TODD,

Clerk of the Committee.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1914.

The committee met at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Bradbury (chairman), Béland, Chisholm (Inverness), Kyte, McCraney, Murphy, Steele, and Warnock—8.

The chairman made the following remarks:—

The CHAIRMAN: We are expecting Mr. Carss, of Saskatchewan, this morning, but he is not here. I understand that Mr. McCraney, who asked for Mr. Carss' attendance, has failed to get in touch with him. However, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, who made a tour through Europe last summer, is present, and I presume has a lot of information to impart to us.

I will take the present opportunity of alluding to a matter that is of very great importance, not only to myself, but to every member of the House of Commons—that is, the question of a pure water supply for the city of Ottawa. I have been brought up in the city of Ottawa, and know thoroughly the prevailing conditions. Living, as I am at present, at my brother's house, I realize what it costs to provide pure water for the home, in addition to the taxes levied by the city in the form of water rates; and I want to make this statement: those citizens of Ottawa who are advocating the use of the Ottawa river to-day do not, in my belief, thoroughly understand the situation. The conditions, as I understand them, are these: there are two sources from which we can get a water supply for this great city, and the question of whether that supply is pure or not affects every member, whether he comes from the East or from the West: seeing that members remain with their families for five, six, or it may be seven months a year, it is indispensable that they be furnished with pure water, and also the great staff of civil servants that are under the control of the Government.

Now, scientists tell us that we can get absolutely pure water from Thirty-one-mile lake, at a cost of some 53 cents more to the people of this city than if the supply were taken from the Ottawa river.

Mr. McCRAHEY: Annually?

The CHAIRMAN: Fifty-three cents a thousand on each \$1,000 assessment. Take the man who has got a home assessed at \$10,000. A pure water supply from Thirty-one-mile lake is going to entail an additional expenditure, I understand, of \$5 or \$6 a year. Now, if that is the only difference involved, ought we not to get the pure thing, and not have to drink water that is doped? There is no question but that if we drink the water of the Ottawa river, as proposed, we shall be drinking filtered sewage. There is a population of sixty or seventy thousand people living above the city of Ottawa to-day, and that sewage is coming down the Ottawa river, and if we have an intake pipe, I do not care where they place it in the river, we are going to get the benefit of that sewage. Of course we can filter it, but it is still filtered sewage that we are drinking all the same. If the citizens of Ottawa can get pure water by taking it from Thirty-one-mile lake, I say it is almost criminal for the authorities of the city of Ottawa to try to foist on the people of this city such a water scheme as some people are trying to foist at this time. I feel keenly on this matter; I realize what has been suffered in the past. We had two thousand cases of typhoid fever two years ago. There are hundreds of people going around this city to-day with impaired health, who will never be themselves again, as the results of attacks of typhoid fever and other diseases that are incident to the drinking of impure water. I am told that tuberculosis follows very often in the wake of typhoid fever: there are so many things contingent upon pure water that I say it is criminal if we do not do all we can to help the citizens of Ottawa to get absolutely pure water.

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS, of the Commission of Conservation, was sworn and examined. He submitted a statement of effluents from the treatment of sewage, which

APPENDIX No. 1

was marked as Exhibit No. 1. (See page 132.) Also the following papers, which were ordered to be printed as appendices to the evidence:—

Appendix B. Excerpts from Third Report (1903) of Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal. (See page 226.)

Appendix C. Summary of various commissions, etc., which have reported on the subject of sewage disposal. (See page 228.)

Appendix D. Local Government Board Inquiries (Great Britain). (See page 234.)

Appendix E. Article on Disposal of Sludge. (See page 242.)

Appendix F. Notes of interview with C. J. Lomax, C.E., of London and Manchester. (See page 246.)

Appendix G. Water Pollution and Sewage Disposal Legislation in the United States. (See page 251.)

On motion of Mr. Chisholm (Inverness), it was decided to call Dr. R. St. J. Macdonald, Assistant Professor of Hygiene, McGill College, Montreal, on the first convenient occasion.

The committee adjourned till Tuesday next at 11 o'clock a.m.

Attest.

WALTER TODD,
Clerk.

TUESDAY, March 31, 1914.

The committee met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Bradbury (chairman), Hazen, Kyte, McCraney, Northrup, Stewart (Lunenburg), and Warnock—7.

The clerk reported that he had written to Senator Belcourt notifying him of the meeting, but had been informed that he was out of town but was expected to return to-morrow evening.

On motion of Mr. Hazen the following sub-committee was named for the purpose of determining what papers should be printed in the evidence and appendices, viz: Messrs. Bradbury, McCraney, and Stewart (Lunenburg).

After some discussion as to future procedure, the committee adjourned to the call of the chair.

Attest.

WALTER TODD,
Clerk of the Committee.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1914.

The committee met at 11 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Bradbury (chairman), Béland, Chabot, Chisholm (Inverness), Kyte, Murphy, Stewart (Lunenburg), and Warnock—8.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

Dr. RONALD ST. JOHN MACDONALD, Assistant Professor of Hygiene, McGill University, Montreal, was sworn, examined, and discharged from further attendance.

Hon. N. A. Belcourt, senator, appeared and made a statement in explanation of the object and scope of his Bill.

After discussion, it was agreed that no further evidence need be taken, and that at the next meeting the committee would consider the Bills referred to them.

The committee adjourned to the call of the chair.

Attest.

WALTER TODD,
Clerk of the Committee.

1915.

MONDAY, March 8, 1915.

The Committee met at 11 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. Bradbury, Descarries, Graham, Kyte, McCraney, Northrup, and Warnock—7.

On motion of Mr. Northrup, Mr. Bradbury was elected chairman.

The chairman stated that it was his opinion that sufficient evidence on the subject before the committee had been taken during the two previous sessions to enable the committee to come to a conclusion without taking any further evidence; which view was concurred in by the committee.

The chairman further stated that it would be the duty of the committee to determine whether the Bill (No. 2) submitted by him, and referred to the committee by the House would meet the requirements of the case or whether they would draft a Bill on other lines; so far as his own Bill was concerned he was prepared to suggest an amendment to the section regarding the application of the Act, to meet the objections raised in the House to that section.

On motion of Mr. McCraney it was agreed to consider the Bill No. 2, An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, being read, were agreed to.

Section 5, being read, was struck out and the following substituted therefor, viz.:—

5. "The provisions of this Act shall only apply to such waters as the Governor in Council shall prescribe, and the Governor in Council may exempt from the provisions of section one such substance or substances as he deems proper."

6. "Nothing in this Act shall repeal, qualify, or affect the provisions of 'The Fisheries Act, 1914,' Statutes of 1914, chapter 8, or of the Navigable Waters Protection Act, Revised Statutes, 1906, chapter 115."

Section 6, being read, was agreed to and numbered 7.

Preamble, being read, was adopted.

Bill to be reported as amended.

APPENDIX No. 1

On motion of Mr. Northrup, it was

Resolved, That the committee do recommend that the proceedings of, and evidence taken by, the committees appointed during the two previous sessions to consider the pollution of navigable waters, be printed as an appendix to the Journals of this session and that rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

The lines upon which the report of the committee should be drawn having been indicated,

The committee adjourned.

Attest.

WALTER TODD,
Clerk.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

1913.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1913.

The committee met at 11 o'clock a.m., the chairman, Mr. Bradbury, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN: Before calling on Mr. White, the Secretary of the Commission of Conservation, whom we have with us to-day, I would just like to say a word or two. I consider that this is perhaps one of the most important committees that the House of Commons has appointed this year. The duties that will devolve upon this committee, I think, are very important. When one realizes that typhoid is a preventable disease—and science has established that fact—it seems the imperative duty of the House of Commons to take drastic measures to stamp out, if possible, this disease. That our great waterways have been polluted beyond anything that one would imagine, has been confirmed, I think, by statements and evidence submitted all over the country, and I would ask the hearty co-operation of every member of this committee in trying to make this Bill a success. I am satisfied that if we can get through the House a Bill to stop this pollution of streams, we shall have performed a great public duty. I have now pleasure in calling on Mr. White.

Mr. JAMES WHITE, sworn.

Mr. HAZEN: I would suggest that before Mr. White is questioned by the committee, it would be well if he told us something as to what the Conservation Commission have done in regard to this matter, what information they have gathered and can lay before us. I would also like Mr. White to give us information regarding the legislation passed in different states of the American Union, and in different European countries, with regard to the preservation of their streams from pollution. I know there is legislation of that sort. Perhaps Mr. White might also tell us if the commission have considered the question of what arrangements might be made with the States in regard to this matter. This is of international importance, owing to the fact that in many parts of Canada the rivers are boundary rivers on which are situated many cities in the United States, as well as Canadian cities. Other rivers, like the river St. John in New Brunswick, take their rise in the United States and may become polluted there by towns and cities along their banks, and this would have to be considered in any effective scheme. Perhaps Mr. White could make a general statement as to what information the Conservation Commission have gathered together, and what steps they have taken in regard to the matter.

The WITNESS: When the secretary telephoned me respecting my attendance before the committee, nothing definite was set forth respecting the exact information you desired. I regret to say that I have been a bit under the weather since I got the notice and, consequently, have not been able to prepare for this morning a memorandum such as I would have liked. Of course, to prepare a memorandum of that nature would require considerable work, and could not be done in the time at my disposal. So far as the Conservation Commission is concerned, I may say that, in October, 1910, we had a Public Health Conference, which was attended by a number of gentlemen who were interested in public health work. We invited, particularly, repre-

sentatives of the various provinces. Each province was requested to send its principal medical health officer, and, in addition, all the health officers of the Dominion Government were invited. As a result of that conference a number of resolutions were passed, one respecting the pollution of streams; and a draft Bill was prepared, a copy of which I have here and will be pleased to submit to the committee. (See Appendix A, p. 173.)

Subsequent to the preparation of that draft Bill, a Bill was introduced by Senator Belcourt and another by Mr. Bradbury, which are now before the Senate and the House respectively.

So far as the health laws of the separate states of the Union are concerned, I am unable at present to lay before you a statement of that nature, but that can readily be prepared, and if desired I can submit it to the committee at a subsequent meeting. Respecting the international waterways, the Great Lakes and connecting streams, and rivers like the St. John which take their rise in the United States, these are very complicated matters which at present are particularly engaging the attention of the International Joint Commission. The International Joint Commission has had some difficulty in arriving at a conclusion respecting the exact extent of their jurisdiction, and I understand that there has been some difference of opinion between some members of the commission. Some members of the commission desired to take a very broad view of the references made to them, and others were inclined to greater restriction. The general tendency, I think, is to restrict it to the connecting streams rather than the Great Lakes. The real question at issue, of course, is to what extent does pollution affect the Great Lakes and other boundary waters. Is it possible for pollution from a city on the south shore of the lake, say, to effect a city on the north shore of the lake? Is it possible, say, for the city of Cincinnati or Cleveland to affect the municipalities and towns on the Ontario shore of Lake Erie? The matter was further complicated by the fact that in the United States power is explicitly given to the different states to make their own health laws, and therefore we were confronted with the various laws of all the states fronting upon our international boundary. In Canada, on the other hand, health matters are explicitly given to the Dominion by the British North America Act, although subsequently it was judged advisable to transfer them to the provinces.

For the proper consideration of any Health Act or any Act affecting the pollution of streams—that is to say, if we are to bring forward any legislation dealing explicitly with the pollution of streams—I think we must go to England. Mr. George Whipple, in a recent address before the United States Society of Civil Engineers, in England, said that “we could see more, hear more, and learn more of sewage disposal in England than anywhere else in the world.” Now, if it is the desire of the committee, I will briefly turn to what has been done in England in recent years.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is the wish of the committee.

The WITNESS: In England, at the present time, the pollution of streams is governed by the so-called Rivers Pollution Act of 1876. A Royal Commission, fortunately, was appointed in 1901, which has issued from time to time various reports. The final report came out in 1912, and it is of exceptional value because it undoubtedly represents the last word in sanitary science, so far as the pollution of streams is concerned. The so-called Fifth Report was issued in 1908 and contained most of the Commission's conclusions, but in 1912 it was supplemented by another called the Eighth Report, which is the final one regarding the pollution of rivers and streams. It is only a very small one, a matter of sixteen pages, but with this report of 1908 it constitutes the final conclusions of the commission, and I have no doubt that the Rivers Pollution Act of 1876 will be somewhat modified in view of the conclusions presented in these two reports.

Mr. JAMES WHITE.

APPENDIX No. 1

One of the principal conclusions of the commission defined the standard for sewage effluents. That has always been a moot point for sanitary engineers the world over. What is the standard to apply to a stream below which it shall be considered as polluted and above which it shall be considered as unpolluted—what you might call “clean” water. Not to go into any unnecessary technical details, they arrived at the conclusion that when water from the dry-weather flow of a stream takes up no more than 0.4 part per 100,000 of dissolved oxygen in five days, it would be considered clean water: that is, 60 per cent of saturation. So they considered it permissible to reduce the total amount of oxygen which the water is capable of taking up, by 40 per cent.

One of the most important points urged by the commission was the necessity for a central authority. In England, the county councils have hitherto been invested with power to enforce the Rivers Pollution Act. The commission urged the absolute necessity of appointing such central authority—probably the present local Government Board—and Rivers Boards. Of course, the conditions in England are not exactly analogous to conditions in Canada. In England they have a number of small streams, a very dense population, and intensive manufacturing, with, of course, a discharge of enormous quantities of industrial waste, so that the Rivers Boards would not necessarily be applicable to Canada, except in the case of a few streams like the St. Lawrence, which are of unusual importance.

Another point which they emphasized, indirectly, is the need of elasticity; that is to say, any law that is passed must be elastic in its operation. Although they recommend the standard I have referred to, still, they also concede that the tendency of a standard is to level down rather than to level up, so they only put this forward as a suggested standard. They acknowledge that it is necessary to be stricter in some cases, and that in others it is quite permissible to relax it. Take the case of two municipalities on a stream, one, of course, above the other. If the upper municipality were allowed to reduce by its sewage the standard of that stream down to the maximum allowed by the suggested standard it might easily impose great hardships upon the municipality below, because the basic principle of the whole legislation is that a municipality must not make its water worse below its discharge than it is above its intake. Therefore, if this municipality were allowed to reduce this water until it barely came within the standard permitted, the lower municipality would have an undue burden of purification placed upon it. That is one reason for the central authority, because it may require the upper municipality to apply a greater degree of purification to its effluent in order that an undue burden may not be placed upon the lower one.

Another point of great importance is that they concede that it is not possible to apply any “blanket” provisions to all municipalities. Provisions that are applicable to large cities must be modified for what we might call smaller cities and larger towns, and, again, for smaller municipalities. They recognize, of course, that it is not possible to impose such a burden upon a municipality that the financial strain will be greater than what might fairly be imposed upon it; and, with that idea in view, they have suggested various measures applicable to these municipalities. A large city, of course, would have to install very large sewage treatment works, whereas, for the smaller municipalities, they would be content with a comparatively minor treatment, such, for instance, as the precipitation of the solids—to run the sewage effluent into large tanks and precipitate the solid by sedimentation or by the addition of chemicals, which would increase the percentage of precipitate.

They also place much stress upon the necessity for efficient maintenance. That is, of course, absolutely necessary. The best sewage treatment works in the world, if not kept in efficient operation, are worse than worthless, because the municipality and people on the stream below it rely upon its discharging a reasonably pure effluent when, as a matter of fact, it may be polluting the water to a dangerous degree.

Mr. JAMES WHITE.

By Mr. Hazen:

Q. Is there a law in Great Britain which prevents any sewage which is untreated being placed in any river or stream?—A. That is the practical effect of the law. But, of course, in practice the trouble is that we are apt to use a misnomer; we are continually talking about sewage purification, whereas we should say sewage treatment.

Q. Does sewage have to be treated before being allowed to flow into any river or stream?—A. Practically, yes. Of course, the Government recognize the fact that a small amount of sewage passing into a large stream is not injurious. That is what it amounts to. The effluent from any of the very best sewage treatment works is not "pure." That is to say, they say: if you draw your water from a stream which is in any way liable to pollution, you must purify your water supply; we do not intend to allow you to draw water from a stream which is liable to sewage pollution, even supposing that water is normally good. You must not only treat your sewage, but you must purify your water supply. Of course, that does not apply to large municipalities which draw their supplies from the mountains in the north of England or the mountains in Wales, because in these cases the municipalities have absolute control of the watersheds, and it is impossible for these to become contaminated.

By the Chairman:

Q. Does the city of London, England, not draw a large percentage of its water from the Thames?—A. Yes. It is all purified. The water supply of the Thames is held in reservoirs for about a month. Sedimentation, of course, is one of the best methods of reducing the bacteriological content of the water supply that is known. After standing in the sedimentation basins it is further purified by being run through slow sand filters.

By Mr. Hazen:

Q. Do I understand that the sewage in the water running into the Thames has to be treated before it goes into the river, and that before being used for domestic purposes the water has to undergo further purification?—A. Yes.

Q. It is treated at both ends?—A. Yes. In the case of London, it is on the Thames at tidewater, and the sewage purification works, of course, are below the city; and this effluent is discharged into tidal waters. The recommendation of the British Royal Commission are largely with reference to non-tidal waters, although they also say that they recommend in a general way that the same provisions be made with reference to tidal waters. If there is no question of the pollution affecting sea beaches or shell-fish, or creating a local nuisance, and, if your sewage has been treated so as to make it inoffensive, it is quite permissible to discharge large quantities of sewage effluent into tidal waters. In the case of London, of course, they draw their water supply from certain very highly polluted waters. Raw water from the Thames has been inoculated with typhoid bacilli till there were 475,000 per cubic centimeter. At the end of three weeks there were two per cubic centimeter. Then, of course, they rely upon the slow sand filtration to remove nearly all the remaining bacteria.

Speaking in a general way, the proposed methods of the Royal Commission are: for cities, rapid filtration through sprinkling or contact beds, with subsequent settlement of the effluent before discharge; for small cities, rapid filtration through sprinkling or contact beds; and for small municipalities, settling alone. That is, in very brief form, the principal recommendations of the British Royal Commission.

Q. Have you considered what the effect would be, say on the St. Lawrence, if cities on the Canadian side were prevented from putting raw sewage into the stream, and if nothing was done to prevent cities on the American side from depositing their sewage in that river?—A. So long as the municipalities on the American side are allowed to discharge into the St. Lawrence, while the probability of an outbreak of

Mr. JAMES WHITE.

APPENDIX No. 1

typhoid in Canada would be very much reduced, it would not be prevented. If the municipalities on the United States side of the line are to be allowed to discharge their sewage untreated into the St. Lawrence it would be better to install some treatment of the water before using it for a domestic water supply.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. That is on the Canadian side?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Edwards:

Q. Take the great expansions of the St. Lawrence river, for instance, lake Ontario and lake Erie: suppose sewage was treated on the Canadian side and not on the American side, have you any data or information as to how wide an expanse of water would be necessary to prevent pollution on this side, or can you rely at all upon the distance?—A. The Great Lakes undoubtedly act as great sedimentation basins. The public health authorities of Ontario have gone half-way across lake Ontario from Toronto collecting samples of water all the way. They found bacteria right out to the middle of the lake. Of course, we can concede that the chances of the sewage of a city like Rochester infecting the supply of a town like Port Hope or Cobourg are somewhat remote; but you cannot say that it will not. The most important point of all is that the population on the shores of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence is increasing, and, as the population increases, the danger of infection also increases.

By Mr. Crocket:

Q. What is the distance between Rochester and Cobourg?—A. The distance across the lake is approximately 40 miles, I should say.

Q. Is that sufficient to purify the water?—A. We have traced the pollution half-way across the lake. Of course we assume that the pollution they get in the middle of the lake is Toronto's pollution, because, of course, Toronto is the largest city on the shores of lake Ontario, and the pollution was found practically opposite that city. They were trying to discover whether by extending their intake pipe out a reasonable distance they would get beyond the polluted area; and they came to the conclusion that they could not.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Was a corresponding experiment made from the American shore out to the middle of the lake?—A. I think not. But if the International Joint Commission decide to take a broad view of the references made to them they will do that.

By Mr. Hazen:

Q. Can this matter be dealt with by the Joint Commission?—A. That depends on the view they will take of it. I think they can myself, but, as a layman, my opinion has no weight.

Q. They have had the matter before them?—A. Yes.

Q. And there has been a difference of opinion?—A. Yes.

Q. Has Mr. Casgrain taken a different view from Messrs. Powell and Magrath?—A. I do not know this, that the American Commissioners seem to favour the narrower view of the case.

Q. That is, they cannot deal with the question of pollution from one country to the other?—A. They want to confine the investigation to the connecting streams, the St. Clair, the St. Mary river, the St. Lawrence river, and the Niagara river.

MR. JAMES WHITE.

By Mr. Edwards:

Q. You say that investigations have been made which show the water to have been polluted half the distance across lake Ontario. How are these samples taken—at different depths? And, if so, what does that show?—A. That, I could not tell you. The question really came up in connection with this discussion respecting the reference to the Joint International Commission; and this was put forward as a reason why the commission should take the broader view of the reference to them.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. I suppose the lake is narrower at Toronto than between Cobourg and Rochester?—A. There is not very much difference.

Q. Opposite Toronto you would have the point where the Toronto sewage is on the one side and the Buffalo sewage on the other?—A. Coming down the Niagara river.

Q. It would be the worst place on the whole lake to take the samples?—A. The only thing is that we imagine the tendency of the Niagara river is not so much to flow directly across the lake as to turn in a northeasterly direction. That can only be decided by putting in floats.

Q. It just struck me that probably it would be the worst place in lake Ontario you could get for germs?—A. Yes, that is exactly what we want to do. If we can prove our point even in the worst case that is all we desire.

Q. Will the direction of the prevailing winds make it more likely that the pollution would be carried from the north shore towards the south than it would be from the south shore towards the north?—A. Yes, but when the lake is open in the summer time the prevailing winds are chiefly from the west.

By Mr. Kyte:

Q. Is the water from the Great Lakes used for domestic purposes by the city?—A. Yes, that is what the city of Toronto depends upon. They have installed a very large filtration plant, but other cities along the lakes are using the unfiltered water.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Has not the International Waterways Commission considered the matter of the diversion of water at Chicago affecting pollution of the water supply?—A. No, sir, they have not. That would only come in very indirectly, and the only way that question would enter into consideration would be that if you reduce the water in a system by 5 per cent, you of course increase the pollution of the remaining 95 per cent. That is the only polluting effect.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you consider, in the interests of the public generally, that it is necessary for Parliament to take some action on the matter?—A. I do, sir. The only thing I would like to dwell upon in that connection is the necessity for the officers of the board to be given all the power possible, if such central authority is established, and if such Act is passed, to deal with each and every application or case that comes up for consideration independently and on its merits. No two municipalities are in exactly the same position; one of the western provinces thought that they could draft a plan of sewage treatment that would apply to all the municipalities in the province.

By Mr. McCraney:

Q. You are referring to Saskatchewan, now?—A. I do not think it was Saskatchewan. That cannot be done. It is absolutely impossible. The conditions in each municipality differ, and each municipality must be dealt with according to the

Mr. JAMES WHITE.

APPENDIX No. 1

local conditions; the treatment applicable to one municipality will not be suitable to another. Supposing that one municipality treats its sewage by filtration; assume that municipality has some very sandy land in the vicinity which is almost worthless from a pecuniary point of view; it would be well suited for the treatment of that sewage; there is no better treatment. Another municipality may be surrounded by clay soil which is one of the worst materials possible for that purpose.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. In your opening remarks you stated that after a meeting held here the Conservation Commission prepared a draft Bill on the subject?—A. Yes.

Q. What became of that Bill?—A. It was printed in our Second Annual Report, and the substance of it was incorporated in the Hon. Mr. Belcourt's Bill, which contains a good many of the recommendations made. Of course our Bill was not in strict legal phraseology; it was simply a statement in paragraphic form of what we considered should be done.

By Mr. Hazen:

Q. Is there a copy of that Bill here?—A. Yes. (See appendix A, 1913, p. 173.)

Q. All the provinces were represented in that conference?—A. All the provinces.

Q. And they were all favourable?—A. Yes, oh yes, all the representatives of the provinces were unanimous.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. As I understand it, one of the difficulties arises from the fact that the individual states in the United States have control of the question of public health?—A. That is one of the difficulties which is bound to crop up when it comes to a question of jurisdiction and control over the pollution of the Great Lakes and of the international streams.

Q. It would depend altogether on the wording of the treaty, whatever that may be, but the federal authorities could not enjoy jurisdiction over matters that are within the jurisdiction of the states.—A. I am not a lawyer, and cannot express an opinion.

By Mr. Hazen:

Q. It could be done by treaty?—A. Oh, if it were done by treaty that, under the United States Constitution, is the first law of the land, then of course it would be effective.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. There could then be one central authority?—A. Yes. Of course I recognize, on the other hand, that we are not in the same condition as the United States, and when I say "central authority" I am referring to Canada. If the United States will also establish their central authority—which will, of course, mean an amendment to the constitution—that would bring about a different state of affairs.

By Mr. Carroll:

Q. Did your commission take up the matter of the discharge of sewage into tidal waters and harbours, the water of which is not used for domestic purposes?—A. We did not take it up as such, but we were particularly interested in waters liable to be used for domestic purposes.

Q. Then the discharge of raw sewage into such waters as I have mentioned is not deleterious or injurious if they are not used for domestic purposes?—A. Each case will have to be dealt with on its merits. It is easy to imagine a case where the

Mr. JAMES WHITE.

sewage effluent would be quite a nuisance. Of course the question of potability does not enter into the matter at all in the case of tidal waters. As I said before, in the case of Great Britain the possible creation of a local nuisance and the possibility of injury to shellfish has been dealt with.

Q. Coming back to the object of this Bill, which is to prevent the pollution of navigable waters, the passage of sewage into waters such as I have mentioned would have no tendency to pollute those waters so that the pollution of them would be injurious to the public health.—A. I do not quite catch your point.

Q. I say that the idea contained in this Bill is the prevention of the pollution of navigable waters?—A. Yes.

Q. Now would the discharge of sewage into the waters of bays, arms of the sea, or in tidal waters which are not used for domestic purposes have any tendency to the detriment of public health?—A. I would not say so at all, it would be a nuisance, but I would not say it is injurious to the public health.

By the Chairman:

Q. Might it not have the effect of poisoning the shellfish which the public eat?—A. Yes, of course I was referring to the direct effect on public health.

Q. Well, if it poisoned the shellfish it would have an effect upon the public health, would it not?—A. Yes. That point was brought out very prominently in connection with the purification of the sewage, or I should say the "treatment" of the sewage, of Baltimore. At Baltimore they give it what they call complete treatment, and then filter it. In that case, the oyster industry of Chesapeake bay is probably the most valuable in the world, and the mere breath of suspicion as to the purity of the oyster supply would do enormous damage to that industry.

By Mr. Carroll:

Q. That condition more particularly refers to waters where the shellfish is an important industry?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Was there not a similar case a few years ago in the Thames?—A. Yes, that was in 1902 or 1903.

Q. There was a serious epidemic in the shellfish there?—A. Yes, they dredged up the oysters and examined them. They found beyond doubt sewage pollution in the oysters, and, for months after that, in every case of typhoid that developed the first question asked the patient by the doctor was whether or not he had been eating oysters.

By Hon. Mr. Hazen:

Q. How did they correct that trouble?—A. I think they dredged up all the oysters and re-seeded them.

Q. And enacted strict laws with reference to the treatment of sewage going into the river?—A. Yes, but the principal thing was they destroyed all the oysters. They were not allowed to sell any of them; the authorities were very particular to see that not a single oyster off that bed was sold from the time they were first suspected to contain sewage pollution.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is it not a fact that all sewage is prevented from going into the Thames now?—A. Yes. The sewage effluent of the city of London is treated, all the solid materials are precipitated and then the sludge is put into very large tank vessels and taken away out to sea. There is a place called the "Barrow Deep" a particularly deep

Mr. JAMES WHITE.

APPENDIX No. 1

portion, practically the open sea, and about 20 miles below Southend, and there they dump it. They have examined that water there to ascertain whether the pollution from dumping was material, and they came to the conclusion that it was not, the dilution was so great. Of course, on the other hand you take the treatment of the city of Chicago sewage, where they are pouring it into the Chicago river, there it has become a dreadful nuisance. They have examined the water and they find that positively all the oxygen was removed from it; that means there is no oxidization going on of the material poured into that part of the river. The solid materials are deposited on the bottom, and the process of decay is going on, causing enormous quantities of gas to form. The explosion of these gases brings masses of this sludge to the surface, and the atmosphere for a considerable distance around is not by any means pleasant. Eventually they will have to put large dredges in there and dredge the whole thing out, and, while the dredges are at work, the vicinity will not be a very desirable locality.

Q. Even though we may not be able to induce the Americans to take the same action as we do, you say that we will be entirely justified in acting without regard to what they do in international waters?—A. I do, most decidedly, because we cannot throw stones at them so long as we are sinning ourselves.

Q. It would have a good effect on them if we took action?—A. Yes. Of course, as they have a larger population, they are the greatest offenders.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. We are reducing our own risk, even if they do not do anything?—A. Yes. On the shores of the Great Lakes we are the greatest sufferers, because every municipality is discharging untreated sewage into the lake, and is also drawing its water supply from the lake; it is polluting its own water supply, if not to-day, then to-morrow, because the currents change with the winds and seasons.

By Mr. Kyte:

Q. Has any action been taken by the United States authorities?—A. Towards preventing pollution?

Q. Yes.—A. They have in some cases.

By Hon. Mr. Hazen:

Q. They have very strict legislation in some of the states?—A. Pennsylvania stands foremost in that respect.

Q. You are going to get us that information from the various states?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any statement at the Conservation Commission showing what the cost would be to the different municipalities and cities that are now discharging their sewage into navigable waters, if they had to put in a plant for the treatment of that sewage before it entered those waters, or if they had to dispose of it in some other way?—A. We have not prepared anything of that kind in exactly such a form as you state.

Q. Have you the machinery under which you could get that information for yourself?—A. What we would do is this: We could take certain municipalities which either have installed, or propose in the future to instal, sewage treatment plants, and we could give you the cost in those cases.

Q. You gave me a statement before this subject was discussed in the House. You took the city of Montreal and estimated that it would cost probably \$6 per head to treat the sewage there?—A. Yes, that is true, but I could not say off-hand what the cost would be in the case of the cities to which you refer. We could get data, either the actual cost or the estimated cost, for the installation of sewage-treatment

Mr. JAMES WHITE.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

plants. A number of municipalities have already installed such plants, and others are contemplating doing so. When the municipalities do not embark upon too ambitious a project, unless they are operating under very difficult circumstances, it does not impose any undue strain upon their financial resources. The principal item of cost is to put in the sewers.

By Mr. Crocket:

Q. Are there many municipalities in Canada that have installed sewage-treatment plants?—A. I could not say off-hand. I prepared a statement last summer in that regard, but I could not say at the moment just how many sewage-treatment plants have been installed by municipalities.

Q. The number would be very few, it would not be more than a dozen?—A. Roughly, about twenty-five.

Mr. HAZEN: The municipalities in the West are adopting that policy. I do not think there is a place in the East where it is carried out.

Mr. NORTHRUP: In the East the streams are so convenient that they have not found it so imperative to treat their sewage.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you given any thought at all to the cause of typhoid outbreaks?—A. I cannot say that I have. The whole subject has been investigated as regards the Ottawa epidemics.

Q. What would be your opinion as to the cause of the Ottawa epidemics?—A. I think Dr. Hodgett's investigation into the first typhoid epidemic in Ottawa absolutely demonstrated the cause.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Do you mind stating briefly what the cause was?—A. Doctor Hodgetts got a statement from the City Hall authorities respecting the dates upon which the so-called No. 1 valve was opened and the length of time during which it was open to enable the city to obtain the necessary pressure for fighting fires. The No. 1 valve, as you are probably all aware, is situated in Nepean bay, and there is only a comparatively short distance between it and the aqueduct which conveys the water to the pump house. This bay receives the drainage of a portion of the city—Mechanicsville—lying upon its banks, and also the drainage of a stream called Cave creek. The conditions on Cave creek were investigated and it was found in some instances that the privies were astride of that creek. The excreta of the people living in the adjoining houses was directly discharged into the stream, carried into Nepean bay, and of course infected the water. It was also found that there had been typhoid in that portion of the city and, as everyone knows, the excreta of typhoid patients contains millions of the typhoid bacillus. The thing was just as plain as that two and two make four.

Q. This pollution was carried directly into the intake pipe through this open valve?—A. Yes, through this open valve. The fact that the valve was open several times before the typhoid broke out simply indicates that during one or two of those openings the water in the vicinity of that intake valve was highly polluted with typhoid bacilli.

Q. The Conservation Commission issued a special report on that subject?—A. Yes.

Q. And that report is available for the purposes of this committee?—A. Yes.

The WITNESS: Perhaps I might say, in case my remark has been misunderstood, that I did not wish in any way to reflect on the province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. JAMES WHITE.

APPENDIX No. 1

Mr. McCRAVEY: What the province of Saskatchewan has done is altogether to its credit.

The WITNESS: Rather than desiring to reflect upon Saskatchewan I would like to say that it is the foremost province in Canada to-day with regard to the treatment of its sewage. The point I had in mind when I made the observation to which Mr. McCravey refers, was that it was proposed by some province in the West, I am not sure whether it was Saskatchewan or not, to pass a law that the health officer, or some engineer employed by him, should design a uniform sewage treatment plant for all the municipalities. What I was referring to was that you could not have a uniform system for municipalities in different localities because conditions in each municipality vary to such a degree. There is no such thing as a standardized sewage-treatment plan, so that one system would apply to municipalities all over the country. The health laws of Saskatchewan, as I said before, are the best health laws in Canada.

Mr. McCRAVEY: Mr. T. Aird Murray, of Toronto, was, I believe, the consulting engineer to the Saskatchewan Government with regard to this legislation which has been referred to. In conversation with him on that very point that Mr. White has mentioned, I understand there was no attempt to lay down any strict rule of procedure, that each case must be dealt with according to the local conditions when the time came for the municipality to act. I would like to move that Mr. Murray be summoned as a witness to appear before the committee.

By Mr. Crocket:

Q. Has not the Conservation Commission also got statistics showing the mortality from typhoid in the different communities in Canada?—A. I presume Doctor Hodgetts has that information. I am not in a position to say definitely.

Witness retired.

Mr. JOSEPH RACE, F.I.C., sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q. You are bacteriologist for the city of Ottawa?—A. Yes. Previous to that I was chemist on the filtration plant of Toronto. Previous to that I was assistant public analyst in the old country, where I had charge both of the water supply and sewage treatment.

Q. What part of the old country?—A. Northeast Lancashire.

Q. How long were you connected with that work in the old country?—A. About ten years.

Q. How long have you been in Canada?—A. Just over two years.

The CHAIRMAN: Would it not be wise for Mr. Race at the outset to give the committee a synopsis of the work in which he has been engaged?

The WITNESS: I have prepared a memorandum which will not take me more than half an hour to read.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the committee is willing to hear you, so you may proceed.

The WITNESS: The effects of the pollution of navigable waters have chiefly been reflected in the abnormal death-rates from enteric diseases, and it is these rates that have attracted public attention to this serious problem. At the outset it should be remembered that it is the use of such water for drinking purposes without purification that is the cause of so many deaths, and that the sewage problem has become acute on account of the failure of communities to realize their responsibilities in that direction. The problem has two phases, viz.:—

- (1) The immediate economical aspect.
- (2) The ultimate ideal aspect.

Mr. JOSEPH RACE.

The former, which will be dealt with first, resolves itself into a "laissez faire" policy, the arguments in its favour being as follows:—

(a) It is less expensive to purify the water supply of a community taken from a navigable river than to purify the sewage discharged into it. The volume of sewage of a city drained on the combined system is invariably in excess of the water consumed, and since the sewage contains one thousand to ten thousand times more bacteria it is obvious that more purification is required, and that the process will be more costly. (When I say the volume of sewage is greater than that of the water supply, I do not mean the dry-weather flow, but dry-weather flow together with the storm water.) If the separate system of drainage is used, the sewage purification will be less expensive than on the combined system, but much greater than the cost of water purification. The figures that I have for water purification on this continent vary somewhat from \$6 to \$10 and \$11 a million gallons, and the cost of purifying sewage is probably between \$11 and \$15.

By the Chairman:

Q. You mean the cost of sewage treatment?—A. Yes.

(b) The cost of purifying water for drinking purposes depends upon the physical characteristics and not, within reasonable limits, upon the bacterial contamination, so that if the contamination is doubled there is no material increase in the cost of treatment.

(c) Modern systems of sewage purification are very expensive, and no material is produced which is of value. Sewage purification would also involve the enlargement of the sewers to such a degree that their capacity would be sufficient to carry all storm water. It would be absurd to allow storm sills to be inserted to operate at ten or any other number of dilutions of the dry-weather flow and discharge unpurified sewage into the streams. If the sewage is noxious when diluted with ten or fifty volumes of river or lake water it is equally so when the diluting fluid is rain water, and it would be inconsistent to allow the latter to be discharged when the former is regarded as objectionable. This presumes that it is possible to make the sewers large enough to take the whole of the storm water. One storm in Toronto had a rainfall of four-tenth inch in five minutes; this is equal to 86,000 cubic feet per second for the 17,000 acres occupied by Toronto. The normal dry-weather flow is only about 70 cubic feet per second, so that the sewers would require to have a capacity equal to 1,000 times the dry-weather flow. I think you will agree that this would be impracticable. Either the bulk of the storm water must be provided for by a separate system or the principle of dilution admitted.

(d) There is no evidence of accumulation of sewage pollution in the navigable waters of this country.

The large increase in the combined chlorine content of lake Ontario is regarded by some as evidence of this, and by others as merely indicating an increase in the sewage pollution from year to year. Neither of these views are in accordance with the facts. The chlorine content of lake Ontario has increased from three parts per million to nine parts per million during the last sixty years. The sewage of a large city like Toronto contains one hundred parts per million of combined chlorine, but the volume is so small compared to that of the Niagara river that the increase in the chlorine content due to this sewage could not be determined. As a matter of fact, if the sewage of the whole population of Canada and the United States drained into the Great Lakes, it would not increase the combined chlorine by more than four parts per million.

MR. JOSEPH RACE.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Crocket:

Q. What do you mean by chlorine content?—A. It is really common salt, or other compounds containing chlorine. One of the chemical methods for determining the purity of water is by ascertaining the amount of chlorine in the water. The chlorine in lake Ontario has increased very considerably in the last sixty years. Some regard this as indicating an increase of sewage pollution, but it does not mean that at all.

Again, the combined chlorine only constitutes one-quarter of the mineral matter of sewage, so that, other things being equal, the mineral matter in lake Ontario ought to have increased by twenty-four parts per million. There is no evidence of any increase whatever, the total solids being practically the same in 1912 as in 1853.

Q. What would that amount to in gallons?—A. Three parts per million are equivalent to thirty pounds per million gallons.

Q. How many parts in 1912?—A. Total solids about 150 parts per million, and the chlorine about eight.

By Mr. Edwards:

Q. How do they arrive at that?—A. Simply by evaporating a certain quantity of water and weighing the residue. I took my own results obtained in Toronto in 1912 and compared them with those obtained in Cleveland during the last fifty years.

By Mr. Crocket:

Q. Do you measure the impurity of the water by the percentage of the solids?—A. No, not the impurity, but it is a useful determination to have by which to check up other things. The explanation of the chlorine increase probably lies in the exploitation of salt and oil on the western shores of lake Erie. I have here the figures of Dr. John A. Amyot, in the *American Journal of Public Hygiene*, August, 1909, page 473. (See Appendix B, 1913, p. 174.) He gives the chlorine content of the different lakes. At Port Arthur it was one; at Sault Ste. Marie it was one; at Kincardine three; then coming down to lake Huron it was three at Goderich, Sarnia three, Courtright four, and as soon as it gets to Windsor it jumps up to eight. There is the whole explanation; the salt fields and the exploitation of oil.

By Mr. Edwards:

Q. Are we to understand that the production of the chlorine is an indication of the disease-producing properties of water?—A. Chlorine, as a rule, indicates sewage. Some people think that because the chlorine content of lake Ontario has increased enormously the sewage pollution has correspondingly increased, but I am trying to point out that it does not mean that; that other things contribute to the increase in the chlorine content.

Q. So we need not attach any significance to the figures of chlorine as regards sewage pollution?—A. No, none whatever. To continue my statement:

(e) Whilst water purification can be adopted at any time by individuals and communities, the prevention of pollution is dependent upon individual, communal, and international co-operation. Each individual and community at present can get a safe water supply at any time and is not dependent upon anyone else, whereas if no system of water purification is installed the safety of the stream is the strength of the weakest link in the chain of towns above it, and over which it has no control.

That is to say, if you want to give a town on the borders of a lake or stream, pure water, every town whose sewage is emptied into that lake or stream above it must have a thoroughly sound system of purification. The safety of that town depends upon the least efficient town, and if several towns were turning out thoroughly good sewage, yet one was very bad, the effect of the efficient towns is considerably nullified.

Mr. JOSEPH RACE.

(f) The prevention of pollution by legislation is too uncertain in practice to give any hope of obtaining water from navigable streams sufficiently pure for drinking purposes. This is the general experience in every country.

We come now to the other aspect of this problem. If the sewage pollution of navigable waters is allowed to continue, and the population continues to increase, a stage must ultimately be reached when they become impossible as a source of domestic water supply, and finally a nuisance. The small rivers of England have long ago ceased to be regarded as sources of drinking water, and present efforts are along the line of nuisance prevention. The larger rivers, after rigorous purification, are still being used for domestic purposes, but the tendency is to abandon them in favour of unpolluted sources. I do not know of a single town or municipality in the north of England taking its drinking water from rivers.

By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):

Q. Where do they get it?—A. From the hills and moors. In the south of England the rivers are larger, but so far as I know the Thames and the Severn are the only two rivers which are being used for drinking purposes. Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester take their drinking water from the Severn, and London takes its water from the Thames.

The ideal would be to have a stream that could be used promiscuously as a source of drinking water without purification of any description. Would restoring the rivers and lakes to the state of virgin purity so often referred to, accomplish this? In my opinion it would not. And this implies that the rivers and lakes are not naturally all that is required for a domestic supply. The past generation and a portion of the present one do not regard the presence of large quantities of silt and colouring matter as objectionable, but the demand for a clear, colourless, and odourless water is growing daily, and it is safe to predict that in the future these asthetic qualities will become essentials. The majority of the navigable waters in this country do not at all times possess these attributes, and to produce them some system of purification is required.

I will give you two examples—lake Ontario and the Ottawa river. The Ottawa river, as you all know, is slightly coloured at all times of the year, and as winter approaches the colour increases. In the springtime the floods bring down large quantities of silt, which render the water objectionable. Take the case of Toronto, in the winter and early spring months especially, the amount of silt brought up by an easterly breeze is enormous. The water is more like milk than water, and some system of purification has to be installed to remove those objectionable features.

At this point it would be advisable to state clearly what are the objectionable features of river and other navigable waters in this country. They are presence of: (1) human sewage; (2) animal sewage; (3) trade waste; (4) silt and vegetable stain.

The human sewage and trade waste vary but little in volume from day to day and are constantly present, whilst the others vary enormously and depend upon circumstances over which you have no control.

If the word pollution is to be used in its general sense, all four of the above are polluting influences, but for all practical purposes it is advisable to confine the term to the first three. In the present state of biological science it is believed that specific infection, i.e., the presence of disease-producing organisms can only be derived from human sewage, but it is also possible that trade wastes may contain substances injurious to health. Whilst there is no direct evidence that animal excreta contains pathogenic organisms, it does contain large quantities of readily oxidizable matters that consume the dissolved oxygen of the water into which it is discharged, and reduce its power of self-purification. When the dissolved oxygen content of a water is reduced by fecal or other polluting matter beyond a certain point, objectionable odours are produced, excessive algae growths arise, and the water can no longer support fish

Mr. JOSEPH RACE.

APPENDIX No. 1

life; in other words, a nuisance is created. Trade wastes, as mentioned before, may contain chemicals injurious to health, but this is very rarely the case, and they are usually objectionable on account of their liability to produce a nuisance.

You have therefore two points to consider. The prevention of access to waters of—

(a) Disease-producing germs or pathogenic organisms.

(b) Substances liable to produce a nuisance.

Of these the former are undoubtedly the more important because these organisms can retain their vitality in water for considerable periods of time, and research has shown that, generally speaking, the purer the water the greater the vitality. The work of Dr. Houston of the London Metropolitan Water Board has also shown that the vitality of typhoid organisms is greater in cold water than in warm, a fact that is of the greatest importance in this country where the navigable waters have a temperature under 40° Fahrenheit for at least five months in the year.

The important factors in the second point, i.e., regarding nuisances, are the concentration and volume of the liquid in relation to the volume of the stream into which it is discharged. It is obvious that there is less danger of a nuisance being produced by the discharge of a liquid into a fast-running stream of large volume than into a lake in which the currents are dependent upon wind conditions. It is undoubtedly a fact that sewage and trade wastes can be treated in such a manner as to render them relatively free from both pathogenic organisms and substances capable of putrefaction. The details of such measures must depend upon local conditions, but they usually consist of sedimentation and filtration followed, in the case of sewage, by chlorination. It is possible by chlorination alone to destroy all the pathogenic bacteria, but the evidence regarding the non-putrescibility of chlorinated raw sewage is inconclusive and should not be accepted without further proof. This also involves the use of large amounts of chlorine, an excess of which might be very injurious to fish life. I have seen several cases of that. In the north of England it is a well-known thing for poachers to put in a few pounds of bleaching powder in the stream up above where they wish to catch fish with nets. Another case I should like to mention is the city of London. London takes its water from the river Thames and the river Lee. To reduce the pollution of the river Lee, they have taken over a certain sewage works in that district, and to reduce their pollution they are chlorinating the effluent. At the point where the effluent from these works runs into the Lee, you can see the fish die. There is always the danger of that.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. You spoke about some experiment of Dr. Houston's which resulted in showing that there was a greater danger in discharging sewage into cold water than into warm water. What degree of cold did this mean?—A. I think he found the vitality of the typhoid organism was about ten times as great at a temperature approaching the freezing point of water as it was at about 60° Fahrenheit.

By the Chairman:

Q. That means it could be carried for miles and miles down a river?—A. There is evidence that the sewage pollution of a town was carried 90 miles and caused an epidemic of typhoid.

Mr. WARNOCK: It stands cold storage very well.

The WITNESS: I think you will all agree that since sewage and trade wastes can be rendered comparatively innocuous it is desirable that steps should be taken to make such treatment compulsory, but in my opinion it would be ephemeral and futile to attempt to produce an effluent that would conform to a drinking-water standard. The safety obtained by such an attempt would only be comparative, never absolute, and since meteorological and topographical conditions produce in most rivers and waters

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

physical conditions that necessitate the purification of water supplies, it would be inadvisable to attempt to relieve communities of the responsibility of such work.

Assuming that you agree that it is desirable to insist on the purification of discharges into navigable waters, the next step is to determine the standard of purity required and what body it is desirable to invest with the authority necessary to enforce such a standard. The latter point is one upon which I am diffident in expressing an opinion, and the only suggestion I would make is that the authoritative body should have at its disposal the advice of men with practical experience of sewage disposal. For the former I would suggest the following as a tentative standard:

Albuminoid ammonia, 1.0 part per million.

Oxygen absorbed from dilute permanganate in four hours at 80 degrees F., 10.0 parts per million.

Bacillus coli, 50 per cubic centimeter.

This standard is one that ought not to be difficult for sewage and other works to conform to, and which I think would be satisfactory from your point of view. Before fixing any standard it would be advisable to obtain specific evidence on this point.

The standard I have suggested here is not the standard suggested by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal. The standard they suggest is not endorsed by the majority of the people in England who have had practical experience in sewage purification or the prevention of sewage pollution. I think the authorities under the Rivers Pollution Act of 1876 are unanimous in agreeing that the standard set down by the Royal Commission is not a satisfactory one.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your idea of the condition of the Ottawa river at the present time?—

A. The Ottawa river at the present time is one in which there is a small amount of sewage, but the dilution is enormous. Take the typhoid rates of certain cities, and you will find that if the sewage pollution of their drinking supply is large they have a very excessive typhoid rate. Cities that have an intermittent sewage pollution, and those in which the dilution of the sewage is very great, have a typhoid rate somewhere between ten and twenty, which must be regarded as high. Cities that have drinking water above reproach have a typhoid rate below ten per hundred thousand.

Q. How do you account, Mr. Race, for the fact that there was a severe outbreak of typhoid in Hawkesbury, which Dr. McCullough ascribed as due to the sewage of towns farther up the river?—A. I think there is no doubt about the possibility of that. There is another case specified in Rockland. That is another example of the typhoid organism probably having greater vitality in the cold water. The water was cold at the time when the epidemic commenced.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Ten days ago the ice of lake Timiskaming was just breaking up, and I believe there are some 15,000 or 18,000 people in the Cobalt district whose sewage is being deposited in lake Timiskaming. Would there not be a considerable danger at this season of the year of the water supply of municipalities on the Ottawa river being contaminated from that source, especially if any typhoid existed in that region?—A. There is a possibility, but it is very small at that distance.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. How do you account for the fact that while both Ottawa and Hull draw their drinking water from the Ottawa river there was an epidemic of typhoid in Ottawa and none in Hull?—A. The infection of the Ottawa drinking supply during the last two epidemics was local. But that does not prevent the possibility of general infection.

MR. JOSEPH RACE.

APPENDIX No. 1

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you consider the Ottawa river water in its present condition fit for use?—A. I do not regard it as a safe drinking water supply, no matter where you take it from. Suppose you take the typhoid rates in both Hull and Ottawa, and omit the epidemic years from both, you have still an excessive rate, in most cases over fifteen per hundred thousand.

By Mr. Crocket:

Q. You say the pollution so far as Ottawa is concerned is local. What do you mean by that?—A. The infection of the water supply was local; it did not come from the river in general. It was local sewage pollution, and it entered the supply through a defective pipe.

By the Chairman:

Q. You mean from Nepean bay?—A. I should not like to specify the place; it is not proved yet. It is more probable that it was infected in the aqueduct than in the bay.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Do you say the evil is due to pollution from Ottawa and Hull?—A. I mean above the Chaudière falls.

Q. Do you refer to the water generally?—A. Oh, yes, the water generally.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Did you hear Mr. White give evidence this morning?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you agree with what he said as the result of tests made by the Commission of Conservation as to the cause of the typhoid epidemic?—A. The report said that it was due to a valve being open; but I think if you put the same question to Dr. Hodgetts when he appears before you he will modify that opinion, and say it was probably due to pollution in the aqueduct.

By Mr. Crocket:

Q. Does the treatment of the water with hypo minimize the danger of typhoid?—A. Undoubtedly, wherever hypochlorite is used there has been a large reduction in the typhoid death-rate.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Have any tests been made as to the purity of the water in the Gatineau lakes?—A. Yes.

Q. Who made the tests?—A. I did.

Q. What do they show?—A. At present, the water up there is very suitable from every point of view.

Q. To which lakes do you refer?—A. I am referring now to White Fish, Pemi-chagan, and Thirty-one-mile lakes.

Q. Were there any bacteria at all?—A. Just a few.

Q. Did you make tests of any other lakes?—A. Just in a few small ones, Cat Fish and Victoria lakes.

By Mr. Alguire:

Q. Did they show disease-producing bacteria?—A. No, none of them. A question was asked a little while ago as to whether tests of lake Ontario water had been taken at different depths. There were samples taken at depths of 50 and 60 feet, and

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

some at the surface. The evidence was not conclusive. In some cases they found the deep water sample worse than the surface sample at the same spot. In other cases it was just the reverse.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is that due to contamination?—A. It is possibly due to pollution flowing out of the gaps and not mixing up.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. What about the hardness of the water in the Gatineau lakes?—A. It is a little higher than in the Ottawa river, but not much.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your opinion regarding the whole question of the prevention of the pollution of streams?—A. I think that all sewage pollution and trade wastes ought to be prevented from running into the rivers unless thoroughly purified. The whole question is whether you are going to try to destroy disease-producing bacteria or not. It is not merely a question of the prevention of nuisance. Are you going to stop there, or try to compel people to produce an effluent which is not dangerous? You can do the one or the other.

Q. Do you think it possible, take the city of Ottawa, for instance, to put in a plant here by which we could treat our sewage effluent so that it would not be injurious to any of our neighbours down below?—A. If you were to put in a plant to treat the sewage of the city of Ottawa so that it would not create a nuisance to your neighbours below it might still be just as dangerous as it is at the present time, because making the sewage effluent free from putrefying material does not take away the disease-producing organisms at all; that requires a different treatment altogether.

Q. But they can be removed?—A. They can be destroyed by chlorine.

Q. If this Bill is passed would it not entail a very much greater expense upon the municipalities?—A. Suppose it takes, say, for the sake of argument, ten dollars per million gallons to produce an effluent that would not create a nuisance to our neighbours below, for another \$2 or \$2.50 you could make it free from disease-producing organisms.

Q. And that is well-spent money?—A. I think so.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. There is another phase of this question that should be considered. Take a part of western Ontario in which there are many large towns situate on inland waters that run through farming districts and which are utilized by the farmers to water their cattle. You can understand that a town in drawing its water supply from the river for domestic purposes can purify the water if necessary, but it cannot be treated in that way when used for cattle. That is a danger in addition to what we have been discussing, and I understand this Bill applies to all waters.

THE CHAIRMAN: To all navigable waters or to waters that flow into navigable waters, which will cover all waters in Canada?—A. So far as I am aware there is no evidence that cattle can obtain any disease from drinking polluted water. I do not know of any evidence to that effect at all.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Except that dairymen think they must have pure water for their cattle?—A. I do not think it is altogether that; the dairyman should undoubtedly have a supply of pure water on his farm, not necessarily for his cattle but for cleansing the utensils, that is the danger.

Mr. JOSEPH RACE.

APPENDIX No. 1

By the Chairman:

Q. Then your argument is that no matter what the animal drinks it won't effect the milk?—A. I never heard that it did, except in the case of anthrax. The point is this, that enteric fever, especially typhoid, is not a disease which is known to cattle.

Q. Do you agree with other scientists that typhoid is a water-borne disease almost entirely?—A. Not almost entirely, but a large proportion of it is.

Q. You believe that it is a disease that is preventable?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. What percentage is preventable by legislation?—Q. I should say at least 75 per cent.

Q. Then according to your statement your opinion is that if we had proper sewage protection in the city of Ottawa we would have had at least 75 per cent fewer typhoid cases and deaths during these epidemics?—A. Undoubtedly.

By Mr. Crockett:

Q. It would have prevented the epidemics altogether?—A. Oh, yes, there would have been no epidemic. Another point is that the more cases of typhoid you have in one year the more danger there is of an increased number in the following year, and the smaller the number of cases to which you can reduce it in any one year the next year you will possibly reduce it still further.

Witness discharged.

Committee adjourned until Tuesday, May 13.

TUESDAY, May 13, 1913.

The committee met at 11 a.m., the chairman, Mr. Bradbury, presiding.

Dr. W. T. CONNELL, of Queen's University, Kingston, sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q. You are connected with Queen's University?—A. Yes.

Q. What position do you hold?—A. I am Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene.

Q. You have given considerable study to the pollution of waterways?—A. Yes, that is one of the important branches of the work which comes before me.

Q. Will you give a statement of conditions as you understand them? If you have prepared a written statement, you might read it.—A. Unfortunately, I did not. I was only notified on Thursday last, and I have been unable to make a memorandum for presentation. But I shall be very glad to discuss the matter as it appears to me.

Mr. EDWARDS: I would suggest that we let Dr. Connel present his views as seems best to him; and if the members wish to ask questions they can do so later on.

The WITNESS: I have read the Bill which is now under consideration, and I think some such Bill is a necessity, especially with our growing population. In the case of most of our cities on the large lakes and great rivers, like the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, the danger from the discharge of their sewage untreated is primarily to the people of these cities and towns themselves: that is when these lakes and rivers are the sources of their water supply. For instance, Toronto pollutes its own water; Kingston pollutes its own water supply; and I think Ottawa has been responsible practically entirely for the pollution of its own supply. The danger to other cities and towns will depend upon a number of factors, such as the size of the lake or river under consideration when considered in relation to the amount of sewage discharged into it—because dilution is rather an important point in lessening the immediate danger from such sewage. This point I will return to later. I am better acquainted

Dr. W. T. CONNELL.

with the conditions in Kingston and its neighbourhood, because nearly all the investigations I have personally made have been confined to that locality. Kingston, a city of practically 20,000 people, discharges its sewage into the harbour all along the waterfront. It takes its water supply from the harbour half a mile from shore, apparently from beyond the usual course of the currents. We find, however, that even in that distance, with certain kinds of winds from the northeast, the water at the intake becomes polluted; that is, we can detect pollution there. We can also follow the sewage of Kingston down for about 14 or 15 miles. But our index of pollution which we bacteriologists set is the detection of the bacillus coli in the water. Now, while one can find within a hundred or two hundred feet of the Kingston docks, bacillus coli present in every cubic centimetre of the water, as we go farther out we find that that gradually lessens, till at the intake it is exceptional to find it unless we examine quantities like 50 cubic centimetres, or even 100. If we go down the river, we find like conditions requiring 50 or 100 cubic centimetres for detection, and finally it disappears. About 14 or 15 miles down the stream you will find bacillus coli in 100 cubic centimetres in about 50 or 60 per cent of the samples.

By the Chairman:

Q. You say that 15 miles down the stream you can still detect pollution from Kingston? A. Yes; and Kingston is only a city of 20,000, and there is an immense volume of water flowing down the river. But the presence of bacillus coli does not necessarily mean that that water is very dangerous. The colon bacillus is not in itself a disease-producing organism. It is taken as a standard of pollution, because it is a bacterium which is constantly present in the bowel contents of man, and one which is rather readily detectable, and which, of course, would be present if disease-producing bacteria were thrown out from the intestines. Now, the question has often been present in connection with the mixed sewage of cities or towns as to the proportion of bacillus coli to actual disease-producing bacteria, and while we have no figures that are exceedingly definite, I think that we can say that there are at least 500 bacillus coli to one typhoid bacillus thrown into the water. So the finding of the one colon bacillus in 25 or 50 cubic centimetres of water, if this proportion would hold, would mean that you would have to examine quite a bulk of water to get typhoid, and the danger from typhoid depends to a certain extent upon the dose you get, the larger the dose, in other words, the more certain you are to develop the disease. Of course, under special circumstances the typhoid bacilli might be much larger than the proportion stated.

By Mr. Edwards:

Q. Do I understand you to say that the presence of colon bacilli is not an indication of water purity?—Exactly. If the colon bacillus is absent, you can very certainly say that there is no bacterial pollution of the water from animal or human excreta.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. On the other hand, it may be there and the water not be dangerous?—A. Quite so. Of course, that is in a small amount, e.g. in 100 cubic centimetres of water required to detect bacillus coli. One has to take each particular case into consideration, because besides the finding of the bacillus coli, there are other considerations.

By the Chairman:

Q. What quantities would you say would make the water dangerous?—A. If I find bacillus coli in 10 cubic centimetres of water at all commonly, I would say that

Dr. W. T. CONNEL.

APPENDIX No. 1

water would be particularly dangerous and would require some treatment before being used for drinking purposes. One cannot say that water containing, say one bacillus coli in 25 centimetres was free from danger, but the danger is lessened very materially with dilution.

Q. What about danger to towns from using water polluted above?—A. I have made the statement here on our large lakes and rivers, the danger is largely to the cities and towns themselves that discharge their sewage in their own waters. There is danger to others to a certain extent, and that depends, of course, upon the rate of flow of the stream, the bulk of the sewage discharged into it, and the time which elapses between the discharge of the sewage and its arrival at the point below. The way that bacteria disappear from water is by lapse of time, by sedimentation, and by dilution. They die out in the course of time, e.g., the typical bacillus usually dies in water from five to eight days.

Q. You said that the pollution could be traced 14 or 15 miles below Kingston. Would you consider that the towns within that distance would be drawing water which is dangerous for consumption?—A. It would not necessarily be dangerous, in the sense of the word that if you drank it almost certainly typhoid would develop, but one or two persons of those using it might, in the course of a year, by continually drinking it take typhoid fever.

Q. If the pollution was greater?—A. The greater the pollution the greater the danger.

Q. If that same amount of sewage was poured into a small river, there would be a greater danger to the towns below?—A. Yes, because the amount of sewage would be larger there compared to volume of water, and the number of bacteria would be greater.

Q. At Kingston there is a very large volume of water?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. If there were typhoid fever at Kingston, would that not increase the ~~number~~ of infection at the towns below?—A. I think that we can say that either typhoid fever cases or typhoid carriers are constantly present in every town and city, hence that a certain number of typhoid bacilli are being daily discharged with untreated sewage into the rivers and lakes by practically every town and city in this country.

Q. If there were anything of an epidemic, of course that danger would be increased?—A. Provided the excreta were not disinfected, as they are supposed to be by law.

Q. I have not every confidence in the execution of those laws myself?—A. I may say that my experience has been with the typhoid outbreaks in Kingston, that typhoid practically does not appear in anything like what may be called epidemic or sub-epidemic form unless bacillus coli appear in the water so as to be detectable in amounts under 10 cubic centimetres, and when it is present and is detectable in 50 per cent of the samples in 1 cubic centimetre the danger becomes very great. That has been our experience in the epidemic of 1903, and the smaller epidemics we had in 1909 and 1910 in Kingston.

By the Chairman:

Q. What do you attribute those epidemics to?—A. Undoubtedly to water infection.

Q. Would you say that typhoid is a water borne disease, as a rule?—A. The majority of cases I think are, unless an epidemic has broken out. Then there are always a number of contact cases. Probably after the first outbreak there are as many contact cases as occur with the first outbreak; thus if there are a hundred persons taken down with typhoid there will be a hundred others infected by contact: I

Dr. W. T. CONNEL.

mean by coming into contact not simply entering the room, but getting the bacilli from the excreta on their fingers in nursing, or handling soiled linen or bedding and carrying them directly or via food to mouth, or by carriage of the bacilli by flies to food in the house.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Will you explain the conditions in water which would reduce the typhoid to a lower point in the stream. For instance, you spoke of the currents, of sedimentation, etc., will you explain that in detail—whether a rapid current or still water would be the most likely to cause or reduce infection?—A. Still water allows sedimentation, allows the deposit of all particles and thus the contained bacteria gradually settle to the bottom. The more rapid the current is the more it keeps the water stirred up and the organisms are carried a greater distance.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Niagara Falls city would be an illustration of that. I understand that Buffalo sewage has raised the typhoid fever rate there phenomenally?—A. I understand—not from personal observation—that you can detect colon bacilli as a rule in 1 cubic centimetre of water at the mouth of Niagara river, a very heavy pollution indeed. It means that Buffalo and the smaller towns on the Niagara river discharge their sewage into this rapid current, and no time is allowed for purification. It is hurried to the mouth of the river.

Q. That is the result of the swift current in the river which carries it along.

By the Chairman:

Q. Your argument is that in a slow-moving stream there is more danger to the places below which derive their water supply from the same source?—A. Not at all, it is just the other way around; the quicker the current the more rapidly the sewage is hurried to the places below, and in more dangerous form; the more recent the sewage the greater the danger.

Q. That is what I say, the danger is from the rapidly running stream more than from the slowly moving one?—A. Quite so.

Q. With a slow-running stream greater sedimentation takes place between the two points?—A. It tends to purify itself, by sedimentation and lapse of time.

By Mr. Kyte:

Q. What would you say, doctor, as to the effect the continuous use of the chloride treatment that the Ottawa water has been subjected to has upon the people?—A. In reducing the danger?

Q. Yes?—A. Chloride properly applied undoubtedly destroys the pathogenic bacteria in the water, and with that destruction it reduces the danger to a minimum from the use of that water.

Q. Is there anything in that treatment of the water which makes it injurious to the individual by reason of the treatment with chloride?—A. No, not if properly applied; the hypochlorite itself is practically destroyed in the process, and is transformed into a harmless substance.

Q. How do you account for the fact that sometimes in the city of Ottawa the water when the chloride has been applied is in such condition that you could not drink it?—A. That is because they are using enormous quantities.

Q. Do you not think that would be injurious?—A. If you had free chloride in it undoubtedly it would be, but we give as medicine doses of chlorine far in excess of what is in the water.

Q. But not continuously?—A. Oh, not at all.

Dr. W. T. CONNELL.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Baker:

Q. If it is not injurious, how do you account for the report that animals, birds, cats, dogs, and fish have died from using the city water?—A. I can account for the fish dying, but I cannot understand how the other animals would die from the use of such water, that is if they do so. The fish would die because of the chlorine using up the dissolved oxygen in the water.

By the Chairman:

Q. Can you determine as to whether the pollution in the water is from new or old sewage?—A. Not definitely, we cannot say whether it is from the new or comparatively old sewage; if you used as the index of pollution the presence of the colon bacillus there is no telling whether it has passed from the body within an hour or within two or three weeks.

Q. Now, take the case of a slowly moving stream: I have in my mind the Red river at Winnipeg; we have built a large dam 12 miles below Winnipeg, which has created a large body of still water, and all the sewage of Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, and towns south of the boundary is running into the Red river. All that sewage is being poured into that basin where sedimentation is taking place all the time, and I can understand that the pollution from the old sewage in the fall of the year, when they raise the stop-logs to allow the water which has been raised 21 feet in the summer time to run away, would be very great; that old sewage has been shut up all the summer in that basin and when it is allowed to flow down the river would it not carry very dangerous pollution to the points below?—A. Not at all; you will find that the life of the typhoid bacillus and colon bacillus is rather limited. I think I can say that the life of the colon bacillus is generally under three weeks, though possibly under certain circumstances it may live a little longer, especially in the mud sediment; the bacillus seems to settle in the mud and lives there a little longer than ordinarily; the cooler the temperature, too, the longer this organism will live; they live longer in the winter than in the warmth of the summer.

Q. Your argument is that sewage deposited in a body of water of that kind will not, two or three months afterwards if it is stirred up contain an element of danger?—A. Not at all, the typhoid bacillus will certainly be dead; typhoid dies out much quicker than colon bacillus.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Have you any practical suggestions to make to the committee as to what should be done under ordinary circumstances? That is what this committee is anxious to know—what should be done? I suppose every locality has its own peculiar conditions and it would not be possible to make any specific suggestion which would cover all localities. But, speaking generally, would there be any suggestion you could make which would be applicable?—A. Every city should treat its own sewage in such a manner as to render it harmless to any other cities or towns which may take their supply from below.

Q. And harmless to itself also?—A. Of course, to itself, the selfish reason would apply first. As I have said, I think our own experience has been that the danger is very largely to one's own town first, and secondly to those below, and so for purely selfish reasons we should treat our sewage and thus not injure ourselves, and secondly, to injure others.

Q. What is the most effective treatment you can suggest?—A. That depends so much upon the locality; you cannot lay down any definite statement which will apply to all localities; each locality has to be studied, it is a problem in itself.

Q. One place is built upon rock and another place upon sand?—A. Quite so.

Dr. W. T. CONNEL.

By Mr. Beland:

Q. You belong to Kingston?—A. Yes.

Q. Of course you are conversant with the conditions and currents there?—A. Yes.

Q. What would be the approximate cost of a proper plant for the treatment of the sewage of Kingston; you know the population and have all the data necessary to give an estimate?—A. I could not answer that definitely because Kingston is on a limestone ridge, and the cost of putting in intercepting sewers and collecting the sewage for treatment is an item that would loom up very largely in any question of cost. It is all rock excavation that would have to be made, and then the city being very much spread out and on a point, the question comes up whether it would not require at least two, or probably three, sewage plants to handle the sewage, unless a pumping station was installed to pump the sewage. These are engineering problems and I am not sufficiently acquainted with such to make any definite statement as to the cost.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Would the place of treatment of the sewage if such a system were adopted necessarily be a nuisance to the people in the neighbourhood?—A. As a rule you cannot treat the sewage without creating some little nuisance in the immediate locality.

Q. Would there be any nuisance created by a properly managed plant?—A. There is in a properly managed sewage disposal plant not a great deal of odour, but still there is always some odour emanating from it, to which people in the neighbourhood object.

MR. NORTHROP: I do not see why the people of Ottawa should object to a sewage disposal works when they allow livery stables to exist on some of the most prominent streets here.

THE CHAIRMAN: And we have the odour from the sulphite plant across the river.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you examined the water farther down the St. Lawrence river than Kingston?—A. Not systematically. I have examined the water at Brockville and Prescott very frequently; that is, largely their tap waters and those taken from their intakes, and in both these towns we occasionally find the presence of the bacillus coli in their waters. In both these towns I believe the infection is due to local causes.

Q. If I understand it aright the water you have examined in the St. Lawrence is polluted?—A. Yes, taking the bacillus coli as the index of pollution, the waters I have examined have been so frequently infected with bacillus coli that sewage pollution to a slight extent at least may be the rule. I might add for the information of the committee that the water at the foot of lake Ontario, that is a few miles above Kingston, practically never show the bacillus coli, when examined in 100 centimetres and even up to 100 cubic centimeters; that is, it is practically pure water bacteriologically.

By Mr. Kyte:

Q. What is the distance from Kingston to the outlet of lake Ontario into the river?—A. It is usually considered to be 9 miles up to what is called 9-mile point.

Q. When speaking of the pollution having been discovered 14 miles from Kingston, that is, of course, down the river?—A. Yes, down the river at the foot of Wolfe island.

Q. What is the distance across the river at Kingston?—A. Lying in front of Kingston, about 2 miles from the mainland is Wolfe island which runs from a point

Dr. W. T. CONNELL.

APPENDIX No. 1

6 or 8 miles up to 14 miles below the city. It was at the foot of this island that samples were taken which showed colon bacilli, when tested, in very large quantities, such as 25, 50, and 100 centimetres.

By Mr. Edwards:

Q. Have you gathered any information, doctor, from lake Ontario or lake Erie which would indicate to what extent out from the shore of the lake the sewage was liable to affect the purity of the water?—A. My information of course would have to be taken from the official reports of the Provincial Board of Health and other health bodies; and in the reports of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, it is stated that they have discovered evidence of pollution by the Toronto sewage 15 and 20 miles from the city.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. That would indicate that the whole of the lake is polluted?—A. No. My own personal experience has been confined to the lower end of the lake, and there, as I have already stated, the water was pure when tested in samples of 100 cubic centimetres and even in 1,000 cubic centimetre amounts.

By the Chairman:

Q. How far is that from Toronto?—A. It is 160 miles from Toronto.

Q. Is that difference in result caused by the water becoming purified in its passage down the lake?—A. The reason for the good results found is the marked dilution and the enormous sedimentation basin which the lake provides; also the lapse of time, many days being required before the water could possibly work its way down from Toronto and Rochester to Kingston.

By Mr. Edwards:

Q. The point is, as I understand it, in view of what you have stated regarding the extent to which pollution has been found to exist, that in all cases where cities or towns along the lake front or the river get their water supply from the lake or river, into which sewage is discharged, the water in the lake or river may be regarded as impure or unfit for domestic use unless treated?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the remedy?—A. Cities will have to treat the sewage and also the water.

Q. If they want to be perfectly safe?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. In reference to your statement that pollution has been found 15 or 20 miles out in the lake from Toronto, I observe that city is entertaining a proposal to get its water supply from Scarboro, which is only a few miles to the east, and as the drift of the water in the lake is in that direction would not that be perilously near the source of pollution?—A. Toronto is installing a sewage treatment plant, I am not sure whether it is in working order or not, which will rob their sewage of its dangerous qualities. I do not know anything about the currents in that part of lake Ontario.

Q. It struck me that if pollution had been found 15 or 20 miles out in the lake it would affect their water supply if that were located at Scarboro.

By Mr. Béland:

Q. At this point where evidence of pollution was found 14 or 15 miles from Kingston, what was the width of the river?—A. It is over 2 miles wide there.

Q. You have an idea of the size of the St. Lawrence river at and below the city of Montreal. You know the population of Kingston and the size of the river there,

Dr. W. T. CONNEL.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

and taking these facts into account you find the bacillus coli 14 to 15 miles below Kingston. Now, take the case of Montreal, with its population and the breadth of the St. Lawrence there, how far below the city would the water be infected?—A. Have you any lake expansion below Montreal?

Q. Not below Montreal?—A. The lake expansions are all above Montreal.

Q. Yes, all above Montreal?—A. I fancy you would find the water contaminated for a distance of 60 or 80 miles below Montreal if systematic investigations were made.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your opinion of chlorine as an indicator of sewage pollution?—A. As compared with bacillus coli it is an exceedingly poor indicator. For example, in connection with our city water a number of tests were made along the course of our water pipe, and after going out 250 feet from the shore, as far as the chlorine indications were concerned there was no evidence of contamination. As far as the bacillus coli was concerned, this bacillus was present at this point in 2 or 3 cubic centimeters, which was a very serious pollution. Chlorine as an indicator of pollution in large lakes and rivers is nothing near so delicate a test as the bacterial test.

By Mr. Béland:

Q. I understand you to declare that when the bacillus coli is absent from the water there are no dangerous organisms present?—A. I think it is perfectly true that we can say that no dangerous disease-producing bacteria can be present in the water, that is disease-producing bacteria arising from sewage pollution.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Then the presence of the bacillus coli serves as a sort of stormy petrel?—A. Yes, it is an indication of sewage contamination.

By the Chairman:

Q. What would you say as to the necessity of municipalities in cities and towns providing sewage treatment plants for the protection of their water supply? Do you consider it is in the interest of the health of the people of Canada that some such system should be provided?—A. I certainly do. I think that cities and towns should so treat their sewage as not to be a danger to themselves or other communities below them.

Q. Do you consider that sewage from the city of Ottawa, or other large cities, while it may not produce typhoid fever, has an injurious effect upon the health of the people who use the water into which that sewage flows? In other words, does the use of that water undermine the health of the people?—A. I think not seriously. I think that if we can say that the water is free from disease-producing bacteria—that is unless one is taking sewage almost raw—that it is producing no very serious effect any more than would drinking water containing a good deal of vegetable organic matter. For example, water that drains from forest lands, or even cultivated soil, contains a good deal of vegetable organic matter, but it would not be dangerous to human health provided it were free from disease-producing bacteria.

Q. You consider that water that would not produce disease or fever would not have a deleterious effect on the human system?—A. Provided that water were reasonably good in other respects. You do not want water containing a good deal of silt or sediment, or water containing an enormous quantity of organic matter, because these are apt to ferment and cause intestinal disturbance. Such water containing a good deal of silt or sediment or much organic matter, is rather upsetting to the intestinal tract.

Dr. W. T. CONNELL.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. What experience have you had along that line? What experience have you had to show that contaminated water, in addition to producing typhoid fever causes serious intestinal troubles? I have heard the statement by medical men that it does?—A. You will find in almost every epidemic outbreak of typhoid, and, before its onset, that there is a history of a diarrhœal outbreak. I can very well remember in the epidemic of 1903 in Kingston, that from the records of doctors that there were about 1,000 cases of diarrhœa, and within the usual time thereafter of the period of incubation of typhoid fever, there was an outbreak of sixty or seventy cases of typhoid fever. The typhoid fever developed about twelve to fourteen days later, showing that the presence of the sewage in the water produced these diarrhœal attacks.

Q. How long does typhoid fever take to develop after the germ has taken lodgement in the system?—A. From twelve to fourteen days, as a rule.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Take our peculiar position in Canada with ourselves established on the north shore of the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence and other rivers, and our American friends located to the south, what would be your idea as to the wisdom of our taking legislative action even if the Americans declined altogether to do so?—A. I have already endeavoured to point out that our danger is very largely the result of our own action in the past, that as the result of the action of our own cities and towns emptying their sewage into these lakes and rivers, we have very largely fouled ourselves.

Q. Then putting it on the lowest ground it is up to us to take action to protect ourselves?—A. Quite so.

By Mr. Baker:

Q. As the population of the country increases, will the danger increase or lessen?—A. It will increase with the growth of population unless proper safeguards are adopted.

Q. You think the time will come when it will be absolutely necessary for us to take some action?—A. Undoubtedly. We will be forced to do it some time if we do not do it now.

By Mr. Kyte:

Q. Do you know anything about the policy pursued in the United States cities on the Great Lakes? Are they discharging their sewage into the lakes in the same way that our cities are?—A. They have been quite as reckless as we have been in the past. I think some of them have become alive to the necessity of treating their sewage. Chicago is a city that has developed methods of its own in sewage treatment.

Q. I am not speaking of Chicago. I allude more particularly to Rochester and Buffalo.—A. I am not acquainted perfectly with the systems in vogue at these cities. I believe they are all considering systems of sewage treatment and that some have adopted a system, but whether they are in operation or not, and to what extent they are effective, I cannot say.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Have you any figures to show the extent to which typhoid fever prevails in this continent as compared with European countries? I have understood that our average was very much higher than European countries.—A. I have seen such figures but I have none with me at the present time. Probably Dr. Hodgetts will be able to give you that information.

Dr. W. T. CONNELL.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Have you any knowledge of the quality of the water in the streams flowing into lake Ontario in the Kingston district?—A. Such streams in the Kingston district are very small. There is the Little Rideau, and farther up the Napanee and the Salmon river. They are all very small streams, but they carry reasonably good water until they strike the towns. For example, below Napanee, the Napanee river is pretty foul. At Belleville the bay water is analysed from time to time and the water always shows rather badly in the tests.

Q. What are your views on sewage treatment?—A. I might say that in connection with the treatment of sewage there are two views of the matter. One would require the sewage to be so treated, or purified, that it could be turned back into the stream and would not pollute it at all. The other is that if the flow of water is at all large, as compared with the bulk of the sewage, we can destroy the disease-producing germs in it, and liquify the solid matter so that it will not produce any gross pollution. This, I think, in the case of our large streams is the most feasible and cheapest project we could carry out in this country. To liquify the solid matter, that is remove the gross pollution and destroy the disease-producing bacteria, is not the ideal method to employ, but it is the most feasible one, having regard to the cost.

By the Chairman:

Q. Would this method still leave the water polluted?—A. It would leave the water polluted with the organic matter in the sewage, but would destroy the disease-producing bacteria. This method, however, only applies to fairly large bodies of water. In the cases of smaller bodies of water into which the discharge from the city or town flows, you would have to purify the sewage to a greater extent.

Q. Following up that question of two systems that may be adopted: one is to purify the sewage before it goes into the water, the other is to purify the water after the sewage enters it. Now, in the case of a large city like Ottawa, if you were asked what method would be the best to adopt, what would your answer be?—A. I would like to see both adopted. It is a pretty difficult matter to say just what you should do, because you have to take into consideration local conditions.

By Mr. Baker:

Q. Would either system render the water safe?—A. No. I think both systems are required. In the great majority of cases you would have to treat your sewage and for safety treat the water also. That is, provided you take your water from the channel into which you discharge your sewage.

By the Chairman:

Q. If I understand you aright, you do not seem to feel that the treatment of the sewage alone would be sufficient protection to the public?—A. There are so many problems arising in connection with the matter which have to be considered. There is, for example, the question of the storm water and the consequent overflowing of the sewers. No matter what methods of treatment you might follow, something might go wrong with your system of disposal so that untreated sewage would enter.

By Mr. Béland:

Q. Has the depth at which the water is being taken for consumption anything to do with the condition of the water itself? For instance, take a stream that might be 25 feet deep, and you draw your water say at a depth of 20 feet. Would the water at that depth be purer than if it were taken at a depth of only 5 feet from the surface?—A. As a rule it would be slightly purer, but there again it depends upon the rate of current and the amount of mixing of the water.

Dr. W. T. CONNEL.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. I asked the question because in front of the city of Quebec, between Quebec and Lévis, water is being taken for consumption in the latter city, and it is claimed that at the depth at which the water is obtained there is no danger. Of course there is a big discharge of sewage from the cities of Quebec and Lévis in that vicinity.—

A. Everything depends, of course, upon the amount of admixture.

Q. So there would not be any foundation for the claim that the water would be purer by reason of the depth at which it was taken?—A. No. You would simply get rid of any surface contamination by taking the water at a greater depth.

By Mr Baker:

Q. How do you reconcile that statement with your previous statement that the sediment containing the bacteria goes to the bottom?—A. Doctor Béland was referring to moving water. Of course, in a perfectly still lake the nearer you get to the bottom—

Q. The more impure the water would be?—A. Yes. In the case of all intakes the end of the pipe must be some distance from the bottom in order to avoid drawing in any of the actual sediment.

The CHAIRMAN: Any other questions? We have two other witnesses here to give us some information. All right, thank you, doctor. I am sure we are all very much obliged to you. We are all deeply interested in this subject and appreciate your address.

Witness discharged.

The CHAIRMAN: I understand that Mr. White has got some papers to present, and I will now call him.

Mr. JAMES WHITE recalled.

Mr. White then presented the following memoranda, which the committee had ordered to be prepared:—

Memorandum *re* Cost of Sewage Treatment. (See Appendix C, 1913, p. 175.)

Memorandum of Canadian Provincial Laws, and some of the State Laws of the Union, on Sewers and Sewerage Systems. (See Appendix D, 1913, p. 175.)

List of the Cities, Towns and Villages, with population of upwards of one thousand, that discharge into navigable waters, subdivided "into fresh water" and "into tidal water." (See Appendix E, 1913, p. 188.)

By Mr. Béland:

Q. Does App. E. include all countries?—A. No, only Canada. In connection with that, I found one difficulty, and that was where to draw the line between those places that discharge directly into tidal water and those that discharge not directly into tidal water but only a short distance from it. In some cases I included those that discharge directly into tidal waters. Another difficulty arose in connection with those rivers that might not be navigable exactly at the point where the sewage was discharged. For instance, the city of London, the town of Woodstock, the town of Stratford, all discharge their sewage into the Thames or its tributaries. That sewage, while not actually discharged into the stream where it is navigable, passes down the stream to the point where it is navigable, and I would like to have instructions from the committee respecting the inclusion of those places in a separate list, with a note respecting their status as regards navigable waters.

Mr. JAMES WHITE.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

The CHAIRMAN: I think it would be very desirable to have such a list. Perhaps it would be even more valuable than the list presented, as the danger would probably be greater in such towns.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Is the Thames used by any places for drinking purposes?—A. Yes, by some of the smaller places.

The WITNESS: Dr. Hodgetts, I understand, will hand in statistics respecting the mortality from typhoid. As regards the laws on sewers, the memorandum I have presented gives only some of the states. I propose now to procure some information respecting all the states that adjoin our international boundary, or that are in any way traversed by international streams. That, sir, I think, is all I have to submit this morning.

By the Chairman:

Q. I suppose the men employed by the Provincial Governments would be able to co-operate with the Conservation Commission in this work. In Manitoba, for instance, the Public Works Department has engineers working on the rivers all the time, and I have had some data from some of these men?—A. It is the Department of the Interior that employs them. Of course, those engineers have nothing to do with water, outside the Prairie Provinces. In that connection, I might say that we procured from them a great deal of information in respect to another report regarding water-powers, which will, of course, also be available for the purposes of the committee. When I was here last week, I mentioned the report of the British Royal Commission. I handed in their second report, and I have with me now their first report on methods of treating sewage. Both these reports are worded in technical language and run into a considerable number of pages. I do not think any member of the committee would care to wade through this report, as it is so extremely technical. What I would suggest is that we prepare a digest of these two reports, giving our conclusions.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that would be the will of the committee.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. In connection with inland towns, can you give us a list of those that deposit their sewage in inland rivers but do not take their water supply from the same river?—A. We have already commenced to procure that information. It will require a certain amount of time, because we have first to circularize the various municipalities, and in circularizing we have found that there are always a number of municipalities that do not reply immediately, and which have to be followed up. A number, of course, respond immediately, and a few are incorrigible, so that long before the next session of Parliament we will have all the information desired.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is perhaps all we want to-day, Mr. White. The committee are very much obliged to you for gathering this information.

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your full name?—A. Charles A. Hodgetts.

Q. What position do you hold?—A. I am medical adviser to the Commission of Conservation, Public Health Committee.

Q. What was your former position?—A. Before taking my present position I was chief health officer for Ontario, previously to that medical inspector for the province of Ontario.

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Can you personally outline the position of the commission in respect to any proposed legislation regarding the pollution of waterways?—A. Perhaps I may be permitted to read a statement which I have drawn up, briefly describing the situation, which was mainly outlined by Mr. White at the previous sitting of this committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. Read it.

The WITNESS: Upon assuming the duties of medical adviser of the Commission of Conservation, the first question handed to me for consideration was the Bill introduced by Senator Belcourt, together with the report of the Standing Committee of the Senate of Canada, dated February 18, 1910. (The Senate, as you are well aware, had been discussing this question.)

"After hearing and carefully considering the evidence, your committee cannot fail to see that the public health of Canada is being considerably imperilled by the present custom of disposing of sewage, garbage, etc., into the lakes, rivers, and streams of the country.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the only remedy, and the only safeguard, lies in the passage of legislation to control it. The legislation to be effective must be uniform throughout the whole Dominion, and can only be brought about by co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

"It is, therefore, recommended that the Commission on Conservation, representing, as it does, all the governments in Canada, be requested to call together the health authorities of each province to meet them in conference at an early date, and endeavour to devise means whereby this end may be attained."

A conference of the provincial health authorities was convened on October 12 and 13, 1910, when the provincial and federal health officials met and discussed the question of the pollution of Canadian waters by sewage and factory wastes, and considered a draft Bill along the lines of that introduced by Senator Belcourt. The report of the conference was as follows:—

"Your Committee on the Pollution of Interprovincial and International Waters begs leave to report that—

"Whereas, the pollution of the waterways of the Dominion by raw sewage and factory wastes is a menace to the health of the public generally by reason of the contamination of public water supplies as indicated by the excessive mortality from enteric (typhoid) fever alone, and by the evidence taken and the report made by the Public Health and Inspection of Food Committee of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada;

"And whereas, the maintenance of the permanent purity of public water supplies is a matter of national importance affecting as it does every citizen, whether a resident of our cities and towns or of our rural districts;

"And whereas, the provincial health authorities have jurisdiction only over those waterways lying within the interprovincial boundaries, and are unable to protect those resident therein against pollution which may happen either in a contiguous province or in an adjoining country;

"And whereas, in some instances these pollutions are great and widespread by reason of the immensity of our international waterways upon which there are annually carried some ten millions of people;

"Now, therefore, this Conference of the Dominion and Provincial Health Officers recommends:

"1. That the Government of the Dominion of Canada enact a law prohibiting and penalizing the deposition of raw sewage, garbage, and factory wastes in the waterways of Canada and in waters tributary thereto, along the lines of the draft Bill herewith appended, such Act to be administered by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture."

"2. That the provinces be requested to give effect to such legislation so that there shall be no conflict of jurisdiction between the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to these matters.

"3. That the several legislatures of the Dominion of Canada be recommended to insert in their Public Health Acts the following clause:—

"No by-law providing for the raising of money for the construction, operation or extension of any system of waterworks or common sewer or system of sewerage or sewage disposal, shall be submitted to the votes of the electors by the council of any municipality until the consent of the Commissioner of Public Health or of the Provincial Board of Health, as the case may be, to the proposed construction, operation or extension, has been first obtained, and the preamble to every such by-law shall declare that such consent has been duly obtained; no debenture shall be valid if issued under any by-law passed in contravention of the provisions of this section."

This clause, we believe, will have the effect of preventing municipalities from evading the present provisions of the Public Health Act in this respect."

I may say that it was a common experience in Ontario that, notwithstanding the comparatively stringent Health Act, municipalities would install sewerage systems and often pollute their own water supply, although the plans had been condemned by the provincial health authorities; and it was with the object of getting over this difficulty that we recommended putting what is known in England as the veto power of the Local Government Board of Great Britain into this legislation. This is the effectual way of getting at municipalities and of preventing them from raising money to do something that will be unsanitary when completed.

"And that it be urged upon provincial authorities to adopt legislation providing for the systematic supervision and inspection of all water purification and sewage disposal plants so that the same be maintained in their efficiency; and

"4. That we strongly urge upon the Commission of Conservation to request the Government of the Dominion of Canada to consider the necessity of conferring with the Government of the United States, with a view to preventing any further pollution of international waters."

Then follows the Bill which Mr. White submitted at the last meeting.

It may here be noted that the provincial authorities were unanimous in their recommendation that action should be taken by the Dominion Government, and legislation passed by the House of Commons along the lines indicated in the proposed Bill. Further, that Senator Belcourt introduced the Bill to the Senate and it passed, a "Bill respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters." April 4, 1911, and the Bill as now before your committee has again passed the Senate.

In a pamphlet, the question of the pollution of waterways and that of pure water was presented to the conference. It contains the legislation, as then in force, in the several provinces of the Dominion, as to pollution of waters therein as well as legislation then in force in foreign countries as well as in many of the states of the United States, all of which may be of interest to the committee.

The practice in Canada has been to deposit sewage in a raw, untreated condition into any body of water irrespective of whether as a result public water supplies are contaminated or a nuisance is created. When the dilution is great, or by reason of sparse settlement of the country contiguous to the body of water into which the sewage is discharged the conditions have not become a nuisance, the various provincial authorities have in many instances permitted the continuance of the practice.

The province of Saskatchewan, however, was wise enough to anticipate the insanitary practice and, upon the establishment of a department of health, passed legislation making it impossible for the practice then common in the older provinces

DR. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

of the Dominion to be repeated by urban municipalities therein. That was also referred to at your last meeting.

With the rapid increase of our urban population, and the growth of our industries, it has been made evident to health authorities that the time has arrived that more sanitary and scientific methods must be adopted. The reason for this is apparent when towns and cities take their public water supplies either from running streams, rivers, or lakes. And it is to these that our municipal authorities have turned for that essential of life.

In Canada, very few cities draw their water supply from what are known as upland areas—areas in which no sewage is deposited, and where the municipalities can protect the gathering grounds from sewage being deposited there, the same as that now proposed by the city of Ottawa, in which there will be no possibility of sewage contamination. There are some few examples in Canada where cities have been able to derive their water supply from upland sources. In Ontario, Fort William derives its water supply from a lake on top of mount Mackay, and that city has acquired the right to protect the whole of the gathering grounds.

The results of the pollution of our lakes and rivers have been clearly indicated in the report of the Commission of Conservation, and it is a fact that in many instances typhoid fever in most of our cities and towns is due to this careless and criminal method of polluting our lakes and rivers by human excreta in an untreated state. I quite agree with Dr. Connel that it is not so much polluting the water supply of other municipalities, but that it is polluting their own water supply.

That the time has passed for a continuance of this reprehensible practice is quite apparent from the legislative action of many of the provinces. That action by the Federal Government is necessary in order to make the work effective and uniform is evidenced by the unanimous findings of the conference, as reported by the Commission of Conservation.

The jurisdiction of the Federal Government extends to all navigable waters, and, as raw sewage deposited in waters tributary thereto must silt up and pollute navigable rivers and lakes, it is evident that the Government having control of them must take some steps to protect the same.

In the case of the harbour of Toronto, I suppose it has cost a very large sum of money to dredge it out and keep it a navigable body of water, by reason of the great amount of silt and sewage sludge which have been deposited by the city of Toronto into that harbour. It is an annual cost not only upon the country at large but upon the city itself.

In the case of interprovincial waters, the necessity for federal legislation is emphasized as particularly when the laws of the interested provinces are either not identical or where the standard of control is not similar. Here, for obvious reasons, it is essential in the interest of health, and when the waters are navigable, that some federal standard and jurisdiction must be maintained.

For example, take the Ottawa river, one side of which is in the province of Quebec and the other in the province of Ontario. At the present time, I am quite free to confess that Ontario is the greatest offender, because we have a larger population and more towns on this side of the river. But with the growth of this country, and the growth of the province of Quebec, the difficulties will increase. At present there is no uniform law and no power to require uniform action in Ontario and Quebec, so that there will be a common basis by which the municipalities will all be dealt with alike. You might deal with Pembroke, Ont., in one way, but the next town on the Quebec side might be dealt with altogether in a different way by reason of different law in Quebec.

In all of these respects the case is urgent, in many instances right now, but with the great increase of our country and in order to prevent disease and death, instances

are being multiplied and present-day conditions intensified which should be provided against by the Federal Government, which will co-operate with and co-ordinate the work from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

There exists a greater similarity between the sewerage systems of Canadian and British towns and cities than that prevailing in the United States. The British system of combined sewerage systems prevails here, that is, one in which the sewers carry off both domestic sewage and storm water. We have large sewers in which we provide for the storm water as well as the domestic sewage. In many places in the United States they have what they call the separate system—they simply carry off the water from the houses and the domestic sewage, and provide otherwise for the storm water. This very fact makes us follow more closely the British method of disposal, for few American municipalities with combined systems have constructed works for sewage treatment.

The history of the problem of sewage treatment in England dates back to 1848, when the first Public Health Act was passed. Since then, owing to the density of population, the development of industrial activities, and the fact that the rivers are of small size and land of suitable character is scarce, the municipal authorities have spent large sums of money in the construction of works or plants often to find that they were ineffective.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that Great Britain has carried on an immense amount of experimental work at a tremendous cost to the municipalities in regard to sewage disposal, perhaps more so than any other country in the world. In France and in Germany they have been able to dispose of sewage in many towns and cities on sewage farms. England started out on that scheme. Birmingham, for instance, had 4,000 acres of land, pretty valuable land too, but they found they were not able to carry on a sewage farm, and so dispose of the sewage of that great midland city.

These costly experiments have resulted in an evolution of sewerage systems, each a little better than the last, and at the present time the methods in use in that country may be classified generally as: (a) by contact beds; (b) by percolating filters; (c) chemical precipitation works; (d) by sewage farms; (e) by deposition into tidal waters.

Of course, there are many variations in the details of construction and operation consequent on the particular patent or unpatented process in operation. They all, however, have a common aim, that is, to produce an effluent which will not create a nuisance and will be acceptable as working plants to the central authority.

While in Great Britain the Local Government Board have this veto power in regard to systems, yet the question of the pollution of rivers is administered altogether under another Act, as outlined by Mr. White, the Rivers Pollution Act. But the control is virtually held by the Local Government Board of Great Britain through this veto power, and the two co-operating have been able to gradually raise the standard of the effluents as deposited in the rivers, and so have materially improved the conditions in Great Britain. But the Local Government Board really forced upon municipalities the disposal of sewage upon land. It was the land treatment for many years. They followed out that scheme, and enforced it upon municipalities; and it is only within a comparatively few years that the Local Government Board have relaxed in regard to land treatment. They have become a little more elastic and have permitted municipalities to adopt certain of the schemes or combination of the schemes mentioned. For instance, take Birmingham, in a comparatively few acres, 60 or more, they treat the bulk of the sewage of the city and turn out a better effluent than when the city used 4,000 acres of sewage farms. They are still using some of that land for a sewage farm, but Birmingham is gradually extending their system, and it is on the most approved methods; and all this by reason of the Local Government Board accepting more scientific principles as they have gradually been evolved.

Dr. CHARLES HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Kyte:

Q. Will you please explain the method employed on these farms for the disposal of sewage?—A. If I am not detaining you too long, I will cite a personal experience. Twenty-five years ago I was at Birmingham. At that time they had a little over 2,000 acres of what they called a sewage farm. The sewage came down to the farm.

Q. How was it conveyed?—A. It was brought in a trunk sewer to the works, screened, and then was passed into tanks where the grosser material sedimented. Then the sewage was run off into different portions of the land where it settled, then ploughed up and sown, some sections with grass, other sections with root crops. Then sections were irrigated by the sewage and as many as five or six crops of grass taken during the season. There was also a stock farm in connection with the works.

Q. Run by the city?—A. Yes, and they would raise stock and have annual sales. They would feed the fodder to the cattle. That was the method pursued by the city, at that time, and that is the general method followed on sewage farms. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that this method was tried in one place that I know of in Canada, Berlin, Ont. Berlin was a manufacturing town, now a city, and they had suitable sandy land. The farm itself, as well as the effluent, proved such a nuisance that actions were brought against the town, actions for damages from the farmers living on the stream into which the effluent was discharged, and the town had to pay those damages. The municipality of Berlin appealed to the Ontario Board of Health and some years ago the plan was worked out for the present system which is in successful operation.

Q. They abandoned the farm??—A. They had to, it is perfectly impossible here in the winter time to carry on a sewage farm; what was to be done during five or six months of the year? The sewage could only be diverted into the creek and the result was the farmers had to fence off the stream, they could not use it for their cattle. That is one example, Mr. Chairman, of an experiment here in Canada, which cost the town a considerable amount of money and demonstrated to the health authorities in Canada that it was impossible to carry on a sewage farm even where they had suitable land, similar to that which is used for the purpose in many parts of France and Germany.

By Mr. Kyte:

Q. They are not carrying on that system in any part of Canada now, are they?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. I thought they established one in Montreal some time ago?—A. My understanding is that some municipalities on the recommendation of their engineers have established experimental farms, just a few acres, to see what the possibilities were, but Berlin introduced this method of treatment of the sewage for the whole town.

By Mr. Edwards:

Q. I understand that at the London asylum they carry on such a system as that?—A. Mr. Chairman, that is an institution where there is a certain class of inmates who are able to work out on the farm, and aid in the disposal of the sewage on the land, but you could not do it in a town; that is an institutional plant, and that particular one has been a success, yet, Mr. Chairman, there are difficulties there in regard to disposal of the sewage of 1,200 or 1,500 people.

Q. And there is a similar system at the Maryland asylum in the United States?—A. Yes, but you cannot compare our Canadian conditions with those that exist farther south where they have not the severe winters that we have in Canada.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. You mean it might be done on a small scale in Canada, but it could not be done here generally?—A. Yes, but you cannot do it in the winter time. There might

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

be some localities where you could treat sewage in that manner, but the climatic conditions exclude the question of farms in this country.

Q. There are a number of sewage farms in operation in Great Britain?—A. Yes, a few now, but many municipalities are also carrying on experimental works in addition to the present plants. Even in the great city of London they are now carrying on experiments for the purpose of determining how much better an effluent they can run off into the river Thames. Reports of these experimental plants are made from time to time, and they are judging from the results of the treatment of limited amounts of sewage how far the treatment can be applied to the whole scheme.

“This central authority is the Local Government Board, which, through its veto power over permanent municipal loans not authorized by Parliament, controls to a very large extent the character of all sewage disposal works. This board for years insisted on the final application of sewage to the land, quite regardless of the previous methods employed to treat the sewage. Recently, however, this requirement has been modified in certain instances, a result no doubt of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal which has been in existence for some years.

‘That this department is along most approved lines, the following expression of opinion of Dr. Calmette, the Director of Sewage Investigation in France, is of interest. He says: ‘that great land operations for the disposal of sewage can only be carried out by the principal capitals or by the smaller communities when there are great tracts of land with sandy or chalky soil, very absorbent and of little value, and that, in the case of towns of less importance and less favourably situated, it is absolutely impossible to have recourse to this method at all.’”

The control exercised by the Local Government Board has been conservative in character, and possibly its influence has prevented the municipal authority from engaging in work which in the end might have proved costly experiments—while on the other hand the duties of the commission have been to study difficulties and find out how they can be most economically and efficiently solved in the interests of the health of the people generally. The results in England have, on the whole, been satisfactory, although not altogether pleasing to certain ones who are interested in one or the other of the diverse methods of sewage treatment. The experience in Great Britain is that there should be legislation to prevent the pollution of waterways, controlled by the department of the Government, with power to enforce the regulations made under Act of Parliament. But it is fully realized by sanitarians, municipal authorities, and officers of the Local Government Board that no hard and fast rules should be promulgated for dealing with sewage, but in any case, local circumstances must be considered, after investigation by expert officers of the department.

By the Chairman:

Q. Now, doctor, in addition to that, have you collected the laws of the several provinces in respect to the disposal of sewage?—A. That has been presented to you by Mr. White to-day. To show how some of the provinces have viewed this important question, and they are aware that pollution has reached such an extent that it ought to be stopped—as stated at a previous hearing, Saskatchewan was the first to introduce veto legislation. In the province of Ontario, the Act of last session, 1912, is even stronger than that of Saskatchewan; perhaps being more densely populated, and having a larger number of manufactories it has been more up against this proposition of pollution than any other. Section 95 of the Act says:—

“(1) No by-law shall be passed for raising money for any of the purposes mentioned in sections 89 and 94 until the proposed water supply or sewerage system, as the case may be, has been approved by the Provincial Board of Health,

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

and such approval has been certified under the hand of the chairman and secretary of the board."

Then it goes on to say:—

"(2) The by-law shall recite the approval of the Board."

Then section 96 provides:—

"The by-law shall not be finally passed until the approval of the Board has been obtained to the work to be done as herein provided, and shall recite such approval."

Municipalities cannot really raise the money for sewers or sewage disposal without the approval of the Provincial Board, and in Manitoba, although they have not yet adopted the vote power, I think they have stringent laws very much along the lines existing in Ontario.

By the Chairman:

Q. You say that they have very strong laws, but are they enforced in any of the provinces?—A. That is just the very point. Our Health Acts in Canada are very nice things to look at, and the pictures of the Acts in the United States are also very nice, perhaps they are more beautiful than ours, but the whole trouble is you can go to any town in the country and you will find they are not properly enforced. That was the difficulty in the province of Ontario, the Health Act of Ontario was a very nice Act, but it was left to the municipalities to enforce, there was no power given to any central body to say to the municipality: "You shall do this in the public interest." The municipalities did what they pleased, the Act said they may do this and they may do that—but now in Ontario it is quite different, the Provincial Board has power which is being exercised. In many provinces it is still a case of what they may do, but there is no central power to take hold and say: "You must do this."

Q. Is that not the main reason for the enactment of a federal law, that is to have sewage disposal properly enforced?—A. Yes, sir, it is, and might I go a little further—while the provinces of Canada to-day are dealing with matters of public health, yet it is a peculiar fact that public health for the first four years after Confederation was dealt with by the Federal Government, and it appears to me there is nothing in the British North America Act to-day which relegates public health to the provinces. It is simply a concession to the provinces, and those who, like myself, have been engaged in public health work for many years have felt that there must be some central authority governing this matter, because health is not municipal, it is not provincial, it is national, and must be dealt with by a national Department of Health. By that I mean a department not composed entirely of medical men, trained in public health, but you want sanitary engineers, chemists, bacteriologists, and others; you want experts in all the various branches of health work, and only the Federal Government can stand the expense of engaging those experts. Instead of going to the United States for experts, we should have them here, right at home; we are large enough, we are rich enough, and the time is ripe for it.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make along this very important line as to how we should train or produce sanitary engineers in this country?—A. Yes, sir. May I give an illustration. In the province of Ontario for the last eight years, they have been taking one or two engineers graduating from the School of Practical Science who usually devote their attention to sanitary engineering, apart from the other branches of engineering, and these young men are engaged in the experimental plant of the Ontario Board of Health, that is the experimental plant where the experiments are carried on regarding water purification and sewage disposal, and many other things relating to sanitary engineering. They have received \$500 or \$600 a year, but after they have finished their year of post-graduate work there has been no other

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

position for them. The Government did not want them, and municipal authorities are not yet alive to their importance. The Government, however, has taken the step this last session and made it possible to employ a sanitary engineer for the province, and the salary has been fixed at a minimum of \$1,800 per annum; hitherto there has been no possibility of development, even along local health lines, for these young men. Why? Because anybody that would be appointed by a municipal council or by the Government—a man that would devote his time and attention to the work—would not have his position guaranteed. But once you establish a Federal Department of Health, it would be different. Take for example, the Federal Department of Health of the United States. They have a good service. A man enters that service at a minimum salary. His position corresponds to that of a lieutenant in the military service. The latter serves his time and works up from rank to rank. He gets promoted to captain, then to major, and then to colonel. With each step in rank his salary is advanced, he renders himself more efficient, and is detailed to duty here, there and everywhere. As it is in the case of the United States Department of Public Health, so it would be in a Canadian federal service, only it should go farther than that of the United States.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. You have a very striking illustration of your argument in the federal control of contagious diseases of animals in Canada.—A. I am very glad you have mentioned that; it is an illustration I did not care to bring forward. There you have an illustration of the Federal Government assuming all the prerogatives of the Provincial Governments which are delegated to them by the British North America Act. There you find an example where the provinces have ceded to the federal authorities—it is too long a question to go into—for the benefit of Canada as a whole the control of contagious diseases in animals.

Q. That was purely voluntary on the part of the provinces?—A. Yes, purely voluntary. But there was a *quid pro quo* in the shape of financial aid given by the Federal Government in return. One of the provinces held out for some time against the arrangement, but, realizing that if it continued its opposition it would not receive any financial aid, like the other provinces, it ultimately yielded. Now the supervision of the contagious diseases of animals is magnificently carried out by a department in which you have your federal veterinary officers and your federal bacteriologist, and you have federal laboratories. My advice to you is that if you want to deal satisfactorily with this question of the pollution of water supply you should establish your Federal Department of Health just as you have established a department in the case of the contagious diseases of animals, and do it on the ground that it is for the general welfare of Canada. I do not say that you should over-ride the provinces. On the contrary, you should act in co-operation with them, because there is no officer of any provincial Government but would work in hearty accord with federal officers if the Dominion authorities organized such as suggested.

By the Chairman:

Q. Just another question. Do I understand you to say that the Federal Government have the right, under the British North America Act, to do as you suggest?—A. I am not speaking as a lawyer. My opinion is based upon the fact—formed from reading the judgments of the Privy Council—that unless the jurisdiction of a matter is specifically vested by the British North America Act in the provinces, that jurisdiction is exercised by the federal authority. Now, the matter of public health is not mentioned in the British North America Act, and I gather by deduction that therefore the control over it is one of the functions of the Federal Government. In 1867,

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

when the British North America Act went into force, very little was known on the subject of public health or sanitary science; it has been a matter of evolution since. It was only about that time that Great Britain was actively thinking about the subject of public health. For four years after Confederation the Federal Government of Canada did exercise jurisdiction over the work here.

By Mr. Baker:

Q. Why did it abandon that jurisdiction?—A. That is a matter of history. I cannot remember the precise reason just now, but it is to be found in the records of the House of Commons.

Q. You would not consider that the control of the public health was part of the powers of the provinces under their rights of autonomy?—A. The Act specifically states eleemosynary institutions, and you can hardly classify public health as an eleemosynary institution.

MR. NORTHROP: The Confederation Act was based upon the experience of our American cousins. In the United States the residue of power had been vested in the several states, whilst the federal authority exercised only control that was assigned to it. In this country, in order to avoid trouble, the residue of power was vested in the Federal Government, the provinces only having the right to do certain specific things.

THE WITNESS: Might I be permitted to say that the conditions were different as between the unifying of the states of the Union and the unifying of the provinces of Canada. At the time of Confederation those provinces were Crown Colonies.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. The arrangement was purposely made at the time of Confederation, in order to avoid the trouble which had occurred in the United States, that the Federal Government should have the residue of power?—A. Quarantine is a national power, and the control of it is exercised by the Federal Government. For four years it also exercised control over matters of public health. Then difficulty arose between the Federal Government and the provinces over questions of patronage and pay.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you any tables to put in showing the mortality from typhoid in Canada?—A. Yes, I desire to file certain statements showing the mortality in the year 1911, together with the death-rate per 100,000 for the census year 1911. The tables are not complete owing to the fact that I have not the returns of the Census Department. (See appendix F. 1913, p. 190). They are figures for the various provinces, but I cannot give you the cases.

Q. Is there any way of giving the cases? You say there were twenty deaths in the first typhoid epidemic in the city of Ottawa. Can you get for us the number of cases?—A. No, sir. Take the last two outbreaks of typhoid fever in the city of Ottawa. We made a careful canvass at the time, and found cases that had not been reported. Now, if you have not complete reports of cases during epidemics, particularly when they are of an alarming character, it stands to reason the cases will not be as well reported when they are only of an isolated character.

MR. NORTHROP: I understand that a pamphlet has been prepared by Mr. T. Aird Murray, giving the death-rate from typhoid in European countries.

THE WITNESS: I might refer you to the tables I have handed in. They will give you in graphic form the annual death-rate per hundred thousand of the population

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

The figures are:—

Scotland..	6.2
Germany..	7.6
England and Wales..	11.2
Belgium..	16.8
Austria..	19.9
Hungary..	28.3
Italy..	35.2
Canada..	35.5
United States..	46

By Mr. Baker:

Q. What period of time does that cover?—A. In nearly every case from 1901 to 1904. In some cases it includes 1905.

By the Chairman:

Q. The United States and Canada exhibit the highest death-rate of all countries?—A. ~~Yes~~. The Italian emigrant who comes to Canada runs a greater risk of developing typhoid than he does in his own country.

By Mr. Baker:

Q. Is that by reason of the want of better facilities for purifying the water?—A. Yes. In Italy most of the water comes from the mountains. There, although they have unsanitary housing conditions in many places, they have not a sewage-polluted water supply, and there is less danger of typhoid fever infection from that cause.

One of the charts handed in gives the death-rate from typhoid in certain American cities, viz., Ashtabula, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls, Ogdensburg, Port Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, and Toledo.

Another chart refers to Canadian cities, viz., Edmonton, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Rossland, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; Winnipeg, Man.; Moncton and St. John, N.B.; Halifax and Sidney, N.S.; Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Stratford, Toronto, Woodstock, Ont.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Que.; Saskatoon, Sask. This statement is for the years from 1900 to 1909.

By Mr. Edwards:

Q. What was the cause of the Fort William outbreak?—A. There they took their water supply from the Kaministiquia river. A vessel dragged its anchor and broke the intake pipe, but the city instead of repairing the pipe went to law with the company that was responsible for the accident. In the meantime typhoid fever broke out, and in that place with a population of less than 10,000—I think it was only 8,000 or 10,000 about that time—one in every four of the population virtually had typhoid fever. Professor Starkey of McGill went up there at the instance of the municipality, and his report was published by the Ontario Board of Health. Over 100 deaths resulted from that epidemic.

Witness retired.

Committee adjourned.

APPENDIX No. 1

FRIDAY, May 16, 1913.

The committee met at 10.30 a.m., the chairman, Mr. Bradbury, presiding.

Mr. R. S. LEA, sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q. You are an engineer residing in the city of Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you employed on the engineering staff of the municipality of the city of Montreal?—A. No, I am engaged in private practice as a consulting engineer in the city of Montreal.

Q. The Bills, I suppose, that are before this committee have been brought to your attention?—A. They have, yes.

Q. I suppose you have formed some idea on the Bills?—A. Yes, in a general way. I only knew that I was expected to give evidence here the night before last, so have not prepared anything in the way of a statement, but I shall be very glad to answer any questions or make any explanation suggested by the committee.

Q. You have taken considerable interest in the question of the pollution of streams from a professional point of view?—A. Yes, I have been engaged since 1890 in the practice of the profession of engineering and was for several years in charge of the department of municipal engineering of McGill, which includes sewerage, sewage disposal, and water supply.

Q. Do you consider that the streams and the lakes of Canada are polluted at the present time?—A. Of course all streams flowing through populated districts are bound to be more or less polluted. But in the case of Canada the large rivers, at least, like the Ottawa and St. John, are not at present polluted to a very great extent.

Q. And the St. Lawrence?—A. It is not very much polluted at the present time. In speaking of that pollution, of course it depends upon what phase of the subject one has to consider, that is to say, if we refer to pollution, such as would cause a nuisance by the decomposing of organic matter, then the pollution in the river is slight. Speaking of pollution, from the standpoint of water supply, that is where the water is to be used for drinking, the pollution is in some cases greater.

Q. Do you consider the present system of disposal of sewage in Montreal is the proper system, in view of the presence of a large population on the banks of the river below that city?—A. Well, as a matter of fact, there is no treatment of the sewage of Montreal prior to its discharge into the river. It might be discharged in a better way, that is it might be discharged into the deep channels so as to mix with the water more quickly than it does. So far as the health of the people is concerned, and I presume that the real object of this Bill is to protect the public health, I think that along the lower end of Montreal island, at least, the people who use the water for drinking would be very much benefited by filtering. As a matter of fact they should filter it in any case. If they do so the water is not a menace, and the danger to health would not be very great after the sewage has been mixed with a large volume of water. For example, the Board of Health of the province of Quebec made a sanitary survey of the Ottawa river, which has of course a very much smaller flow than the St. Lawrence. The latter river has twelve or fifteen times greater discharge than the Ottawa, yet the effect of the discharge of sewage into the Ottawa could scarcely be detected in the lake of Two Mountains. In fact, the river is scarcely contaminated down there at all. The water is very nearly in the same condition that it is above Ottawa. The maximum bacterial pollution found was about 1,500 bacteria per cubic centimeter not far below the outlet at Ottawa, near the influence of the sewers, but it gradually decreased to less than 100. On the other hand, in the case of the water of the Susquehanna river, which supplies the city of Harrisburg, which has one of the best filtration plants on the continent, there are often 16,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or more.

Mr. R. S. LEA.

Q. That is before the water was purified?—A. Before it was purified. Last year after it was treated its average was only two or three.

Q. How is that water treated?—A. First by sedimentation, with the use of a coagulant, then filtered by mechanical filters, and then treated with very small quantities of hypochlorite.

Q. What amount of bacteria in water would you consider dangerous to the consumer?—A. The bacteria derived from sewage all more or less indicate danger; sewage may contain bacteria of infectious diseases like typhoid.

Q. Have you any theory as to the distance from the source of pollution that it would be safe to use water for drinking purposes? For example, how far below the city of Ottawa do you think the water would be polluted to a dangerous extent by sewage?—A. The survey to which I have already referred showed that when the water of the Ottawa river gets into the lake of the Two Mountains it is there afforded a chance to settle, and practically all the pollution that has taken place is removed. It is not so very much a matter of distance as of time, depending upon the sluggishness or swiftness of the flow. My idea, however, is that it is not safe to drink surface water which contains sewage in any case without filtering it.

Q. Do you, as an engineer, think it is necessary that the present system followed by great cities and municipalities of emptying their sewage into rivers should be stopped?—A. Yes, in many cases, but what I really think is this: associated with the necessity of purifying the sewage should be the necessity of filtering the water in every case, because the object is to protect the health of the people drinking that water, and you get certainly less protection from purifying the sewage. If you purify the sewage you only remove a certain amount of the proportion of the pollution that gets into the river. Besides, about two-thirds, I imagine, or more, of the larger cities in this country have a combined system of sewage, and so a sewage disposal plant would really only work effectively during dry weather. On rainy days, especially during heavy rains, the overflow which the sewage disposal plant, for economical reasons, could not possibly deal with, would flow untreated into the river and carry a large proportion of the sewage with it. For that reason alone I should not say that the treatment of sewage protects you completely, or anything like it, although it certainly would protect to a very considerable extent.

Q. Do I gather from what you say that your experience would lead you to the conclusion that the sewage should be treated before it enters the water by the cities and municipalities?—A. It is hard to make a general statement like that. In some cases, yes, and in other cases it would, I think, not be necessary. In fact, the great majority of places in the world do not treat their sewage in any way, although many of them should. In other cases they do not consider it necessary, depending upon the use which is made of the water afterwards.

Q. Of course you realize that in Canada two-thirds of our towns and cities located on rivers draw their water from those rivers?—A. Yes, and for that reason I think that combined with the necessity for sewage purification—which should be taken up before the water really gets seriously polluted—should certainly at the very start be associated the necessity for the purification of the water. For instance, the typhoid fever rate in the old country and Europe, which is much lower than in the United States and Canada, is really due to the purity of the drinking water. The sewage in England is not purified to any extent from a bacterial point of view, but the water supplies are filtered or taken from protected sources.

By the Chairman:

Q. To what extent would you say sewage should be treated before it is put into the water?—A. Of course, that is something which should be decided for each municipality, but I recognize that it is impossible to legislate on any such basis as that. There must be some general method applicable to the whole country. One method

Mr. R. S. LEA.

APPENDIX No. 1

will not suit in every case. A special case would have to be treated in a different way. Again, there is the great difference in conditions between the Middle West and the rest of this country. There we have an entire difference of climate. Part of that country is properly designated as semi-arid, and for a long period in the year there is practically no water in the country at all, except in the rivers and larger creeks. But that is not the case down here where we do not depend entirely on streams. We have wells and other sources of supply, but out in the West the only way people can get water when their wells run dry is by getting it from the river. Consequently, I think more stringent regulations should be made for that part of the country. But the question you ask, I have so far not directly answered.

Q. To what extent should sewage be treated before it goes into the water?—A. I think, as a rule, the suspended matter should be taken out. That involves really one of the most practically difficult matters in sewage disposal. I mean, dealing with the sludge.

Q. Would you treat the fluids at all?—A. In many cases, yes, possibly in the majority of cases.

Q. Are you acquainted at all with western rivers?—A. Yes.

Q. What theory would you propound in regard to the rivers of the West? You know the nature of these rivers?—A. The first thing I should do is to have a water filtration plant for every town that takes its water out of the river. Then, the sewage should be treated.

Q. Which should come first?—A. Water filtration, because it is so much more effective. It may be considered as the first line of defence. Sewage purification is the second. The high typhoid fever rate would be lowered at once by the purification of the water supply of the people in the cities, whereas it seems to me that the benefit from purification of sewage up above would not be felt to its fullest extent until all the towns had purified their sewage.

Q. The object is to get pure water. Would it not be better to remove as much as possible the danger from the effluent that goes into the river. Would it not make it easier to get purer water?—A. I do not think it would make much difference on the Ottawa river, for instance, but in a smaller river it certainly would be safer. Filters, like everything else, may get out of order, and in that case the purer the water the safer it would be, even with the filters. It costs a lot of money to filter sewage, and a good deal of money to filter water, and of the two it is much cheaper to filter the water, and it seems to me the most effective—that is from the point of view of protecting the public health. If the sewage is fouling the river-bed and making a nuisance, that is another matter altogether.

Q. I need not remind you of the heavy death-rate from typhoid fever in Canada. In view of that, would you, from your own experience as an engineer, say that you could guarantee pure water by filtration alone, under our present system?—A. I would guarantee to lower those death-rates by one-half or two-thirds or more. As to absolutely guaranteeing pure water at all times by filtration, that could hardly be done in any case as long as there was sewage bacteria in the river.

Q. If the affluent put into the river was treated, would you not be better able to guarantee pure water by filtration? Would it not aid in getting pure water?—A. It would, in case the filters went wrong.

Q. What I am trying to say is this that if the sludge was all taken out and the effluent itself was purified before it went into the water, would not that be a great aid to any filtration plant in guaranteeing pure water?—A. Some aid, but not very much. The filters are very effective as they are. The example I gave you, of the Harrisburg filter, shows that although the bacteria numbered many thousand per cubic centimetre, the effluent was practically sterile.

Mr. R. S. LEA.

By Mr. Carroll:

Q. The same holds good of cities in the west, such places as Saskatoon, for example?—A. Yes. I do not know whether they use hypochlorite or not.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your idea of purifying the tributary rivers that flow into a big river—A. If sewage is discharged into them and they are used for water supplies I think the necessity is greater than in the case of the large river.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. You mentioned some point below the city of Montreal, where, in your judgment, the water should be treated before being used for drinking purposes, did you not?—A. Yes.

Q. What distance was that below the city?—A. Fifteen to twenty miles. The reason I say that particularly is because the sewage of Montreal for some distance below the outlets clings to the shore. Longue Pointe, for instance, a short distance below Montreal, takes its water from the river there, and the number of bacteria has been found to be as high as sixty or seventy thousand per cubic centimetre. It is being treated by a mechanical process now and by hypochlorite, and is satisfactory. I was going to say that while that is true, I do not think it is fair to put all that load on the filter, and if there were many places that had to take water as badly polluted as that, I should say that Montreal should purify its sewage. Of course, it could not for a moment undertake to do it for just one place like that.

Q. You also mentioned that at the present time the sewage in Montreal is not treated in any way. Are they not preparing to do that?—A. Yes. I mentioned that.

Q. What sort of treatment are they going to put in operation there?—A. That has not been decided yet. It is under consideration.

Q. It is proposed to put it somewhere between Cartierville and Bordeaux.—A. That is for a portion of it. It may not be the ultimate decision to dispose of it there.

Q. The process has not been actually decided upon?—A. No.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Do I understand the sewage in Montreal is poured right into the river St. Lawrence?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. The method in Montreal is followed by all the towns and cities in Ontario. I do not suppose there is a single town which has not had typhoid at some time or other, and in no instance has it been shown that any of these towns have taken the least precaution in regard to the disposal of their sewage into the navigable rivers or lakes. The result is that in Canada to-day the typhoid rate is between thirty and forty per hundred thousand, whereas in England it is only five or six per hundred thousand. You are aware that in England and Europe the towns have incurred vast expenditure to install plants for the disposal of sewage. Why should not the same thing be done in Canada? Do you not think that would be the only way to prevent typhoid—by protecting the water supply?—A. No. The death-rate in Europe, as you have stated, is low, and sometimes about five or six per hundred thousand, and the rate is high in Canada, but I do not think Canada's high rate is because the towns have not treated their sewage, but because they do not filter their water. I am personally confident of that. The English rivers are much more impure than our rivers, speaking generally, and they do not depend, in England, upon sewage purification to protect their water supplies. The rivers are small and the population is large, and

Mr. R. S. LEA.

APPENDIX No. 1

in England the water supply is rarely taken from polluted rivers, and never from sewage-polluted rivers without being filtered. The same applies to Germany. No surface water in Germany may be supplied to a town without being filtered, and it is to that fact the low typhoid fever rate is due. The cities of Altona and Hamburg had a high typhoid death-rate, but as soon as a filtration plant was installed the death-rate fell. The same thing happened in the case of a city in Massachusetts, which had an abnormally high death-rate from typhoid until a filtration plant was put in. Then it fell to a very great extent. The English rivers are much more polluted, even after the sewage has been treated, than are our rivers here from every point of view, but particularly from the hygienic point of view.

Q. You do not think that purification beds for carrying the oxidization methods into effect would lessen the danger of pollution in water?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. That is being done on the other side, especially in England?—A. They make no attempt to get their rivers bacterially pure. Speaking generally, none of our rivers in Canada are in immediate danger of being so polluted, very far from it. As I said, it is pretty hard to detect pollution at all, by chemical methods a few miles below Ottawa.

The CHAIRMAN: A case in point occurred this winter. Hawkesbury is 60 or 70 miles down the river. There was a serious outbreak of fever there this year, and it was decided by Dr. McCullough that the outbreak was due to the pollution of the Ottawa river.

The WITNESS:—I do not believe that any surface water into which sewage is discharged is safe to drink without filtration; but I was referring to the pollution caused by organic matter in the river. As a matter of fact, the dilution in the Ottawa is almost a thousand to one of sewage. In many places in America a dilution of from thirty to one hundred to one is considered sufficient.

By the Chairman:

Q. That is as far as nuisance is concerned?—A. Yes, only so far as nuisance is concerned.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. We have had two or three epidemics in the last five years in Ottawa. The water in the Ottawa river, under normal conditions, has always been considered pure and healthy. I am a medical man and am speaking as such. I believe that the cause of the typhoid epidemic in 1910 and 1911 was due to contaminated water, which occurred above the Chaudière falls.

By Mr. Carroll:

Q. If you filtered the sewage, you would get pure water. Is not that so?—A. But the pollution of the Ottawa water came from half a mile or so from the intake.

Mr. MURPHY: That is not correct.

The WITNESS: Within 4 or 5 miles anyway.

Mr. MURPHY: No. It was below the intake. The intake is in what is called Nepean bay.

The WITNESS: I know Nepean bay very well, near the inner end of the intake pipe. It holds the sewage and is there really a polluted body of water. That is certainly a case where I would not trust to filtration alone, that is, in the cases where the outlet of the sewer is in close proximity to the intake. That is imposing too much upon filtration. I think that in any legislation to be passed there should be included the power to compel the filtration of drinking water from such a source, even with sewage treatment. In the case of the Middle West, as I said before, I should go much further than elsewhere, because not only do towns take their water supply from the

Mr. R. S. LEA.

ivers, but individual families are compelled to do so, too, and much more so than at other places where the rainfall is normal, and for that reason I should be inclined to go as far as finances would permit.

By the Chairman:

Q. Are you familiar with the Red river?—A. Yes, I had something to do with that in connection with Winnipeg's water supply.

Q. You know what the conditions are at Winnipeg at the present time. A large dam has been built 12 miles below the city, and the cities of Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and St. Boniface—I suppose about five hundred thousand people altogether—pour their sewage into that basin, which is only flushed out once a year, when the curtains are raised. The dam raises the water 21 feet 12 miles below the city, and into this large basin of comparatively still water the sewage of all those towns is poured. I would ask, what is your opinion of the conditions around that district?—A. For the sake of purity, I should say the suspended matter ought to be taken out of the sewage. That river is bound to sludge up from the dam backwards. We should try and secure conditions where nothing of that sort can ever take place. It has taken place in a good many other countries, but so far our rivers are comparatively free from pollution, and we should take steps to prevent their becoming so.

Q. Do you consider the condition at Winnipeg a menace to the health of the district?—A. Nothing like a menace to the health of the district. It is nothing like what it would be if the water were taken out of the river for drinking purposes.

Q. You know that a great many people living north of the city of Winnipeg are compelled to use that water?—A. In that case it is an absolute menace to their health.

Q. That is the point. I want to ask you another question. Here is a sample of the conditions that prevailed a year ago last winter, there. They were blasting 12 miles below Winnipeg, through the ice in the river. When they cut holes through the ice for the drills, the stench that came up through those holes was intolerable. Three of our men took typhoid. One never recovered and one lay ill for over a year afterwards. In view of that fact, is there not a great danger from the stench of the river alone?—A. I imagine those men drank the water. There is no doubt they got it to their mouths in some way, perhaps by touching their lips with fingers wet with the water.

Q. Have you arrived at any conclusion as to what it would cost to install a plant to treat that sewage?—A. That is difficult to say, because if you are going to treat the sewage, you would often have to alter the whole system, and that would entail a very great expense. I believe it was estimated that to purify the sewage of Pittsburgh—(population, 1,000,000)—they were ordered to do so by the State Board of Health—would cost \$50,000,000. That was not for the plant alone, but for the alterations and various accessories, pumping, the distance they had to take the sewage out so that the plant would not be a nuisance, etc.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Are there any towns in this country analogous to Pittsburgh?—A. Pittsburgh discharges its sewage into a river—the Allegheny river—and the towns below take their water from that river, and do not filter it. As a matter of fact, Pittsburgh refused to carry out the purification plant suggested by the Board of Health. Reports were made on it by sanitary engineers of note in the United States, and the engineers estimated that to filter all the water of the towns taking their water from the river below would cost one-fifteenth of the cost to purify the sewage. That shows the necessity, in some cases at least, of considering the relative cost of purifying the water by filtration.

Mr. R. S. LEA.

APPENDIX No. 1

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you believe that you can take water contaminated by sewage in a great city and make it fit for drinking purposes?—A. Absolutely. Pardon me. Perhaps I did not get that question right.

Q. Take the city of Ottawa, for instance. Do you believe that the city of Ottawa, pouring its sewage into this river and with the intake pipe say below the sewage, could still take that water and by filtration make it fit for consumption?—A. Yes. They could, but it would not be safe to take the water immediately below, but 5 or 10 miles below it could be done.

Q. It would be safe 5 or 10 miles below?—A. I know it would, because 5 or 10 miles below the pollution is slight.

Q. I want the committee to understand this. You say you can take sewage water and purify it, killing all the disease germs. But is not the filth still in the water?—A. I do not know that you can kill all the disease germs. As a matter of fact, I doubt whether we can, even with sewage treatment, destroy all the germs. I spent several days at the Experimental Station at Baltimore, where they wished to kill these germs on account of the oyster beds below, and I looked through the daily reports made during the one and a half years of the experiments. The bacterial reduction ran, on an average, to 95 per cent but often 90, and sometimes 70 or 80. The monthly average would not be as low as that, but on some days it would. Suppose we assume they could get 95 per cent every time. The number of the bacteria in sewage is often four or five million per cubic centimeter. But taking it at one million, 95 per cent reduction would still leave fifty thousand per cubic centimeter.

Q. To get pure water, then, would not the safest proposition be to try to purify the sewage before it goes into the water?—A. Yes. That would help, of course, but you must remember that some of the worst epidemics in cities have been caused where the germs came from isolated houses on the river above, and you can never prevent that. If you had a purification plant at work in Ottawa and a heavy rain took place, the sewage would overflow and escape the purification plant, so the people down below could not depend on the water.

Q. Would you be in favour of a dual system: purification of the sewage before going in, and a filtration plant?—A. Yes, certainly. I do not object to sewage purification by any means, but inasmuch as the object of this is the protection of health, it seems to me that taking up merely the question of sewage purification is dealing with only half the problem, and the purification of water will achieve greater results than the purification of sewage. If there is to be a choice, it seems to me that a filtration plant should be put in.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Supposing Ottawa is pouring all its sewage into the river, and supposing the water is treated in every way, so far as health is concerned. Would there not be something disgusting in Hawkesbury, say, taking its drinking water from that sewage-polluted river?—A. No. When organic matter is reduced to its elements, it loses its identity as a substance. For example, domestic sewage, bodies of plants and fruit, etc., are all composed more or less of the same elements, and after they have decomposed you cannot distinguish one from the other, so that there is really nothing in associating that idea with the organic matter from a sewage disposal plant.

Q. It would reduce the objectionable matter to its organic elements, but it is still there?—A. No, it is not there.

Q. You do not eliminate it?—A. You do not destroy it. You have it in the form of gases, in the form of carbon, oxygen, ammonia, and so on, but these are not disgusting.

Q. What I am getting at is the fact that despite all the treatment you still have all the original objectionable matter. It has been altered but not eliminated. I can

see that there is a different substance, owing to the chemical decomposition, but is not the original matter there still?—A. For instance, take hydrogen and sulphur. They are unobjectionable unless combined in a certain way, when you get an objectionable odour. But as long as they are not thus associated there is nothing objectionable at all. The river itself carries on a wonderful purification. So long as the oxygen content of the river is not reduced the river is a great purifier itself: in fact it does what all purification plants must do—oxidize the sewage. That is what it all comes to in the end, the application of oxygen to organic matter.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Suppose cities and towns in Canada that are located on the shores of rivers and streams were compelled to take precautions in the disposal of their sewage, would that lessen the mortality from typhoid? That is a pretty hard question to answer, but do it in a general way, please?—A. That would lessen the chance of typhoid occurring certainly.

Q. Would it bring our mortality, or death-rate, from typhoid, down to the ratio that they have in European countries?—A. Absolutely not by simply purifying sewage.

Q. But with the other plan added, to which you referred?—A. You mean by the filtration of water also? Yes, we could do that more easily than they can.

Q. Because our water is so pure?—A. Because our water is purer."

By the Chairman:

Q. Is it not a fact that these European cities you speak of, especially in England, draw their drinking water from the uplands, whereas our cities in Canada take their water from the great rivers and lakes? I understand that in the northern part of England, and around Edinburgh and other places, they draw their own water from the hills, so that they would not have the same necessity, unless they contaminate it with sewage, to purify their water that we have?—A. That is quite true. It is for that reason also that I say the decrease in the death-rate from typhoid over there is not to be credited to the purifying of the sewage, because the rivers are certainly not pure from the point of view of potability.

Q. Is the lower death-rate there not due practically to purer water?—A. You mean to purer sources of water?

Q. Yes, purer water for drinking purposes?—A. That they have better water is shown by their low typhoid death-rate.

Q. You believe, do you not, that typhoid germs are to a large extent waterborne?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. What is your idea with regard to international rivers like the Detroit and Niagara? Is the prevention of the pollution of these rivers a subject of sufficient importance in your judgment to justify the two Governments endeavouring by some means to put an end to the pollution which certainly exists now?—A. I should think it is well worth while considering the subject, but as to putting an end to it, that is a matter I think which depends on circumstances.

Q. What I am asking is, is the subject of sufficient importance to justify the Governments of the two countries in taking it up and dealing with it?—A. I certainly think so.

Q. This committee is supposed to make suggestions, and we would like to have some evidence upon which to base those suggestions?—A. I think it is indeed a proper subject of inquiry.

Q. Supposing our American cousins were to do nothing along the line we have been discussing, and the pollution of international waters by the discharge into them of sewage from American cities were to continue, do you think it would be worth

Mr. R. S. LEA.

APPENDIX No. 1

while for us to go ahead and do our duty?—A. In that case I should still more strongly insist on protection for our water supplies by filtration.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. You believe that there should be protection of the water supply?—A. Yes. For instance, take the Detroit river. If a water supply on the Canadian side is taken from that river, and the city of Detroit is not required to purify its sewage, it would be hardly worth our while to purify our sewage. It would be better to filter it or to abandon that source of supply altogether.

Q. What is your idea as to the relative merits of septic tanks and methods of oxygenation as regards the proper and scientific disposal of sewage?—A. The septic tanks—in fact all tanks—constitute the preparatory part of the process. The oxygenation process follows that again. That is carried out by means of bacteria of one kind and another, using contact beds or trickling filters. The septic tank is one form of the preliminary process. It does not do much more than take out perhaps one-half of the suspended matter.

Q. How about the beds?—A. The beds are chiefly for dealing with the matter in solution; if the suspended matter were not taken out they would be choked.

Q. In treating sewage, you could not get along without such tanks?—A. Contact beds have choked up even with septic tanks. The tank method is really a first process. After the sewage is taken from the streets, a grit chamber is necessary for the taking out of the sand, which otherwise would get into the beds and stay there and choke them up. The same with the sludge, that is, the matter that readily settles. The septic tank is a kind of tank in which sanitary engineers hoped to be able to do more than simply take out the suspended matter. They hoped to liquify the solid matter and get rid of a part of it, which practice has shown is not done to any great extent. There are other tanks being tried out at the present time, which promise to be more efficient than the septic tanks.

Q. What would you consider to be the best method, as applicable to Canada for instance?—A. There is one tank in which the sludge is separated from the fresh sewage, and that is the Imhoff tank. In this tank the water passes through a settling chamber with sloping sides. As this sludge settles it slides down into a lower chamber, and there some purification takes place. Putrefaction, or fermentation, of the organic matter in the sludge takes place, and the gases as they form are tapped and do not escape through the passing sewage. In the septic tank the gases from the putrefying sludge in the bottom rise through the sewage and interfere with sedimentation, which is objectionable. In the Imhoff tank the gases, as they rise, escape around the sides. They are trapped so that they cannot come up through the incoming sewage. In these tanks the sludge is reduced to a state of greater density, and is more easily handled. That is a question that really applies more to the practical working of the plant. The disposal of the sludge is a disagreeable and difficult matter. The Imhoff tank makes its disposal more easy.

By the Chairman:

Q. Are these sewage-treatment plants very offensive to the districts where they are located?—A. More or less so. The Imhoff tanks are very much less disagreeable in this respect than any others, and are claimed to be practically without odour. As a matter of fact I have tested some of the sludge and found the statement to be very nearly true.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Take two towns like Cobourg and Port Hope, on lake Ontario, that are only 7 miles apart, but are near Toronto. Is it not possible that sewage might be carried

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

past Port Hope but might prove a serious matter to Cobourg?—A. Yes, the sewage might drift along the shore, but the lower city should filter its water. I think the fact that the lower town filtered its water would be a much more positive and definite protection than the purifying of the sewage of the town above.

Q. Then you think there would be danger, or enough danger, to justify the filtering of the water?—A. In that case, certainly.

Q. Would it cost too much for us in this country to do what is right and proper in order to secure a good water supply?—A. If the question of the purifying of the water is not lost sight of, and is given at least equal importance with the purification of sewage, it is possible to achieve that result without undue expense. I think the purification of water taken from rivers polluted with sewage is of such paramount importance that it should be considered before the other question. The results, in my opinion, are more positive, more definite, and more certain.

Q. If possible, you would think it well to have both methods?—A. Yes, ultimately, and in many cases it is necessary now.

Q. As one witness put it the other day, a sanitary engineer could not prescribe any standard method of treating sewage because the local conditions vary to such an extent. You could not lay down the same plan for every place?—A. To install, as a commencement, a plant to take out the suspended matter, would not be asking of municipalities too much, and would go a long way in the desired direction.

By the Chairman:

Q. That would be, comparatively speaking, an inexpensive plan?—A. Yes, and would make it easy to apply other methods afterwards.

Q. I gather that from your experience you consider it would be necessary to make a thorough investigation of each separate locality before deciding just what remedy should be applied?—A. Yes. I think if there was some central body that had jurisdiction over the whole country, with officials or subordinate bodies having charge of at least the whole of a watershed it would be very desirable. For example, in the case of the Ottawa river the watershed should be considered as a whole, otherwise certain places might be doing less purification than others, and to make the system operate fairly you should really ask the places higher up on the watershed to do more than the actual necessities of the case require in order to even up with the places down below.

Q. Have we in Canada to-day any number of qualified sanitary engineers?—A. The Secretary of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers is here, and he perhaps can answer the question.

Q. What I am getting at is this: we spend a large sum of money every year in preparations to fight an enemy we may never meet, but we are not spending one dollar, as a Dominion, to protect the people against an enemy that is entrenched in our midst, and is yearly slaying hundreds and thousands of our people; I refer to typhoid fever. Would you say that the Dominion Government would be justified in spending a large amount of money in creating and training a proper staff of sanitary engineers to deal with this question?—A. Yes, I certainly would.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. In view of what you said a few moments ago when you referred to the Ottawa district, inasmuch as one-half of the watershed of the Ottawa river is in Quebec and the other half in Ontario, would it not be necessary for the Federal authorities to take hold of the matter and exercise jurisdiction in both provinces if satisfactory results are to be obtained?—A. Yes, absolutely.

Mr. R. S. LEA

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):

Q. What schools in Canada give specific training for this profession?—A. Do you mean sanitary engineering?

Q. Yes, or is there any school in Canada at which that training is given?—A. There is the School of Practical Science in Toronto. Also Queen's, McGill, and Laval Universities.

Q. I know, but I have reference particularly to a course in sanitary engineering?—A. No. Sanitary engineering is a specialty. It is taught at present under the head of municipal engineering as a branch of civil engineering. I think, however, that we have engineers qualified to deal with these matters.

By the Chairman:

Q. Are they in sufficient numbers?—A. I should think so. There is certainly a sufficient number at the present time, but if the Government by the legislation proposed enlarges the field of work there would be quite an additional demand for men. There is a good deal more being done in this line at present than there was a few years ago.

Q. Could the Government, from your experience, be of any assistance in equipping Chairs in different universities for this particular subject?—A. Yes, I think that would be money well spent, because up to this time the field for purely sanitary engineers—that is men who deal with the subject from the specialized point of view, in this case the disposal and purification of water and sewage—has not been great enough to justify the creation of a single department at our universities. No doubt that result will follow if the Government subsidizes or endows a Chair in each university. That would not be a serious matter from a financial point of view, but it would be a very good thing to do.

Q. You think it would accomplish good results?—A. Certainly, and it would not require very much money either.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Do you suggest that that should be done?—A. I would be very glad indeed to see it carried out.

By the Chairman:

Q. We are dealing entirely with the matter from the standpoint of providing pure water for the people of Canada. Now, in order to carry out the desired object, some of us think it would require a trained staff of men, trained for that special purpose, who know the conditions and would be able to offer proper advice to the different municipalities?—A. Do I understand that these men would be employees of the Government?

Q. They might or might not be. Let me ask you this question: Would you consider it wise that the Government should create a staff of sanitary engineers in Canada to take control of the whole situation that we have been discussing?—A. If the whole of these men were to be placed under a single body, if that is possible, it would involve the oversight of the water supply in districts all through the country. That should be directly under the authority of the supreme body referred to, and these supervisors should be trained as sanitary engineers, or, at any rate, as sanitarians. That means as much training in biology, chemistry, and other subjects as it does in engineering.

Q. These men in order to be able to act intelligently and to determine how the law should be enforced should be trained men, they should be conversant with the whole subject of the building of water purification and sewage treatment works, and be able to advise municipalities on the subject?—A. For the enforcement of any Act that may be enacted I think that is very necessary.

Mr. R. S. LEA.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. I suppose that local medical men, or local engineers, would be competent to carry out the orders given by the central board that has been referred to?—A. That is local engineers who have made a specialty of this branch of engineering.

Q. Do you think that if such a board were created, with trained officers, and was operating efficiently, its labours would affect the death-rate?—A. Yes, it would to a very great extent. There is a fine field for such a body.

Q. Can you give us any idea as to what the probable diminution in the death-rate from typhoid would be if the Government took hold of this question and dealt with it systematically and successfully?—A. I think it would reduce the death-rate to one-third or one-fourth. Not only would the average death-rate be reduced, but the danger of epidemics would be greatly diminished, and in many cases would be prevented altogether.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say?—A. There is something I might say in connection with the training of men for the purpose of administering and enforcing the legislation that is now proposed. Something along that line has already been done by the Board of Health of the province of Quebec. Some years ago, for the position of sanitary engineer for that board we employed a young man who had been trained in an American college in that special narrow branch which comprises partly engineering and partly general sanitary science, to act for us. At the same time we selected a graduate of one of the universities, in civil engineering, and sent him to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to take lectures and a course of sanitary science there. We paid his expenses and his fees at the institute, and at the same time employed him during the summer vacation, which is four or five months, to work in connection with the young man from the American college, with the idea of the former taking the latter's place as soon as he was qualified. The idea of that was to give him practical experience at the same time as he was getting his training there. The young man in question spent three years at the Institute of Technology taking that course and acting with the American engineer during the summer, and now he has taken the latter's position himself. We have done that because there is not given in any university in Canada such a complete course as some two or three institutions in the United States give.

Q. That would emphasize in your mind the necessity of something more being done in Canada?—A. Yes.

Q. To broaden out the course?—A. Yes. If we had a course of that kind here we could begin immediately to train men in this country, and they could be employed in subordinate positions during the summer months while taking their university course.

Q. How long would it take to train men for positions of that kind?—A. Not very long. It would be very useful if the student should combine the practical and theoretical courses in the manner suggested. Of course we would not necessarily expect a man trained only in this exclusive line to be an engineer in the sense that he would be fully qualified to design plants in detail, but he would know from an engineering as well as from a sanitary point of view what is wanted.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. And he would be in a very much better position to learn than a man who had not had that experience?—A. Very much better.

Q. Are there any Canadian universities which grant D.P.H.—the diploma of public health?—A. Yes, to medical students. The young man I spoke of is a graduate of Laval, and had taken the civil engineering course as given in that university, before he went to the Institute of Technology.

Mr. R. S. LEA.

APPENDIX No. 1

Dr. HODGETTS: And he has turned out an excellent man.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Lea, you have given the committee most valuable information, for which, on their behalf, I desire to thank you.

Witness discharged.

Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, Montreal, sworn and examined.

By the Chairman:

Q. You are a civil engineer?—A. Yes.

Q. You have given a good deal of thought, I suppose, to the question of sanitation?—A. Yes, I have, that is in its broad general lines.

Q. Are you connected in any way with the municipality of Montreal?—A. Not at present. I have been connected with it.

Q. Will you tell us what your engineering experience has been?—A. I was at one time Deputy City Engineer of Montreal, and my particular work was the building of sewers and looking after the sewage of the city. That was a good while ago. Since then I have reported on matters in connection with the city sewage for the municipality, as an engineer of the harbour commissioners. More recently I have been associated with the preparation of Canada's case in connection with the Chicago draining scheme, and, with my friend, Mr. Lea, made a report to the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission.

Q. Perhaps you might give us your ideas on the subject we are investigating, and then if the members of the committee desire to put any questions they may do so?—A. I fully agree with Mr. Lea in all that he has said. I would like, however, to make perhaps a little more clear distinction than there seems to be as to the difficulties between what may be called a state of nuisance in a river, and having that river in a condition for domestic use as a matter of hygiene. I look upon it—and Mr. Lea has made it, I think, clear—that in a populated country it is wholly impossible to keep our streams, big or little, in a condition fit for domestic uses—quite impossible, as a matter of actual practical usage. We might make incorporated towns and cities do something, but there would be the hamlets, and the factories, and the isolated places, and the sewage on farms, and other things, which would pollute any stream running through a populated country. There is no possibility of getting pure water for drinking purposes if we consider the question in that light. Your committee, I understand, is dealing with navigable waters.

Q. Or with their tributaries?—A. One would suppose that suggested some reference to navigation. Now, navigation is another affair. The questions put to Mr. Lea suggested that what was in the minds of the committee was the hygienic condition of the health of our people.

Mr. MURPHY: Might I interfere in order to suggest that Mr. Kennedy would be justified, would he not, in treating the question as if this committee was not limited in that way at all.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, we want Mr. Kennedy to discuss the question from its broadest standpoint.

The WITNESS: It ought to be, that is the fundamental question. Now, if that be the fundamental question as to what is the problem of obtaining wholesome water for domestic purposes, for all the purposes of a city, then, as Mr. Lea has put it, filtration is the prime thing. We cannot but admit that as a fundamental condition. We cannot get our streams, big or little, in a condition to be entirely wholesome as they stand with raw water, as it is called, and filtration is almost without exception a necessity to obtain thoroughly pure water.

Mr. JOHN KENNEDY.

Q. We are now drawing our water supply in many cases from rivers?—A. From rivers which drain the populated country. As an illustration, you are no doubt aware that Ottawa has been recommended to go up to the sources of the Gatineau for its water supply—that means the whole inhabited country there—and to buy up the whole place so that there shall be no inhabitant or no domestic animal belonging to any man in that section, that the water shall be wholly and entirely pure. To secure that result means that it must be an unpopulated place. This is impracticable in parts of the country where we have farms, population, and other conditions of settlement, so let us understand at once, then, that with such conditions we cannot keep the streams in a thoroughly wholesome condition for drinking purposes.

Then what would you do about it? It certainly is cheaper, more effective, and safer in every way to filter the water we are going to use, except in the case of big cities on small streams, and we have hardly a case of that kind in Canada, with the exception of Winnipeg and perhaps a few other exceptional places. There are a few of our rivers that are fit to drink without filtration. Montreal is taking its water now from the purest part of the St. Lawrence within reach, but considers it necessary to filter it, as observations show that the water is not what it ought to be. If that is the case with regard to the St. Lawrence, it applies to all other rivers into which a large city discharges its sewage, and especially in regard to the lakes, because, up and down the margin of a lake both above and below, there is practically no current, and the whole margin of the lake in the neighborhood is so polluted that it has to be filtered, as is being done now in Toronto; but on the Ottawa river and other places the dilution is so great that the river is not affected for all practical purposes. It is not hurt in any way, for ordinary use, but it is unfit for drinking purposes without filtration. The purification of water by purifying the sewage and by filtration afterwards involves a double operation, and if we take very impure water and double treat it, we can reduce it to any extent.

By the Chairman:

Q. If you purified the sewage in the first place before going into the water, would not that aid in getting pure water?—A. In that case you would have to treat a great quantity. There are cases where that should be done, but, generally speaking, it would not be necessary. It is cheaper, more direct as a practical proposition, and more effective to take the water that is wanted for domestic purposes and thoroughly filter and sterilize it than to treat the whole sewage.

Q. Take the city of Ottawa, for example. Your argument would be that the city could safely and more cheaply provide proper treatment for the water by filtration. What would you say about the municipalities along the river?—A. Take Hawkesbury and Ottawa and add them together. It would be cheaper for Ottawa to pay for the filtration of Hawkesbury if it is responsible for it. The quantity of sewage is so small and the dilution so tremendous that it would be cheaper for them to do their own filtration. That is looking at it in a broad way. It would have to be settled in each place, and, speaking in a general way, it would be cheaper and safer for these different places to filter their water.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Cheaper than what?—A. Cheaper than to compel Ottawa to completely sterilize its sewage for the benefit of these small towns. As to who should bear the cost, that is another matter, but as a practical proposition it is vastly cheaper and safer to the country that each place should do its own filtration.

Mr. JOHN KENNEDY.

APPENDIX No. 1

By the Chairman:

Q. I gather from what you say that we can still continue to deposit the sewage of our great cities into the rivers and lakes and depend for pure water entirely upon filtration?—A. Broadly speaking, yes. In the case of lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, certainly.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Can we do that in the case of the Thames in Ontario?—A. The water below the waterworks in London is pretty bad. That is a case that would have to be considered. The Thames is a flat river, with very little fall. There may be cases where it would be proper to require some purification of the sewage to at least get rid of the sludge.

Q. In other words, each watershed would require its own peculiar treatment?—A. Precisely. It would depend on the locality. I might say that we had very little time to study this question with relation to the questions that you might put to us as it was not until a day or two ago that we had any idea we should be required to come here. What has been clear in my mind for a long time is that we should have some Federal authority to control this matter. Our conditions are so complicated. For instance, the Ottawa river is an interprovincial one and the St. Lawrence is an international river, and it seems to me that we should have some body created by the Federal Government to deal with the whole matter, just as the Railway Commission deals with transportation problems. There should be some body of that sort, and then perhaps some subdivision whereby the local bodies could deal with their own matters in a more detailed way, but surely the first thing would be to see that the water supply taken into the waterworks is of the right sort, and that no waterworks should be made or continued to be used without the sanction of some board of health which should be created for that purpose, with strong powers. Such a board ought to be very carefully constructed, because conditions are such that it would be largely a matter of discussion as to the application of their powers. For instance, McGill University has a professor of hygiene, whose business it is to study scientific questions of bacteriology, and such a man ought to be on the board, associated with the engineers. The duties of the engineers would be mainly in the line of estimating costs of construction and maintenance of apparatus. The professor of hygiene would prescribe the results to be attained; and the two working together, would attain the best results.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is there any obstacle to combining the two in one man?—A. This is a time of specialization. For instance doctors are all divided up into surgeons, general practitioners, eye and throat specialists, and some go down to the feet. I think probably the best results would be attained by specialists each following his own particular line, but working together for the same result.

Q. My conception of a sanitary engineer is that he should combine the knowledge of an engineer with a training in hygiene.—A. I think he could devote his time better to what might be called the engineering department.

Q. Would it not be well to have a Chair in our universities to turn out men with a knowledge of both branches?—A. I would not like to give a conclusive opinion on that. It might be a good idea but it strikes me, offhand, that it would be better for the two to work together than combine the whole knowledge in one man's head.

Q. Of course, you have had experience. You were speaking a moment ago of the practical result of Ottawa dumping its sewage in the river; that they could treat their own water and other people treat their own water. There is this broader question, which is of course a legal one. Is it right that the city of Ottawa should poison the water that I am going to drink 2 miles farther down the river?—A. That is a

Mr. JOHN KENNEDY.

matter of law. Perhaps it is not right. But is it reasonable, as a practical question as a question of government administration, that Ottawa should be compelled to go to an enormous expense to do something which one man or a small community might do itself for a fraction of the cost?

The CHAIRMAN: That is the question.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Would it not be possible for a central board to apportion the cost between the towns just as the Railway Commission does?—A. Certainly. Such a central board should take the initiative and say to Hawkesbury or any other small town you must build works thus and so. Another way would be for the municipalities to submit their plans to a board of health and get permission to proceed with construction. Something of that kind is done in Ontario. The board of health does not design the works, but they say whether they are of a kind to be permitted. They have experience in that matter. Somebody, at least, should have authority to go to a city and take the initiative in compelling the proper carrying-out of the necessary works. As I understand it, the Railway Commission does not take the initiative. They wait until somebody makes a complaint.

Mr. NORTHROP: I do not suppose it would make very much difference. The commission will listen to anybody, and if any individual takes enough interest in a question, he can always be heard by the mere writing of a letter to the commission.

The WITNESS: It should be something of that kind, but I would not like this to be considered as my conclusive opinion.

By the Chairman:

Q. You spoke a moment ago about Boards of Health. You have had experience with Boards of Health in cities and municipalities. They are as a rule, I suppose, composed of medical men, whom, no doubt, you have met in connection with these matters. Does their training fit them to take charge of work of this kind without other training?—A. I would hardly like to make a positive pronouncement on that. Some of them, I think, are hardly qualified, but the manner of their appointment should be such as to ensure only competent men.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. What class of officials are you referring to?—A. Medical officers in connection with Boards of Health. We have such a board in our municipality, and my experience of such men is that they know practically nothing of the scientific part of the question that we are dealing with, and that is why I suggest that properly trained men, in sanitation, should be secured. That is no reflection on the medical men at all. The whole sanitary science has grown extremely rapidly and the older men, both engineers and doctors, have hardly kept pace with it. They have been busy with other things. Our railway engineers do not need to trouble their minds at all about it. They have other questions that keep them exceedingly busy, and the ordinary practitioner in the country understands that bad water hurts people, but what way to get rid of that bad water he is not prepared to say; but surely men ought to be trained in this science which has grown so rapidly. Our pollution is increasing very fast and we understand so much better now what is needed to make wholesome water and wholesome conditions of health generally. Some kind of scientific training is urgently needed.

By the Chairman:

Q. You think it would be in the interest of the country that some step should be taken to create properly trained sanitary engineers?—A. I do. I can conceive hardly

Mr. JOHN KENNEDY.

APPENDIX No. 1

any other way in which money could be better spent than to take steps for improving our whole sanitary condition and of course trained men would be the first step

Q. Do you consider that to secure such men it would be necessary for the Government to take action in the way of creating Chairs in Universities?—A. I think so. You would have to start with young students and it would be quite a while before they would grow to be experienced engineers. A young man out of college may have had experience in his vacations or at hospital work, or if he is an engineer, on survey work or something of that kind, but he is still a young man and it would take some time before he would become qualified as a sanitary engineer. It would be necessary in creating such a board as I have mentioned, not to wait until these students had grown up, but select the very best men available at present.

Q. Would this not be possible, to draw from the staff of civil engineers and give those men a course?—A. Not exactly a course. They should have some education. Suppose you were to create a whole board analagous to the Railway Commission. After the men were selected the first step in their training would be to send them out to see what is being done at present in the different places of the world in this line.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Should they not have that training before they get their appointment?—A. Of course they should have. I am referring to the present condition. I say that we ought not to wait until a body of sanitary engineers has grown up or been trained.

Q. We ought to make a beginning in the way you suggest?—A. Yes with the very best material we can get. If a man were starting a large machine shop or factory he would send his experts to examine the best things in existence in that line at present and then begin at that point with his own plant and so it should be in this case. A board should be given powers and permission to go and see what is being done elsewhere and what has been successful.

Mr. NORTHROP: That is exactly what Japan did. They sent men over all the world to study the best firms.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Do you think, if we could materially improve the domestic water supply, we would material affect the death-rate?—A. Of course but what is the best way to do that? How are we to get the water pure at the water top? Are we to begin at the sewer or at some intermediate point between that and the tap? Suppose you absolutely sterilized the sewage of the city of Ottawa. That is not the end of it all. The Ottawa river would still be unwholesome to a large extent. The farms and the isolated dwellings along its banks would still discharge their sewage into it, and that phase is becoming more acute all the time.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. I understand you to say that in your judgment the prime requisite for pure water under present conditions is filtration?—A. Exactly.

Q. Would you be good enough to tell the committee whether, in your opinion, there is any one method of filtration which is best in every case, or whether a different method should be adopted in different cases?—A. I think different cases would require different methods. There is rapid mechanical filtration and slow sand filtration, and it would depend on the case which method to apply.

Q. You are pretty familiar with conditions in and about Ottawa. What kind of filtration would be best for Ottawa?—A. I happen to have designed a good part of the early waterworks of Ottawa.

Q. I am aware of that. Are you prepared to say which method would be best?—A. Probably sand filtration.

Mr. JOHN KENNEDY.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. I understand from your remarks that you would consider a Board of Health competent if it were composed of, say, a sanitary engineer and a bacteriologist. Would you consider that more effective than if we had a combination of both qualities in one man?—A. I think so; on such a tremendously important question I would not trust to the judgment of one man because all of us have our idiosyncrasies, and may get away from the mark sometimes.

Q. Two specialists would be better?—A. Two or three. The health of the whole population is an enormous question, too big a question for any very small number of men to deal with.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. In your judgment, is there any question before the people of Canada to-day more important than the securing of pure water?—A. I do not know that there is. It is an enormously big question, and I know of nothing more important than the securing of a pure water supply.

Mr. WARNOCK: In Great Britain the degree of D.P.H. (doctor of public health) is insisted upon where a public health officer is appointed to look after water supply and sanitary conditions in large cities. Is there a similar degree in this country?

Dr. HODGETTS: Yes. McGill, Toronto, and Queens all give such degrees. That is purely to medical men.

Mr. WARNOCK: It is not necessary to have any knowledge of engineering?

Dr. HODGETTS: The lectures of Professor Starkey, of Toronto, deal in a broad way with engineering questions relating to public health, but he does not deal with them as an engineer. That is left to the professor of engineering. He simply shows the sanitary part of it. But in Great Britain it is essential for a man to be a medical officer of health.

Mr. WARNOCK: I think it is compulsory.

Dr. HODGETTS: Yes. It was made compulsory two years ago or so.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is there any other statement you would like to make to the committee?—A. No sir, nothing.

The CHAIRMAN: The committee are very much indebted to you for your attendance and the valuable information you have given. On their behalf I wish to thank you very heartily.

WITNESS: Let me say that I shall be pleased to be at your service any time you want me.

The CHAIRMAN: The committee are desirous of getting all the information they can and will be glad to call upon you when your services are needed.

Witness discharged.

Dr. HODGETTS: Mr. Chairman Mr. McLeod is present from Montreal. He may not be in Ottawa again very soon, and I would be very happy to step aside in his favour.

Mr. McLEOD: I have not come up in connection with this investigation, because I am not a sanitary engineer.

The CHAIRMAN: We will be very glad to receive any information you can give us.

Mr. JOHN KENNEDY.

APPENDIX No. 1

Mr. C. H. McLEOD, Montreal, sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q. What position do you occupy?—A. I am Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Applied Sciences in McGill University. What I thought I might say as you were kind enough to ask me, would bear on the educational questions that you were asking. The establishment, or rather the development of our courses in the direction of sanitary engineering is one that has been under consideration. We have for many years had a course of civil engineering which Mr. Lea really founded, or was the first professor of. That has been tending to broaden and the question now as to the more complete development of that course in the way of making it necessary for the engineering students taking also biological courses so that they would as you have put it, combine in one head a complete knowledge of the questions which you are discussing—that is the point that we are actively considering, and we will be glad indeed to have any light which would enable us to more completely develop that course.

Q. Would you consider, from your experience, that in the interest of the country the Government should take some action along this line to assist in this work, or is the university itself in a position to do it?—A. The university, of course, always aims to train its young men with a view to making them as useful as possible having in view the requirements of the country, and if the need for complete sanitary engineering training were more developed than it is at present, I think the university would develop the courses in that direction. If, however, the Government were to give aid in that direction, it would accelerate us to a very great extent. I agree with Mr. Kennedy that it is not possible to start out in the world a full-fledged sanitary engineer from college. He must have some practical experience before he can be a really useful man as the head of a department in responsible charge. You are perhaps to legislate for years in advance, and the educational part of the subject you are to deal with is one that should not be neglected.

Q. We must have theoretical as well as practical knowledge?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. From your experience with the young men at your university, do you think it would have a beneficial effect in the way of getting brainy young men to take up this study of sanitary engineering if the Government had some department in which there were positions and prizes to be gained?—A. It certainly would by directing their attention to the fact that there was a career of that kind open to them, and the establishment of a Government Department would, of course, advance the status of that branch of the profession generally, because municipalities and cities and towns would more and more require men with such training to advise them.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Particularly if, under the suggested central authority, a certain standard of qualification was required?—A. Undoubtedly.

By Mr. Béland:

Q. As far as earning a living in this country the prospects of sanitary engineers are rather poor, are they not?—A. A man must grow into the profession gradually, as Mr. Lea has done. He does not look emaciated as a result of his experiences.

Q. How many sanitary engineers are there in Canada at the present time?—A. That would be an impossibility to answer.

Mr. C. H. McLEOD.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

Q. Are there approximately one hundred?—A. I have been asked similar questions to that in a court of law. Judging by experience it is a bad thing to begin answering such questions. Speaking generally, there are a number of qualified engineers in the country, but necessarily not a very large number of men who have devoted their attention exclusively that subject.

Q. In your opinion, what is the reason that young men have not turned their attention to this branch of science?—A. I suppose because they did not see a sufficient field in front of them.

By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):

Q. Do you not think they are turning their attention more to the subject than they have done in the past?—A. Undoubtedly, and in the American colleges there are distinct courses for the education of sanitary engineers.

By Mr. Béland:

Q. You are connected with McGill University?—A. Yes.

Q. How many young men have you in the university at the present moment who are applying their whole attention to that branch of engineering?—A. We have no course of sanitary engineering exclusively. Our students in the department of civil engineering take that as a portion of the work necessary to obtain a degree in civil engineering.

By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):

Q. Is it not true that you have some medical men who have taken the special course. There was a Dr. MacDonald of Nova Scotia who came up to your university and took a two years' course. He was a graduate of McGill?—A. You are speaking of a medical degree?

Q. No, of the course given in hygiene, in public health?—A. Doctor Hodgetts would know that better. There is no education in sanitary engineering given as such, it is very general.

MR. CHISHOLM (Inverness): There are medical men who take a particular course in that line—?

By the Chairman:

Q. In replying to your question from Doctor Béland a short time ago you said that the reason why more men were not seeking to be trained as sanitary engineers was because there was no field. Will the fact that the Dominion Government are awakening to the necessity of taking some action have the effect of inducing young men to take this course?—A. Without question it will.

Q. Have you any suggestion to make along the line of developing first-class men more quickly than we can at present, and rendering them available for this work?—A. I should think that what Mr. Kennedy has said in that connection is the only practical course at the present moment. That is that you select civil engineers, who have good qualifications as such, and for the time being make use of them. In the meanwhile develop your young material so that they will grow up perhaps into better specialists than their predecessors were.

Q. You realize that this is a young country and we will have to initiate a lot of work of a scientific character?—A. I am certainly a firm believer in producing our own engineers in Canada. At the same time I would like to see the importation of the best possible talent where that is required.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Assuming that the Government decides to carry out some of the things that we have been discussing—that is the appointment of a central authority to super-

MR. C. H. McLEOD.

APPENDIX No. 1

vise the securing of a better water supply—can we rely upon the universities—for example take McGill—to establish a chair of sanitary science, or would it be advisable that the Government should contribute to that end?—A. The university might come to the conclusion that its funds could be better applied in other educational directions, but if the Government were to offer to subsidize a chair then there would be no doubt whatever about the institution of that chair. In the management of the university it is a matter of doing that thing which is most needed, particularly in Canada, because our funds are not sufficient to meet all the demands that are made upon us.

Q. I presume there is at the present time hardly such a demand for this particular chair as to justify you in incurring the necessary expenditure?—A. Hardly. It is a matter that is just beginning to be considered as a complete course in itself.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure we are very much indebted to you, Mr. McLeod, for your very interesting information.

Witness discharged.

Committee adjourned until Wednesday, May 21, 1913.

WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1913.

The committee met at 10.40 o'clock, the chairman, Mr. Bradbury presiding.

Examination of Dr. HODGETTS continued.

By the Chairman:

Q. At what point in your evidence did you stop the other day?—A. Just on the question of pollution.

Q. Will you explain the diagrams which you then produced?—A. I fully explained those diagrams in regard to the death-rates in the various cities in Canada when I was last before the committee and I do not suppose it is necessary to go over the figures again. You will remember that I promised to have the figures brought up to date.

Now let me deal with the question of pollution of our lakes by sewage. In 1907, under the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, a series of examinations were made as to the effect of the wind on Toronto harbour carrying the sewage out into lake Ontario, and so affecting the water supply. The diagrams I have here (pointing to diagrams) indicate how, for instance, the sewage was carried out through the eastern gap and then up along the front of the island.

Q. How far would that sewage be carried out?—A. It is 5 miles in a westerly direction from the eastern gap to this point (indicating). You will observe that the action of the sewage under the influence of the wind is like the opening of a fan. You will notice that at this point west of the eastern gap (indicating) the sewage is carried over the lake. These experiments were carried on for about three months, the officers engaged going out regularly and taking samples. I went out sometimes myself, but Doctor Amyot was in charge of the whole of the work. Here (exhibiting sheet) you have a very interesting diagram showing the bacterial contents of the water at a distance of 3 miles south.

Q. How far is that from the city?—A. That was 3 miles south of the island, just out of the eastern gap on the route taken by the boats going to and coming from Niagara. Sample 13 shows the colon present in the water at a distance of 3 miles south.

Q. Is that surface water?—A. We found that the bulk of the sewage itself is lighter and also warmer than the water of the lake. It rises to the surface and just floats in a well-defined direction like the course of a river. You could go along in a

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

tug and could tell when your tug was running in sewage and when it was in the clear lake water. The distinction was quite marked even as far down as off Scarborough Heights.

Q. How far can you trace the sewage in the lake?—A. It is some years since I left Toronto, but I believe pollution has been found at a distance of 15 miles out on the lake from the city, that is the colon bacillus. I am giving you this information for the purpose of showing the various methods that have been followed out.

Q. In the light of your investigations and with the experience that you have acquired how far would sewage be carried from the point of deposit in the water at Toronto?—A. We have traced it by bacteria examination and found the colon bacillus, which is the indicator, 15 miles out in the lake.

Q. I have read somewhere that investigators have traced sewage 15 miles out, in the body of the lake, and that they ran right into it in a tug?—A. No, not that it was visible to the eye. It would depend upon the volume of sewage that was coming out from a trunk sewer, and also as to how the wind would carry it. I found that the wind at Toronto would sometimes carry the sewage out of the eastern gap, and a larger proportion, sometimes, out of the western gap. It is quite evident that that sewage may be carried a great distance. As a matter of fact, outside Toronto island I have seen human faeces floating in the water as we have been passing along in a tug; you could take a net and scoop it up. This may be seen for a considerable distance. There is the danger not only that this may be drawn in through the intake pipe of Toronto's water supply, but that vessels as they pass along may take it up in buckets. There is no definite information as to how far the pollution may be carried, but undoubtedly it has carried a great distance. With the naked eye I have seen the pollution in the water 5 miles out, and the colon bacilli were present.

Q. According to this evidence, the water taken by Toronto from its present source must be endangered?—A. Yes, it is contaminated and may be specifically infected with typhoid at any time.

Q. How far is the intake pipe from the city?—A. It is only a comparatively short distance from the island. There is the intake pipe (indicating) a short distance away.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. What is the date of the report you are dealing with?—A. 1908.

The CHAIRMAN: It is the report of Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

The WITNESS: I brought that report because it deals with work done while I was in Toronto and that work has been further elaborated since I left there.

Now I would like to make a short reference to pollution in rivers. Sarnia is an example that while you have the current running past the town in a south-westerly direction, yet there is a back eddy which will even carry a vessel up and land it, if the vessel is floating, above the water intake. There was a vessel wrecked some years ago and it was carried up on that back eddy. In the case of the St. Lawrence, I have seen sewage deposited below the water intake of a municipality carried by the back current up along the shore, and there was a possibility of that sewage even contaminating the municipality's own water supply. This is a common experience.

By the Chairman:

Q. It is not possible by reason of the depositing of sewage in our rivers to take water from them and be absolutely safe?—A. Not at all. We do not know when sewage pollution takes place and before that takes place you may get the gross infection carried into your water supply and particularly along the St. Lawrence. It may be carried down from one town to another because the river flows so rapidly and many municipalities are taking their water supply from the St. Lawrence.

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Do you agree with the evidence given by Mr. Kennedy the other day when he practically stated that the dilution made the water fairly safe to municipalities at a distance of 20 or 30 miles below Montreal?—A. As a sanitarian I cannot accept that. That is endorsing the theory of nature doing the work of treating sewage. We have sufficient examples in Canada and all over this continent clearly showing that while it may be right in theory and practice in some instances in the majority of cases it is not safe to rely upon it. I think it is manifestly unfair to throw upon nature or Providence what we should do ourselves. Every individual householder has to care for the sewage of his household whether it is dry sewage or whether it is wet sewage, but particularly the former. I think the body corporate should do what the law requires of the individual in every province in Canada—treat its waste.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. There is always an uncertainty connected with that anyway. While at a distance of 20 miles down the water might be perfectly safe for 364 days out of the year, on the 365th day, owing to some new conditions arising, the water there might become contaminated?—A. Yes, and as sanitarians we take no chances. Take the Ottawa river where the city deposits its sewage down towards Rockcliffe. Now, Rockland and other places are situated along the shore farther down and, in years gone by, when I was Health Officer of Ontario, I was quite satisfied that the typhoid cases at those places were due to the discharge of sewage by the city of Ottawa into the river. It was then a large amount of sewage and it is increasing. In the case of dilution by large bodies of water, in order to have proper treatment, you must consider the falls and cascades and the breaking up of that sewage so that you may get the requisite amount of oxygen in the water, and the other conditions essential for successful treatment. You must have the natural conditions where the sewage can be broken and the water must flow at a certain rate so as to permit of that. Consider the Niagara river, where you have Buffalo, Tonawanda, and Niagara Falls all pouring their sewage into it, and you have even Niagara Falls on the American side dumping its garbage into the river; they do not destroy the garbage, they simply dump it in. We know that in years gone by the people who drank that river water certainly had intestinal troubles and there were some cases of typhoid. The sewage is not treated, it is simply mixed up.

By Mr. Warnock

Q. The contaminated water which passes over the falls is not to a great extent, in your opinion, purified by the excessive oxygenation?—A. I do not think there is sufficient time in the rapid progress of the river to bring about that result.

Q. But I have understood the water below the falls was much purer than the water passing over the falls on account of the excessive oxygenation?—A. It would be relatively purer. At the same time it would not be purified, even in that great body of water, and it certainly is not purified in going through the cataract, below the falls.

By the Chairman:

Q. I would infer from your evidence that in your opinion, in connection with the disposal of sewage from our great cities, not only should the sewage be purified before it goes into the water, but it is actually safer to purify the sewage than to purify the water after the contamination has taken place?—A. I think it is proper to have a degree of purification. It is proper in every case to require some treatment of the sewage, but as to what extent is the question. You cannot set up a standard as to the amount of pollution to be taken out in each case. The local conditions have to be carefully studied and their relationship to the water supply determined.

Q. Then you think there cannot be a purification standard for sewage?—A. No. May I give one example on that point. Take the town of Sudbury, in Northern Ontario, which to-day has a population of 5,000 or more. They take their water supply from the lake close to the town, but they carry their sewage into another drainage area altogether, and that river—the Vermilion river, or a branch of the Vermilion I think it is—runs through a country which is really a wilderness into the Georgian bay. Now that town might properly be required simply to put in a plant providing merely a straining of the sewage so as to remove the grosser material.

Q. How would it be if settlers were living there?—A. In that case I would say that the central authorities should inform the municipal council of Sudbury: "At present you only strain the sewage." In future you must provide for a further treatment of it to our satisfaction."

Q. Would that entail any change in the sewage system?—A. Not if it was known to the engineers that you were working on the general principle that you might require every municipality in Canada to treat their sewage. The whole system could be constructed with that object in view. For instance, you put your septic tanks on a given level and then you provide for construction later of bacteria beds, the only addition would be secondary treatment after the liquid material leaves the tanks where the solid matter collects.

Q. Do you think provision for the disposal of sewage should be made in every case? A. I think so. The engineers should understand, at all events, that it might be required. Under the new Act, when a municipality in Ontario seeks power even for the extension of sewers, it is informed that it may be required at some future time to treat its sewage.

Q. Can you give the committee any idea of the extra cost it would entail to treat that sewage before going into the water?—A. That is a little difficult to answer, but perhaps I can do it in this way. The straining of the sewage for the removal of the grosser pollution is a mechanical process, and comparatively easy. The great expense in sewage disposal begins with the second treatment, where the sewage is placed on bacteria beds or beds of a similar kind, to remove the polluting material from the sewage. That is the most expensive part of sewage treatment.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. How would our winter weather affect that?—A. I have here in my hand the answer to that. Birmingham was mentioned the other day (and we all know what English weather is), and I have here a report on their large filter beds, together with a picture. I think this picture (showing land covered with snow) will answer your question.

The CHAIRMAN: They have but little frost there.

The WITNESS: If they have such difficulty in a comparatively mild English winter, what trouble would we not have in our Canadian climate?

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Our severe weather practically puts beds out of consideration?—A. Unless in many instances they are covered. In Germany, which has severe winters, they are experimenting along that line in the treatment of sewage in a few small towns at present, but it is only in the experimental stage. We will have the experience of Saskatchewan cities before long, as to how their plants are working out, but I am satisfied that in many parts of Canada there will have to be a certain amount of protection for the beds. In some places, even in Great Britain, they have gone so far as to warm the beds in the experimental plants they have installed there, so that the treatment of sewage can go on despite the frost. That, I think, is another evidence that the whole question of sewage treatment has not reached a finality. Sanitary

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

science, both in chemistry and bacteriology, like any other branch of science, is progressive, and that is evidenced in every plant that you visit. Take the city of London, England, which treats its sewage to-day with lime. It is now carrying on experiments to see whether they cannot get a better purification of their sewage.

Q. Would you say that up to the present any practical method of treating sewage that would be within the means of a small Canadian municipality has been found? — A. So far as I know, the plants in Saskatchewan have been working satisfactorily. In that connection, I might refer to the *Public Service Monthly*, published at Regina by the Provincial Government, which contains an article on the work that is being done in connection with the pollution of streams in Saskatchewan.

Q. What method are they pursuing there?—A. I will just read from the report:—

“The Bureau of Health has continued to impress on all municipalities the grave lesson to be learned from the lack of foresight of older communities, and our towns and cities have been quick to realize that a system of sewage is not a convenience but a sanitary necessity, and that the very object aimed at in its installation, namely, the protection of the public health, may be defeated if some efficient treatment is not provided to render the effluent incapable of supporting the germs of disease.

“As a result of this policy, there are at present eight sewage disposal plants in operation in Saskatchewan.”

I think that is splendid work for such a province.

“In seven of these installations the sewage is treated to biological filtration, in addition to sedimentation, and a filter is being added to the remaining plant this year.”

That is to say, after sedimentation had removed the grosser part of the sludge, the sewage was further treated by biological filtration.

“Further, plans for ten additional sewage disposal installations for various towns, have been submitted to the Bureau, and these works should be in commission before the end of the year.

“This means, that at the close of the present year, the sewage from all the cities and thirteen towns in the province representing about one-third of the total population, will be rendered practically harmless before being discharged into our watercourses. When it is considered that in 1912 there were only five sewage disposal plants in operation, capable of treating sewage from a population of 16,500 it must be evident that municipalities are co-operating with the Bureau of Health in the improvement of the condition of provincial waterways.

“Systematic supervision and inspection is made of the existing sewage disposal works by the engineering officials of the Bureau——”

I think that is an important matter. After the plant has been installed the Government exercises supervision and sees from time to time that it is working efficiently.

“and suggestions offered which are calculated to give a higher standard of efficiency in each new installation. The Bureau of Health has up to the present concentrated its efforts in the prevention of stream pollution by municipalities but now that the towns and villages are alive to the consequences of neglect in matters of sewage treatment it is the intention of the officials to direct their energies towards the large section of the population who individually rather than collectively contaminate surface water supplies. There are numerous settlements, camps and villages along our streams and creeks which have no system of disposing of their sewage but simply use the nearest watercourse as a common

sewer. Such streams being subjected to direct pollution from faecal matter entering the water from isolated houses or camps are capable of carrying disease through the large areas of the province which they traverse. This form of contamination is particularly dangerous and is largely responsible for the outbreaks of typhoid which have occurred in the province. The possibility of some such direct pollution being present in a river which is supplying unfiltered water to one of our larger towns is only one instance of the vigilant guard which must be kept over our streams. With this in view the Bureau of Health is about to commence a thorough and exhaustive inspection of the various watercourses throughout the province."

Q. Would you just explain to us the method of sewage treatment. That report does not seem to make very clear what system they are pursuing?—A. No. It does not but I believe they have some form of sprinkling filters in which the sewage is distributed.

Q. How do they keep them from freezing?—A. I believe some of these places are covered in. It is quite possible to cover in a small plant. I have here a plan, drawn up by the late Mr. Galt, for the town of Palmerston, Ont., to help them out of the difficulty caused by the pollution of a branch of the Maitland river, which comes out at Goderich. Palmerston has a population of two thousand. The sewage comes in here (indicating) where the grosser materials are removed. It then passes on to the septic tanks. That you see, is the sludge basin into which the sludge drops. From there it is run to the sprinkling filters, which are built up for 5 or 6 feet, with either gravel, stone, or other material, and the revolving arms distribute the sewage on to these beds. Then it passes into the next tank where you can add your hypo or other preparation you like. It then goes out to the river. This is an up-to-date plant. The total cost, including an extension of the trunk sewer and 15 per cent for contingencies, was estimated by Mr. Galt at \$15,068. If you will permit me, I will hand in a statement showing the cost of this plant and also one at Bridgeburg and at Preston. (See Appendix G, 1913, p. 194).

By the Chairman:

Q. What is the population of Palmerston?—A. Two thousand.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. What is the date of that report?—A. 1909. It was prepared by the Board of Health for the town of Palmerston.

By the Chairman:

Q. Was that plant installed?—A. I am not certain, but the plant is on up-to-date lines, and the estimate, compared with other cities in the United States and Great Britain, is a pretty fair one.

Mr. STEELE: You would have to add 15 to 20 per cent to that figure now.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your experience of the rivers in Canada?—A. In regard to pollution?

Q. As regards pollution?—A. Beginning with the tributary rivers: for instance, take the river Thames in western Ontario. You have a large number of growing towns there, and two cities depositing their sewage virtually untreated into this river. They are polluting to-day the whole river, and no doubt it is becoming sludged up at points where it is not flowing rapidly. The still waters are sludged up and they become a nuisance and a menace to the farmers of the country through which the river flows.

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Just explain in what way they become a nuisance to the farmers?—A. The grosser material sludges up the river at points; it ferments and pollutes the stream so that the cattle cannot use it. The streams are the natural watering places for the cattle and they are even the source from which the farmer gets some of his water supply. The farmers have to be protected and it is manifestly unfair that a large town should be pouring its sewage into the river with no treatment at all, and putting upon the farmers, or anybody, a nuisance.

By the Chairman:

Q. You spoke of a small river becoming sludged up. I suppose the sludge is accumulating month after month and year after year, and that it is lying there. Is there any danger from that sludge? Does it contain disease germs?—A. No, not after a time. The disease germs die out. They have a life-history and die out. Perhaps they may lie there dormant, but they may be awakened when fresh food comes in. But certainly, those rivers are fruitful fields, so to speak, for disease organisms to grow in. Supposing somebody pollutes them from a house—a farmer builds a good house and runs his sewage into the creek; and a typhoid fever carrier comes along; that sewage polluted creek is a good place for the propagation of the germs. There are places in Ontario where a farmer when he took the land had a splendid creek, and the town has polluted that creek until it has become a stinkhole. I know of cases where a farmer had to fence off his stream because his cattle could not drink the water.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. In the case of a freshet the spores may grow?—A. I was coming to that; I was taking up the small rivers and leading up to the larger ones. In the spring the whole thing is washed farther on down, and you spread the pollution. You have then practically a long drawn-out sewer. That is the only thing, Mr. Chairman, you can liken it to. In the case of a town it is covered over, it is constructed sewer; but as soon as it gets into the creek it is an open sewer, and liable at all times to fresh accretions and fresh pollution. Then, when you come down to our lakes, at the spring of the year all this stuff must be carried away, and it is carried into our lakes. And certainly we have not realized yet the great expense of dredging our harbours from sewage—not washed in as silt from the land, but as sewage from our cities. There are towns in Ontario which simply dump even their dry garbage into a creek, and when you ask them why, they say: Oh, well, the next rain-storm will wash it all down. That is what happens over the length and breadth of the land.

By the Chairman:

Q. Does the Ontario Health Law not provide a penalty for that practice?—A. It does now, because the Central Board of Health has the power. Previous to last session it only had advisory powers; it could only say: you had better do this or that. It was necessary to proceed against a municipality under the Criminal Code then to get results. But now with the central power exercised by the Provincial Board, they can go in and do at the expense of the municipality whatever is ordered, if the municipality fails to carry out the work after being notified. I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that this report from Saskatchewan, to me emphasizes the fact of the willingness on the part of the provincial authorities to prevent pollution of waterways. That young province shows how it handles the situation, and how much easier it would be to have some uniform system if the Federal Government would adopt such a Bill as that proposed. It would make it so much easier for the Federal Government to co-operate with the provincial authorities who are doing such good work already.

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

Q. You have seen the two Bills that have come to us from the House of Commons. Do you consider that the Bill I have introduced would be effective if put in force?—A. Yes, with proper regulations and a proper person to administer it. You want a proper department as well. The Bill would be of no use without that.

Q. Give the committee your idea of what a proper department would mean. Does it mean a department composed of medical men, or of highly trained sanitary engineers, or something else?—A. In my opinion I quite agree with Mr. Kennedy that two or three heads are better than one. It is not a case alone for the sanitarian, that is, the medical man who is trained in sanitary science. It is not alone a question for an officer of that kind; but it is one for the sanitary engineer. Both have their duties to perform; but it is primarily a health matter and it must be dealt with from the health standpoint. But you must have the different branches of the unit. You want your chief executive officer; you want your sanitary engineering officers, men who will go over the country and view these different plants, make their report upon them and supervise their operation. That is an engineering matter. And then, not in opposition to but in co-operation with the health men, the chief executive could judge of the results as to how plants are working. I am rather loath to use the word "medical man," because the whole question is broader than simply medicine; it is broader than sanitary engineering. You want both sanitary engineers and sanitarians.

Q. Would you consider that the training of the average medical man fits him for the work of sanitation, for taking care of the health of the country?—A. No, sir, it does not. Sanitation is a separate branch. Personally I would be loath to go in as a surgeon and operate. That has not been my special branch. Twenty years of sanitation has been my special branch. And it is just the same in regard to engineering. You have the railroad engineer, the sanitary engineer, and the electrical engineer. What we want is a sanitary engineer.

Q. I asked Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lea the other day regarding the training of sanitary engineers. Would that not apply to bacteriologists, would they not have to be specially trained?—A. Specially trained in public health work.

Q. Have you any information as to what would be necessary to obtain a thoroughly trained, efficient department of health with sanitary engineers attached? Have we the men to-day in Canada trained for that purpose?—A. You would have the framework for it in a department such as I have outlined.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. But not the organization?—A. You have to have the proper organization. You have certainly men to do the work. You have bacteriologists and chemists. You have men who have graduated in sanitary science. McGill University has graduated a large number in sanitary science. The McGill degree in sanitary science is accepted in Great Britain, and in the British army and navy, so high is their standard. They are doing the work at McGill to-day under a qualified professor.

By the Chairman:

Q. Would it be a good idea for the Government to encourage the training of both sanitary engineers and men to look after the public health?—A. If you create just such a department as you have in your mind, so that there are positions for men to fill in engineering, in chemistry, in bacteriology, and sanitation along medical lines, then you create an opening at once for the young men of Canada to take advantage of. I know several men who have their D.P.H. degree, who are to-day practising medicine, because there are no positions to fill in Canada unless they resort to wire-pulling with city councils to get in. I know several qualified men who have served their time, not in Canada but in England. It is just the same as in other branches. In veterinary science to-day the Dominion Government have a staff

DR. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

developed that a few years ago was never thought of. Once you create a department you will have the members of the profession qualifying as specialists.

Q. This would emphasize the necessity of a Bill such as is before the committee now?—A. It is a strong argument in favour of it. It would be a bonusing of the universities, and young men would graduate for the service. No man is going to spend twelve months after he graduates to complete his education in sanitary science unless he sees there are openings for him.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. You must create a demand for his services?—A. There is a necessity in my mind for the Federal Government to establish a department to deal with questions of this kind, the pollution of waters, or any of the other questions of sanitary engineering and public health.

Q. Is there not a Department of Public Health at the present time?—A. There is the Director General of Public Health, who is under the Minister of Agriculture. He administers the Quarantine Act, the Act relating to Leprosy, and the Public Works Health Act, under which the health of men in construction camps on works receiving government aid, such as the building of railways, and so on, is supervised. Those are all the functions of that officer to-day.

Q. I might ask you, doctor, last summer I think it was, three medical men were summoned to Ottawa in connection with something of that kind, Dr. Kennedy of McLeod, a doctor from Winnipeg, and a doctor from somewhere east of Winnipeg. They were appointed by the Government to some special Board of Health?—A. That was probably in the case of some particular outbreak; the department has the power to appoint officers; supposing smallpox broke out south of the international boundary line, as it did some years ago in Minnesota and all through that district, the minister could appoint medical men, as he did then, to supervise the quarantine. They may call these medical men out at different times to act under the Director General of Public Health, who has officers under him at his quarantine station for the purpose of carrying on the quarantine work, but there is no Federal Department of Health.

By the Chairman:

Q. To make this Bill effective it will be absolutely necessary to have a health board under government authority?—A. It would not mean necessarily a health board it would mean a department of the Government. In addition to that the Government could have power if they wanted it, to call at any time an advisory board. What I mean by that is that the members of that board would not be constantly employed but at any time when he considered it necessary the minister might call a Board of Sanitary experts. That would be a wise provision.

Q. That is in addition to the department?—A. In addition to the department.

Q. Your idea would be if I understand you aright, to have a Government Health Department headed by a minister or a deputy?—A. Not necessarily another minister, it might be under one of the present ministers of the Crown; so long as you had at the head of that department a deputy who was an expert it would not be necessary to increase the portfolios to make a department and to co-ordinate the many health duties that are performed to-day in different departments because there is health work carried on in other branches of the Government than that now under the Director General of Public Health.

Q. Have you any idea what staff they have in connection with the Health Board of Saskatchewan?—A. The health work in Saskatchewan is carried on by the one officer, there is no Board of Health in Saskatchewan. Dr. Seymour is the chief health officer of the province and works directly under the minister. Then, in addition to that, there is a consulting sanitary engineer, T. Aird Murray, and a resident engi-

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

neer, Mr. Murray, whose report I have read to-day; then he has medical inspectors as they are required for the province, and in addition to that he has the Vital Statistics Branch in which there is a chief clerk, and there are sanitary inspectors and other officers.

Q. Have you anything else, doctor, you want to put on record?—A. You asked, Mr. Chairman, about the Ottawa typhoid outbreak?

Q. Yes, will you give us information about that?—A. Yes. This (producing document) is my report of the Ottawa outbreak; I made two investigations, one of the first outbreak and the second of the last outbreak. The report of the first investigation you have printed there. It is a rather extraordinary thing that we should have two outbreaks of typhoid fever, the one a summer and the other a winter outbreak, occurring within such a short period, but both outbreaks were due to specific infection of the water supply between the intake and the pumphouse.

Q. Between the intake and the pumphouse?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you do not attribute the outbreak to the water taken into the intake itself?—A. No, no, because there was very little water coming into it; the intake pipe leaked so badly that there was really no water coming in at the mouth most of the time, the greater part of the supply being taken from close to the shore, and being contaminated by the specific infection.

Q. If that intake pipe had been perfect all the way through is it your opinion there would have been no outbreak?—A. There would have been less chance for an outbreak but I would not say there would have been none.

Q. The water at the intake was a good deal better than that which came into the pumphouse?—A. That is quite clear. (Produces map.) The pollution may have taken place here (indicating). There was a sewer all along here discharging just over the clear water pipe and the clear water pipe leaked as you see in this paragraph. It also was possible for pollution to get in at different points; it got in possibly at the pumphouse itself.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Have not similar outbreaks occurred in other cities throughout Canada?—A. Yes in a lesser degree certainly. (Produces chart.) Now this chart shows you, Mr. Chairman, the dates of the pollution at Ottawa, and two weeks afterwards the red lines show the number of cases; it is quite apparent how one follows the other; two weeks after the maximum infection you get the maximum number of cases. It was so in the other outbreak. Then again, typhoid always affects those in the most active period of life. You see from this chart that the young men, people from 25 to 40 years of age, were the ones who were stricken down, and in all about a hundred cases were carried away. This (indicating on diagram) shows how that clear water pipe was broken at the bottom, it is quite plain, and that shows you how the water could have become polluted. Virtually, sir, these things are great object lessons, pointing out that if there had been a proper Federal Department with supervision of the water supply, a great many of these cases would have been avoided; there would be supervision of construction as well as of operation.

Q. Have you any data to show the number of typhoid cases in the city of Ottawa during these two epidemics?—A. Yes, sir, they are in these two reports here.

Q. We would like to have that information in this evidence?—A. I have here the total mortality from 1901 to 1910 in the city of Ottawa.

Q. We just want the statistics for the two epidemics. If I remember aright there were about 2,500 cases?—A. The total number of cases in the first outbreak we were able to investigate from January 1 to March 1, 1911, 901 cases; there were many cases that were not reported, as I pointed out before, and we were not able to get them, but that included 901 cases at that time. Then from that time on it is interesting to note that typhoid was not absent from the city of Ottawa, and we have

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

following on March, 1911, after the report, there were six deaths; in April, 12; in May, 2; and so on right on down to the second outbreak; it was virtually not absent from the city right straight through until the next epidemic. The strong point is that there was pollution going on all the time, and deaths. Now, in the second outbreak we investigated 794 cases; these were all bona fide cases.

Q. Now, while there were only 160 or 170 deaths, is it not a fact that in a great many of the other cases, some 2,500, while the patients did not die the disease left them with a weakened constitution and impaired health?—A. You cannot estimate the loss to the individual in physical vitality, or what damage does occur from typhoid fever, but anyone who has watched a series of cases of typhoid fever will recognize the fact that taking place as it does in such a critical time in a person's life it does affect people very materially, there is no possibility of doubt that they are scarred just the same as they would be from a wound, but it is something you cannot estimate, although it is quite evident that it does affect them.

Q. Is it not a fact—I have seen the statement made, and of course you being a medical man know better than I do—that typhoid patients, while they may escape death, are left with weakened constitutions, and they are more susceptible, in fact, very susceptible, to tuberculosis?—A. Well, you lower the vitality, and any other disease might follow on. For instance, in typhoid fever, the muscular tissue is weakened very much, the heart muscles and all and you may have a weakened circulatory system. At the same time if a person has been infected with tuberculosis it may progress rapidly after typhoid.

Q. But if the attack is not fatal does it not leave the system in a condition more susceptible to other disease?—A. There is a lowered vitality also you may just sum it up as lowered vitality.

Q. That means that the body is more susceptible to all disease?—A. Yes and they are not in as good physical condition as they would be if they hadn't had typhoid, there is no doubt about that.

Q. Do you, as a medical man, look on typhoid fever as a serious menace to the health of the citizens of Canada for future generations? What I mean is this that after an outbreak like this is it not possible that the children that are born from parents who have suffered from an outbreak of typhoid will not have the same strength and vitality?—A. Yes, sir, that is a problem in eugenics. I believe that when anything lowers the vitality of the parents there must be some effect on the offspring; what it is we do not know. But there is this danger that out of all the cases of typhoid fever you will have a certain number of those who become carriers of the disease, and while they may have had typhoid in a town or city they scatter it to different parts of the continent, and they may carry typhoid germs all the rest of their lives, that is one way the disease is scattered.

Q. They never recover from that condition?—A. They may always be carriers, and they are a menace to whatever place they may go; there is not the slightest doubt that is one way in which typhoid has been carried from the town to the country. The patients who recover from typhoid generally seek recuperation in the sunshine and free air of the country and they go to the farm for that purpose and that is how it is carried; they are still carriers.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. Have not there been cases where although the farmer and his family have never suffered from typhoid themselves, their visitors have been taken down with the disease?—A. You mean that a nurse carried the disease?

Q. No, they carried the typhoid bacillus in their systems, I think there are such cases on record?—A. There may be.

Q. The persons may be immune themselves but are carrying the bacillus in their systems?—A. I have not read anything along that line of collective work. Certainly

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

the carrier is a menace to-day, a great menace, and every new outbreak adds to the number.

By the Chairman:

Q. If we create a Federal Board of Health, with a staff of proper sanitary engineers, would it be possible, in your opinion, to reduce typhoid fever to any great extent in Canada?—A. Yes, you would materially reduce the typhoid just the same as it has been reduced in European countries. There is no reason why typhoid should not be brought down the same as it has been in Germany and England. (See tables of death rates from typhoid in European countries, page 74).

Q. Is there any reason why we should not be able to bring down the death-rate from typhoid to a lower point than in Germany and other European countries on account of our having such great rivers and such sparsely settled districts?—A. I quite agree with you. I was simply saying the rate could be brought down to what it is in Great Britain, and even reduced to the low figures in Scotland.

Q. Which is 6.2 per 100,000?—A. Yes.

Q. To what percentage do you think we could reduce the death-rate from typhoid if we had a properly constituted board?—A. I would expect to find it down to somewhere near the British rate of eleven or twelve per hundred thousand.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. The conditions which produce typhoid are perfectly controllable?—A. Yes. The people should be forced to take proper steps in regard to the disposal of their sewage and the care of their water supply. The policy adopted in that regard would be an indicator as to the vigilance of your Federal Department of Health.

By the Chairman:

Q. You believe it is possible to stamp out typhoid as an epidemic and place it in the same category as ordinary diseases?—A. I believe it is possible to minimize it by working along the lines indicated. I believe that it would pay the country much better to do that than to spend money along many other lines.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. All cases of typhoid are not caused from the drinking of water. I have known cases that were traced directly to inhaling sewer gas carrying, of course, the typhoid bacillus?—A. In the main typhoid is due to polluted water supply. Sometimes it is due to pollution of milk and of food. The latter is generally raw food such as lettuce, celery, and things of that kind. You may also have it from eating contaminated ice-cream. These, however, are all minor outbreaks. Then you have, at every outbreak of typhoid fever, what we call secondary cases that are due to infection either from a patient or from a nurse. We had such cases in Ottawa. We had as many as three cases from the original first cases. But in the main, it is a waterborne disease. When the disease originates from the milk it is not owing to the cow itself but to the water that is put into the milk or is used in washing the vessels.

Q. The milk may be contaminated?—A. Yes, from a carrier, or water.

Q. And from sewer gases?—A. From a carrier or water usually.

By the Chairman:

Q. I want to clear up that point. Doctor Warnock makes the statement that typhoid fever can be contracted by inhaling sewer gas. Is that possible?—A. There are some specific diseases that may be carried possibly by sewer gas coming up through the sewage system into the house.

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Would that produce typhoid?—A. Personally I have never traced any cases to that cause. There are cases of typhoid just as there are cases of diphtheria, which are said to have arisen in that way.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. It is a very common thing in some parts of Canada?—A. Our American friends have attributed the spread of typhoid a great deal to the flies.

By the Chairman:

Q. I want to determine more accurately what the danger is from inhaling sewer gas?—A. I think that some years ago one of the medical officers under the Local Government Board or State Department of Health reported some cases of typhoid as being due possibly to the inhalation of sewer gas, but that is the most I can say about the subject.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. There was an outbreak of typhoid fever in the Mounted Police Barracks at Regina a few years ago, and that was directly traced to a leaking sewer pipe near the kitchen?—A. Of course flies may have carried the disease.

Q. You may contract the disease just in the same way that you may contract tuberculosis?—A. Nobody wants a leaking sewer pipe, or sewer gas, in the house; it lowers a person's vitality, even if it does not actually give him the disease.

Q. Would you not say that the bacillus may be inhaled from the atmosphere just the same as in the case of tuberculosis?—A. The latest experiments in England in regard to diphtheria indicate that these small germs may be carried in the air, but speaking of typhoid in Canada, I know of no cases that may be attributed to the inhalation of sewer gas.

By the Chairman:

Q. If the theory be correct that typhoid fever can be contracted by inhalation, would that not prove conclusively that the stench arising from sludge deposited by the sewers on the shore when the water recedes would be a menace to the lives of the people?—A. In answer to that I might say that there appears to be no danger to the health of men that work all around the sludge on sewage plants. Like the men who take out night soil in the cities, they are generally pretty robust fellows. I do not know of any case where these men have developed typhoid fever.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. In the case that you speak of the sludge would be exposed to the sun's rays. In the case of gas coming from the sewer pipe there is no inhibition, as it is called, of the bacillus from exposure to the rays of the sun?—A. I do not think there is any danger from sludge or material of that kind. In the city of Birmingham villa residences are being built on the highland surrounding the place where the sewage disposal plant is located.

Q. Has not the sludge been treated?—A. It is deposited in open tanks. There is certainly a heavy odour at times but nothing very much.

Might I just refer to two further points? One is in reference to New York harbour. I believe that at the first meeting of your committee, some questions were asked by Mr. Hazen in reference to tidal waters.

The CHAIRMAN: That is correct.

The WITNESS: The city of New York is to-day up against the question of the pollution of its harbour by sewage, and this (exhibiting volume) is the report of their commission on the matter. This commission virtually recommends that disposal

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

plants are necessary for the various municipalities that are within the boundaries of Greater New York for the keeping clean of the harbour by the removal of the grosser materials. That is the finding of this commission as reported to the New York State Legislature.

Then in England I have made inquiries as to the effect of sewage contamination on oysters; even a small municipality may pollute an oyster bed with sewage. Therefore, for the sake of preserving that great industry uncontaminated, our Canadian seaport municipalities should be required to treat their sewage before discharging it into the sea, or into the bays and mouths of rivers. The city of Baltimore serves as an example. That city has had to treat its sewage up to the finest point and even to sterilize it before the effluent is run off into tidal water, on account of their having to protect the oyster beds. At Baltimore they treat the sewage in the final tank with hypochlorite before it is run off and dropped some 15 or 20 feet into the ocean.

By the Chairman:

Q. How would the sewage going into the sea on the Atlantic coast from Halifax, St. John and other seaports affect our oyster beds?—A. That becomes a local matter. At Baltimore, on account of their oyster beds, the sewage had to be treated. The sewage seems to be carried backwards and forwards with the ebb and flow of the tide, and it remains in certain localities. In Great Britain, where the question has been considered, it is the feeling that municipalities should be required to treat their effluent before even it is thrown into tidal waters, and even where the sewage is a comparatively small amount, where the discharges are near oyster beds.

Q. Have you any data at all regarding the disposal of sewage which empties into the harbour at Victoria, B.C.?—A. No. I have only the reports of their health officers, and they do not contain any information with respect to the disposal of sewage there.

There is another matter I wish to bring forward if I may detain you for a moment or two longer. Health authorities in the United States and Canada do not agree upon the question of pollution of waterways and the providing of pure water supplies for our people.

In the main, sanitary engineers and some sanitarians in the United States are satisfied with the depositing of raw sewage into any body of water and then protect the public by requiring filtration of the water and they go so far as to recommend the additional precaution to provide for disinfection after filtration.

Prof. Whipple, of Harvard University, recently stated in reference to the best method of protecting lake water supplies: "The best method is to filter water. This is more efficient than disinfection of the water and much cheaper than purification of the sewage."

Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, of the Public Health Services of the United States, in a report on Sewage Pollution of Interstate and International Waters, 1912, in general summary states, in part (p. 293):—

"There is an undue prevalence of typhoid fever in many cities and towns in the drainage basin of the Great Lakes.

"This excessive prevalence of typhoid fever especially in the winter and spring months is due in greatest measure to sewage pollution of interstate and international waters as a source of public water supplies. . . ."

The undue prevalence of typhoid fever is an interstate menace and is responsible for the spread of the disease from one state to another when such undue prevalence is manifest in: (1) cities of commercial or industrial importance, (2) tourist resorts which attract visitors by their natural or artificial advantages, (3) summer resorts.

The drainage basin of the Great Lakes contains many cities and communities in each of the three classes. Not only is typhoid infection distributed by these polluted water supplies to the thousands of visitors from other states, but railroad trains and

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

vessels take their food and drink supplies from these infected centres and distribute supplies en route to their interstate passengers.

In the introductory portion of his excellent report on "Sewage Pollution," Dr. McLaughlin states that (p. 41):—

"Disposal of sewage by dilution is the cheapest known means and where this method can be employed without detriment to the water supplies or danger to the health of other communities the exaction of more complicated and expensive methods is scarcely justifiable."

This reference, I take it, is to the subject under report, viz.: the "pollution of the Great Lakes." Apparently after a careful study of the question he recommends:—

"Dilution as a means of sewage disposal should be permitted for economic reasons wherever possible without detriment to the public health up to the point where the sewage contributed does not put an undue strain or an unreasonable responsibility upon filter plants by making the bacterial count and the colon content of the raw water too high for safety."

In short continue to pollute and then depend on safety to life and health by general filtration notwithstanding the fact that he states (p. 293): "Some filter plants have serious structural defects. Others are structurally satisfactory but improperly or carelessly operated."

Regarding these officers of the United States Government I desire to direct your attention to the evidence of Hon. James A. Tawney, Chairman of the International Joint Commission, given before the Committee of Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., February 24, 1913, as follows:—

"Mr. Tawney: The Canadian section of the commission has not named anybody as yet, but Dr. McLaughlin has been employed by the commission to have charge of the field work on both sides. Because of his experience and knowledge of the subject the commission has given him the authority to supervise and control the field work on both sides of the line. They have in contemplation the expenditure of the same amount of money on the other side in the employment of, possibly, three sanitary experts for consultation purposes, but Dr. McLaughlin, by the unanimous action of the full commission, has been given full authority over all the field work on both sides of the line."

I make this quotation as showing the opinions of one who, according to the chairman's statement, has charge of the field work in Canada as well as in the States, and, as the only sanitary expert of the commission or the chief one at least, will have considerable weight with the commission when they come to the point of arriving at any conclusions as between proper disposal of sewage before deposition into the lakes and the partial protection to be found in the filtration of public water supplies from lakes which are daily becoming more and more polluted by reason of the increasing volumes of sewage and trade waste poured therein.

The CHAIRMAN: It seems strange we should employ a man with a theory of that kind conflicting as it does with our own theory.

The WITNESS: Well, that is the sworn statement made by the chairman. I thought it would interest this committee to know that this question is going to be reported on by a man who is going to supervise the work for both sides of the line.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. What reason does he give for opposing the Canadian methods?—A. Briefly, his objection is that our method is too expensive. It is beyond the pockets of municipalities to treat their sewage. I am not quarrelling with him upon that point, but the provinces of Saskatchewan, Ontario, and others—and I think the public generally are behind us—have declared that it is in our own interest to stop the pollution of our waterways.

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

Q. He does not pretend to say that pollution is not occurring?—Oh, no, this book is full of it.

Q. It is just a matter of dollars and cents?—A. Yes, but it is a serious matter for Canada. He looks at it from the point of view of domestic water supply.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. He does not think of our streams being converted into sewers or its harmful effect in the watering of stock, preservation of fish, etc.?—A. No, nor does he consider the ten million people travelling on our lakes every summer, without the protection of the water supply used by the vessels thereon. That is a matter only the Federal Government can deal with.

The CHAIRMAN: It is an international question.

The WITNESS: The Federal Government alone can deal with it. It constitutes another argument in favour of the Federal Government taking charge of this question. Perhaps I may be allowed to read a short statement I have here, before closing:

“Of course, it cannot be expected that were every town and city to treat their sewage effluent so as to render it non-putrescible and non-pathogenetic there would be assured to all consumers of lake and river water, supplies that would be guaranteed pure. It can be stated, however, that with the removal of all gross material from sewage and its subsequent partial purification and sterilization, the much vaunted, grossly abused, so-called ‘natural purification’ by the ‘dilution method’ will give infinitely better results. At present, the claim that an all-wise Providence will do all the work thrust upon Him by engineers and municipal authorities, and, alas, by some sanitarians, is a blasphemy as great as civilized (?) man ever perpetrated. For it is safe to say that this failure of the dilution method is clearly demonstrated in the sixty-million-dollar experiment of the Chicago Drainage Commission, which has, to be sure, succeeded in developing power but certainly has miserably failed in demonstrating that even by using as much water as flows over the American Falls at Niagara, their sewage and factory waste has been disposed of either efficiently or in a sanitary manner. There is no question that the system adopted has minimized the danger of the pollution of the city water supply, but it cannot be said that it has solved the more difficult one of how to dispose of the sewage and factory waste of that city.

“Where international waterways are concerned, the problem is a complex one. The chief offenders are naturally the more numerous towns and cities to the south of the boundary line, although it is simply a difference in degree as regards the quantity of pollution, nothing more; for the citizens of both Canada and the United States are guilty. We, in Canada, however, have taken the stand that municipalities must provide for the treatment of their sewage, thereby lessening the contamination of our pure-water lakes and rivers. Health authorities in Canada are unanimous on the question of the prevention of pollution, not only because they hope to secure for municipal authorities pure-water reservoirs from which they may obtain potable waters, but because they believe that municipalities in their own interests should not continue to make these reservoirs the receptacles for raw and untreated sewage, thus wantonly making them the sources of disease and death to many thousands who either innocently or compulsorily use the same.

“It is a cardinal principle to be observed by all citizens that sewage should be properly and scientifically treated and disposed of; that no one should discharge into any body of water, which may be the source of water supply to a community, a sewage effluent that is not non-putrescible and non-pathogenic. I believe that this is sound in principle and possible in practice. Further, I believe that, unless municipalities will secure their water supplies from carefully protected upland sources, it will be necessary in most instances to filter the water.

Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

"As regards the disposal of sewage by lake and river steamers, the most stringent rules should be adopted and rigidly enforced by the proper authorities to prevent the indiscriminate pollution of navigable (fresh) waters." At the same time, the water supply for all vessels as well as railroads should be taken only from known sources that are certified to be pure.

"The only way the international waters can be safeguarded and the public protected, is by a co-ordinated movement of our federal and state or provincial authorities."

Committee adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 30, 1913.

The committee met at 10.30 a.m., the chairman, Mr. Bradbury, presiding.

Dr. P. H. BRYCE, sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q. Your name in full, Dr. Bryce?—A. Peter Henderson Bryce.

Q. You have been engaged in sanitary work for a number of years?—A. For many years.

Q. Would you give the committee an idea of your experience?—A. In 1882 I was asked by the Government of Ontario to become Secretary of the Board of Health which was that year organized, and for twenty-two years afterwards I was executive medical officer of Ontario, and during that time, as regards this work, under the Act of 1884, which was a Public Health Act, all the sewage disposal propositions that came up in any part of the province had to be overlooked by the board, and I, as executive officer, did the work, and the work of determining the methods of sewage disposal was of course intimately associated with the local work of the local water supply, and in that time I think I was responsible for the oversight of probably a hundred public water supplies and some forty or fifty sewage disposal works. Since that time, of course, I have been in Ottawa in the Immigration Service.

Q. I suppose you have seen the Bills now before the House of Commons and the Senate?—A. Yes.

Q. What is your opinion, with your vast experience, regarding the advisability of Parliament taking action in stopping the pollution of our lakes and streams?—A. In general terms, I would say that there is no question as to the desirability of there being legislation providing for the definite control of sewage disposal. As to what that sewage disposal would mean, however, in my judgment I would say that I am sure no rules could be laid down under the Bill for dealing with the sewage disposal of all towns on a common basis. The dilution, for instance, in the Ottawa river as compared with the creek at Berlin is so absolutely different that you have at once two problems, which an intelligent sewage board, or Rivers Conservancy Board as they call it in England, ought to be in charge of to come to an intelligent determination as to what ought to be done.

Q. What is your opinion about sewage treatment? Do you believe that sewage, before it is allowed to escape into a waterway, should be purified?—A. I think it is generally considered now that the term "purifying of sewage" must be distinguished from the term "treatment of sewage." I have said that I believe it necessary to have the law. With regard to what the treatment means in any given case, I think it would be well to illustrate what I believe to be the situation. We all know the city of Ottawa, as an average city, is pumping about 200 gallons of water per head per day,

Dr. BRYCE.

or more than four times as much water as the town of Berlin, which has to take its water from artesian wells, requires for a town many times busier as a manufacturing town than Ottawa. If you attempt to deal with the sewage of Ottawa at the rate of 200 gallons per head per day, you will require the installation of works so expensive owing to that one item of four times the amount of water in the sewage that you are introducing what would mean a financial problem that the city of Ottawa cannot practically cope with at all. Mr. Race, the bacteriologist, the other day, said that on this continent his figures gathered up here and there show that the cost of sewage treatment per million gallons runs from \$11 to \$15. Now, we are pumping roughly 20,000,000 gallons in Ottawa to-day, every day, so twenty times twelve, we will say, or twenty times fifteen, means over \$200 a day, for the handling of the sewage after you have established your works, or it means \$1,000,000 annual output for the handling of the Ottawa sewage when the amount of water is what it is. In the town of Berlin, some twenty-odd years ago, after our board approved of the system, they installed what they called filter beds where the outlet pipe from the town could readily flow on to them. That was a very strong clay soil, and did not filter the sewage enough. They polluted the creek so badly that there was a lawsuit, and they finally, after a fine of \$20,000, bought land on the hillsides which was sandy soil, and put in a septic tank at the end of their pipe on the level, and they lifted the liquid to this filter bed on the sand, which gave a perfect filtration. The original cost was considerable, but a perfect result was obtained, because the water there is 45 gallons per head per day. So I say after you reach the question of what you are going to do then you have to discriminate in each particular case.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Is there any way of limiting the pollution of streams?—A. The very primary question that you are going to deal with in that Bill absolutely demands that the Bill will include a power by which the law will control the amount of water pumped, because I have never known a municipality, except Berlin and possibly one or two others in this country, that has had enough common sense municipally to simply say: we will put meters on everybody's waterpipe and make him pay for his excessive water. It costs about \$13 or \$14 to meter a house, and they have never been able to do it, the reason being that Mrs. So-and-So, who has had bad plumbing, will not send for the plumber, the plumber being a very expensive article as we all know, and I know in this city of water running out of an inch-pipe in a warehouse, discharging possibly, twenty, thirty, or forty thousand gallons of water through a single fixture for which a man is paying \$10 a year. If you are going to deal with this question, you must deal with the question of water supply and control.

By the Chairman:

Q. If it is the case, and I know it is, that there is bad plumbing, defective cocks, and that sort of thing, would you not think that the city of Ottawa would have its inspectors enforce the law? There is a law?—A. I have for many years preached the doctrine of municipal control of their own water supply. In Toronto it used to cost \$80,000 for coal when the town had a hundred thousand people in it. What it is costing now, I do not know. The town pays for the coal, and the ratepayer does not hear about the water that is wasted. And you cannot deal with sewage disposal until that question is settled.

Q. You were saying that there were about 45 gallons per head per day consumed in Berlin and about 200 gallons in Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. Would 45 or 50 gallons per head per day be sufficient in Ottawa?—A. The city of London uses at the most from 28 to 30 gallons per head for the whole population, and the death-rate of that city is lower than the average death-rate of Canada.

Dr. BRYCE.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Is that rate applicable to any special disease, or is it general?—A. It is general.

Q. What is the typhoid death-rate in London—five or six per hundred thousand?—A. There is not any in practice.

Q. What is it in Canada?—A. Thirty or forty per hundred thousand. Three times as much as the average English rate, and yet we are using four times the amount of water.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. You were speaking of the typhoid death-rate being so high. What about enteric diseases?—A. The only other enteric that there is in temperate climates in practice is, for instance, diarrhœal diseases. The deaths from children's diseases, which are practically diarrhœal diseases, in some cities of this country, eliminating all extraordinary cases, are twice those of the city of London.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. I believe that about 25,000 children die in Canada every year, under one year of age. Is that correct?—A. We have 8,000,000 people. That is eight thousand thousand, and the death-rate of children under one year is about fifteen per thousand.

Q. What proportion of that number would die from improper feeding, which would apply partly to milk and water?—A. Compared with breast-fed children, the death-rate among those is about seven times.

Q. That is, half the number die from improper feeding?—A. I would not say it is due to the local supply; of course milk enters very prominently into that.

By the Chairman:

Q. Now the death-rate of children is very large?—A. Enormous; 25 per cent of all the births in the city of Ottawa.

Q. Would you attribute that in any way to impure water?—A. In a very, very limited degree indeed. The pollution of milk vessels from other causes is common, and the condition of the milk itself from fermentation owing to bacterial changes that are not in the water. I do not think that water is the primary cause, from the fact that infants do not drink much water. I do not find typhoid, at any rate, amongst infants.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. In connection with the matter of enteric disease, particularly typhoid fever; take the city of Ottawa as an instance what do you think of Ottawa river water in its natural state and under normal conditions?—A. The question, Mr. Chairman, comes directly in connection with the water and sewage disposal problem, and the condition of the Ottawa river can only be related to the amount of sewage that is put into it. The Ottawa river water analysed on different occasions within the last two or three years, from Aylmer and above Aylmer down to Besserer's Grove, has show a remarkable freedom from bacteria of any kind, a very remarkable freedom. So remarkable is that freedom that in some twelve samples out of thirteen taken above Aylmer the number of bacteria is lower, that is, the total number of bacteria is lower than 100 per cubic centimetre or lower than the standard of purity set by Professor Koch after purification by any artificial methods, as sand filter.

Q. That is practically pure water?—A. Practically pure water. For instance, compare it with the Thames. In Dr. Houston's report as Director of London Water Analysis, published during the last seven years, he tells us that the Thames raw water has an average of 5,000 to 7,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre; that they take this Thames water and turn it into a basin, where it stands still for a fortnight; the

sedimentation in that basin takes out 80 to 90 per cent, as a rule, of these 5,000 to 7,000 bacteria, leaving on an average 400 to 600 bacteria per cubic centimetre. Then they put the water through slow sand filter beds which means simply 5 feet of sand at the top running down to gravel below at the rate of 2 feet per hour for each square foot of bed surface. In other words, when they have bacteria at the rate of 400 per cubic centimetre, they filter just 2,000,000 gallons per acre of surface per day. That is their standard. They reduce that down to a condition not one particle better than some twelve samples out of thirteen of the Ottawa river in its raw state above Aylmer.

Q. That is the water supply of the people of the city of London have to drink?—

A. That is the water supplied to the people of London and it saves them absolutely from typhoid fever. Turning to the Ottawa river which the doctor has asked about, and on the same line of argument we will say that if you take the water from above Aylmer and supply it to this city you are supplying the same assurance of safety that London has after it has filtered the Thames water. Now, take the river after it has come past Aylmer, it receives the sewage of 2,000 people a day or about one-fiftieth the number in Ottawa, and you ask, what does that do? To make a comparison you will understand it this way: the amount of water in the Ottawa river that passes a given line across the river in a single second is 50,000 cubic feet.

Q. That is the whole way across the river?—A. The whole way across the river. In one minute the amount of water that passes that line is equivalent to the total amount of water that is pumped into the city of Ottawa, or the total amount of sewage to be disposed of in Ottawa every twenty-four hours.

Q. In one minute?—A. In one minute. Multiply it by six gallons to the cubic foot and you have 300,000 gallons in a second, sixty times 300,000 is 18,000,000, just, in round numbers, the whole amount of water that is pumped every day. So that in one minute the amount of dilution applied to Aylmer sewage is—if you take Aylmer sewage at 100 gallons per diem, it is only a small town, we will say 100 gallons, and multiply that by 2,000 and that is 200,000 gallons divided into twenty-four hours you will see that the pollution from Aylmer sewage which I worked out somewhere because I was interested in it, is as but one drop, it is only a hundredth part of it; it is as 4,200,000 drops of water to one drop of sewage. Now, then the question arises how much danger in practice comes from the situation as it is. Mind you I am not approving of it, not necessarily; but what is the practical danger? It is that you may get in four or five million gallons of water one drop that has a typhoid germ. Now then the question arises does that constitute, or has it constituted a practical danger? Not that it may not do so, I will not say that it may not, but does it, or has it ever? To-day we know that we have had three epidemics since the first one I investigated here in 1887 when that wooden pipe in the aqueduct here had strips torn off it, and the water from the aqueduct got into the pipe.

Q. It was the anchor ice did it, was it?—A. No, it was in the autumn when it occurred, the winter ice had gradually worn off the surface of the old oak staves in the pipe; that was the first epidemic, and I was sure it was a water epidemic because it spread to Sandy Hill and every part of the city. Next year when they closed the end of the pipe, they found they got as much water at the pumps as before it was closed, and they took it out and put in an iron pipe. Now then, what happened? The same water had been going from up above that intake to Hull for twenty-five or thirty years there had never been an epidemic in that city and there was no evidence from the number of deaths in the town that there was such a thing as pollution, while in Ottawa we only had eleven or fifteen deaths from typhoid in the city in a year, and some of those people came from rural places, outside towns summer resorts, and other places. In 1911, in January there was a sudden pollution, but we know the reason; a valve in the aqueduct was opened in order to get enough water for the fire in the Inland Revenue building, and immediately there was gross pollution and you got an

Dr. BRYCE.

APPENDIX No. 1

epidemic. Last summer it was exactly the same way, when in the dry weather everybody was putting more water on the lawns, and there was a great consumption of water in the city, the pressure outward on the pipe ceased, and the joints at the various piers probably began to suck, and admitted the water, the pipe being unable to stand the pressure when they put the pumps more rapidly at work in order to increase the supply. That was last July. Now then, eliminating that gross pollution, you have this great dilution of the sewage in daily operation, and the record is that the people of the city of Hull have taken their water supply from the Ottawa, river for twenty-five years and there is no evidence of pollution from the epidemic standpoint. This spring you all saw the excited condition of the people in Ottawa, because we are putting 100 pounds of hypochlorite into each million gallons of water. Hull was taking its water from the same river, and was not putting any hypochlorite into it, and yet their town did not have one case of typhoid, so far as I know, during that period.

Q. Just a few?—A. Just a few, but they may have come from anywhere. Now then, the point is, can we depend upon that situation owing to the great dilution of the sewage in that large body of water? So far it is quite clear that we can.

By the Chairman:

Q. Just excuse me breaking in there; if I understand your argument it is that the sewage put into the river at Aylmer practically does not injure the city of Ottawa?—A. I say it has not.

Q. Well, now, if that be the case, how do you account for the epidemic at Hawkesbury last winter? Dr. McCullough, of Ontario, whom you know very well, blames that outbreak to sewage from the city of Ottawa, and that town is 60 miles away?—A. In reply I may say this that after thirty-three years' observation of our own outbreak and of outbreaks in the United States and in England I know of no evidence to show that with anything like the dilution that has necessarily gone on in the Ottawa river, with the sedimentation that has gone on and with the rapid destruction of the bacteria, bacillus coli and bacillus typhosus in a medium foreign to them, that is water, I have no evidence to show me at all that any epidemic that has occurred during that period has been caused by pollution reduced to the extent the evidence shows the Ottawa does.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Following up that question a few moments ago you expressed the opinion that the Ottawa river water in its natural state is a pure, healthy, palatable water?—A. Absolutely.

Q. And I think you believe that the two last unfortunate epidemics we have had in Ottawa were due to the pollution of the water supply?—A. Locally.

Q. To the pollution of the source of water supply to this city?—A. Yes.

Q. Now I would like to ask you this question, in a general way, what do you suggest can be done either by the municipality, or by the Provincial Board of Health, or even by the Federal Government if it has the power, to prevent or to minimize the danger following contamination or pollution of the source of water supply either here or elsewhere? I mean of river and lakes where they are the source of water supply for municipalities?—A. While I have said what I have said with regard to dilution which has not produced as far as I know any unfortunate results—

Q. In a general way, I mean?—A. Exactly; I have to say with regard to every epidemic that I know of in every case it has been due to gross local immediate pollution by sewage.

By the Chairman:

Q. Waterborne?—A. Waterborne. Starting with Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Sarnia last winter, Windsor, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Kingston, Ottawa, 1—8½

Dr. BRYCE.

Montreal, every one of these places has had its epidemic which has been shown to be due to gross local immediate pollution.

Q. Now doctor, just right there, if the different cities and municipalities that have been and are still emptying their sewage into the lakes and rivers had adopted a proper sewage disposal system, would those epidemics have occurred in those places?

—A. I am very glad, Mr. Chairman, that you have asked the question, because it is just the point upon which all your work I understand, depends—

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. I was going to go further in connection with what the Chairman has said, and my question is this: do you not think that Ottawa and other cities, should, or could adopt means to dispose of their sewage on the same lines in a careful and scientific manner?—A. I think both questions are the same, are they not?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

The WITNESS: Very well, the question is just in this shape, and we shall deal with it just as England has had to deal with it in her relatively little streams where she has got a population of several hundred to the square mile, as we know. She says to us in her illustration of this—and a Royal Commission has been sitting over there on this subject for nearly ten years—that if you dilute the sewage five hundred times, as far as their experience goes, that is adequate and no further purification is necessary—for treatment, rather, because that is not a purification) except that it advises that the rough matters in suspension by running slowly be allowed to settle and be taken out before the effluent is turned into the stream. Now that is the most they can do over there. We shall have to go further if we wish to really apply purification methods to local sewage. Take, for instance, the city of Toronto, which is a case in point. The city of Ottawa is not because we are not supposed to pollute with our own sewage—although we have done so—our own water supply. We have been taking the water above and putting in sewage below the city. But if you are going to deal with Toronto or any of the lake cases the question arises: How can you purify the sewage to be of any real benefit in the matter of purifying the water supply. If I might, I shall just run over what the stages of purification would be. Sewage has in it in round numbers, 150 parts of sewage matter in 100,000, or rather about 100 parts of that is organic matter and consists of boots and shoes, refuse from the streets, excreta, and other kinds of contamination. In other words, there is one hundred parts in 100,000 to be dealt with. Now, take Birmingham, which affords you one of the best existing types of practical sewage purification. There, the first thing they do is to run the sewage as slowly as possible when it gets to the outlet and decrease the flow so that the heavy stuff will settle down where they can remove it out frequently. They run it at the rate of about 1 cubic foot per minute. That will precipitate or allow about 50 per cent of the heavy stuff in the sewage to settle down. The liquid is then turned into a series of ditches, about 3 feet wide and 18 inches deep, which occupy many acres. The liquid flows down and back through these furrows until more than one-half of the organic matter has been got rid of. That is the best way they can do under that system. The dirty water remaining is then run off into a septic tank in which the anaerobic germs further liquefy it. So that you have first what is known as the sedimentation stage, and second, what is known as the septic-tank stage. You have got left nothing more than an amount of organic carbon ammonia products, sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid, and everything that results from decomposition. That is all they are doing generally in England to-day in the way of sewage-treatment works. Then they allow the remaining liquid to go into the rivers because they have worked out all the stuff that creates a nuisance or is putrescible.

By the Chairman:

Q. All the nuisances?—A. Yes all the nuisances. That is all they are pretending to do over there. They do not remove the bacillus coli and the bacillus typhosus. If

Dr. BRYCE.

APPENDIX No. 1

we wish to do that in Canada we have got to do something like what Doctor Houston does with London water. He sediments it and then runs it on the filter beds of sand. Down in Massachusetts the rate they get to is 150,000 gallons per acre per day. In this way they filter it until the affluent comes out as absolutely clear water with an excess of nitrates in it.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. That is the sand filtration system?—A. That is the system of contact beds and sand filtration. That system has been adopted with a view of getting rid of any putrescent matter. That has been found to be too expensive and too slow and so they have made beds of scoria or the slag from iron works. These beds are made of jagged pieces of scoria and are full of air spaces. The sewage is sprayed on to these beds and exposed to the air. It is then allowed to run over the scoria beds for four hours and then intermits for say two hours. The oxygen in the air passes down into the beds and passes the bacteria that have gone into the beds from the septic tank, and the action of the bacteria and the oxygen upon the organic matter enables all the fermentable matter with many bacteria to be got rid of.

Now what about sewage treatment in Toronto? In that city it would cost to treat a million gallons of sewage, we will say \$10. Toronto pumps about 150 gallons of water per head per day. Take it at 100—that is twice the amount pumped at Berlin, and twice what I think is necessary—that would be 100 times 400,000 people. Therefore, Toronto is pumping 40,000,000 gallons of water per day.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. You must add 50 per cent to that?—A. Yes, and that would make the total quantity of water pumped, 60,000,000 gallons. Now, under the best French, German or English system—and the wages paid over there are only about one-half of what are paid here—it costs them from \$6 to \$7 per million gallons. If we take the best we can do here—I am not sure that we could do it any cheaper than in the United States, but let us say the cost would be \$10. That would be \$600 a day and over \$2,000,000 a year, which is not capital expenditure at all. What they have done in Toronto is this: they had intended honestly to deal with the sewage question up to a certain point. They have built along Front street an intercepting sewer for the lower half of the city. On Gerrard street they have an intercepting sewer for the upper half of the city. Both these sewers have been brought down to the Don valley, and down about the marsh tanks have been built. The most they are doing is the running of the sewage into these sedimenting basins. Speaking from memory, it is estimated that they are going to allow each gallon of sewage just fifteen minutes to get rid of what is left in the settling basin. Then the liquid will be pumped into Ashbridge's bay or allowed to go out into the lake. That is as far as Toronto has been able to get in its attempt to deal with the sewage problem.

Q. You say there will be only fifteen minutes for sedimentation?—A. Yes, only fifteen minutes, if I am correct, is allowed for getting rid of any coarse matter just as any sewer end might get rid of it.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Putting aside financial considerations, what would you suggest should and could be done by cities and towns situated along navigable streams in this country, cities which have suffered to a large extent from epidemics of typhoid and allied diseases, for the careful and proper disposal of sewage? I am asking you to give a general opinion?—A. In my judgment the question resolves itself into this: That all

Dr. BRYCE.

near sources of pollution, such as we have along the shores of the Ottawa river, must be turned away from the source of water supply. Then if there is evidence that you cannot prevent a certain amount of gross pollution there is nothing left at all but to filter the water supply. In Montreal they have got their mechanical filters.

By the Chairman:

Q. Does Montreal take its water from the St. Lawrence?—A. Yes. It used to take its water from the Ottawa side of the stream, but it now draws it from the St. Lawrence side.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. What you suggest is that there should be sedimentation and filtration?—A. Yes. I am quite prepared to admit that every case must be dealt with absolutely on its local merits. For instance, you have Toronto with 60,000,000 gallons of sewage going into its own bay every day, and yet pumping water for domestic consumption within 4 or 5 or 6 miles of that. Toronto is exactly in the same position that Chicago was until the latter city turned its sewage into the canal, except for Toronto island, she has got to depend absolutely upon purification of the water supply. Chicago had 500 to 600 deaths from typhoid fever annually until she turned the sewage into the canal.

By the Chairman:

Q. Where does that sewage go to?—A. It goes to the people of Illinois via the Illinois river.

Q. I understand you are discussing this matter largely from the point of view as to how it affects the city itself?—A. And the next city below.

Q. That is what I want to discuss with you. This committee has been formed for the purpose of ascertaining how we can protect the citizens of Canada, not merely the citizens of Ottawa—that is a point I have been trying to make. The problem resolves itself into one of just how far, first of all, it is necessary to purify or treat sewage. Second, just how far that is possible in practice. Take it as we have it. I think I pointed out by illustration in going from sedimentation to the bacteria bed, and to the final filtration, that it can be done. And it can be done at a cost of about \$10 to \$15 per million gallons. That does not take out all bacteria. Even at that stage you have bacillus coli and bacillus typhosus theoretically present, bacillus coli certainly present to an extent, even after all this good work, sometimes of fifteen or twenty thousand bacteria per cubic centimetre, in this clear water, that goes into the stream, because it is still impure unless you keep putting in hypo at the proportion of about a grain to a gallon.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Could that pollution be completely removed by mechanical filtration?—A. We are talking now about sewage disposal. With all the purification of sewage we can do we are not turning into the river a stream which is free from bacillus coli. You see my point?

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. It cannot be made perfectly pure?—A. If you cannot do more than that the practical question arises in the case of a city like Ottawa, which is polluting an enormous stream; can you get the same results at Hawkesbury or at Montreal in any other way than by purification works?—A. You do by dilution, because at Besserer's Grove, down below where all of our sewage goes, the dilution is so great: I do not believe there is so much sedimentation in the rapid current in which, according to

Dr. BRYCE.

APPENDIX No. 1

the analysis made by the commission some two years ago, the number of bacteria at Besserer's Grove does not run much above 200 per cubic centimetre.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Supposing that to dilution is added mechanical filtration, that would reduce the contamination still further?—A. Undoubtedly, you can apply any amount of filtration after you have diluted the sewage.

By the Chairman:

Q. What I am trying to arrive at is this: while it may be absolutely possible for the city of Ottawa, according to Dr. Bryce, if it puts its intake pipe into the proper place, to get safe water, it is still pumping sewage into the river. What is the effect of that below? We have evidence here—and I may say I have read works which corroborate everything which has been said as to the distance sewage will carry—from Dr. McCullough and others that Hawkesbury was affected from the sewage of Ottawa, and Dr. Edwards cited in the House of Commons a case where typhoid was traced from one severe case of typhoid for 350 miles and caused an epidemic in a mining town. It is not just what is the effect on the city of Ottawa or the city of Toronto. If they want to poison themselves it is all right, but they have no right to poison their neighbours?—A. I agree absolutely with that position, if it can be shown. The case cited by Dr. Edwards may have occurred, and I can understand it, providing it is a mountain creek. That is not our case, and that is why I say that every case must be dealt with on its merits.

Q. Is it not a fact that in a cold climate like we have sewage is practically kept in cold storage?—A. That is absolutely true that bacillus lives a longer time in cold weather. But one reason why it is not a practical danger is, that in Munich, where the great Pettenkofer made his tests, he found that 75 or 90 per cent of the bacteria were removed by dilution and by sedimentation within a few miles. I will grant that it is perfectly possible to improve the river if we take our sewage out by doing these things previous to dilution, but no standard that I know of would indicate that practical danger has come from polluting the Ottawa with raw sewage simply because the dilution is so infinite, and I suppose our own case through local pollution is as good an illustration of dilution as any.

Q. If I understand your theory aright you would say that the water 10 miles below Ottawa ought to be just as good as the water 10 miles above?—A. It might not be, but bacterial tests show an enormous dilution.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Notwithstanding the dumping of our sewage into the river?—A. I am only taking any evidence we have as to the number of bacteria in the stream.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Is it not a fact that at Niagara Falls on the United States side the typhoid fever rate was very high?—A. There is no question about it at all. Why is it? You have Buffalo a city of half a million polluting that side of the river. The sewage does not come across probably because of the enormously rapid stream. The current at the bridge is 6 miles an hour. The sewage goes down the 18 miles in three hours. There the sewage current could be watched for a brief period. It pollutes this surface water and so comes down to Niagara Falls.

Q. There has been no precipitation?—A. There has not been time for great precipitation. So I say again every case must be taken upon its individual merits.

Q. And then as I understood, they discovered that the water outside of the mouth of the Niagara river was polluted, and that the lake was polluted half way across?—

Dr. BRYCE.

A. The question arises: if you find bacillus coli out in the middle of the lake, is it polluted water in the sense we are dealing with the question. Dr. Connel tells us that outside of Wolfe island lake Ontario has no bacillus coli in practice. He says that 15 miles down Kingston sewage may be detected on account of the bacillus coli in the river. Beyond that the dilution is so great that you cannot find bacillus coli in practice until you come to Prescott or Brockville, where he says it is due to local pollution. Then, he says after analysing Kingston water for ten years, he finds that there is no practical danger to Kingston from the polluting of their bay where they take the water out some 1,800 feet out I think, until, owing to some cause or other, and in two cases it was a broken pipe the anchors of the ships having pulled the pipe apart—bacillus coli could be found in less than 10 cubic centimetres of water and in 50 per cent of the samples of 1 cubic centimetre. At that point bacillus coli has become a positive signal of danger to Kingston in three epidemics. He further points out that there are probably 500 bacillus coli to 1 bacillus typhosus. So it comes to the question: can we take out all bacteria by any system of purification to eliminate the danger from any town? Is it to be universally adopted or are there conditions like large streams, where dilution is so great that you obtain the same results that you do with your system of sewage purification.

Q. If the sewage at Kingston were poured into the river, a city below, whose intake pipe is a reasonable distance away could safely take water from a point in the river 10 miles on the other side of Kingston?—A. No question about it, if dilution is the measure of safety. The only question, Mr. Chairman, I want to get fixed is: What are we going to do in practice? You must not adopt for instance, an English rule. If you do, you do nothing. That is true. Our rule is not the English rule, because their streams are small and conditions are absolutely different. How far are we going to take measures to protect the large streams with our small population?

By the Chairman:

Q. You say that the water at Kingston could be absolutely pure for use if the sewage was deposited below the intake pipe. What is going to happen to the people of the towns 10 miles below?—A. It just depends. The water runs past, like it does at Bessers' Grove. As it would be taken from above the city there is no question as to the town water being polluted. The only question would be. Are these bacteria very recent and are they there in such quantity that any given amount of bacillus coli is present in one, ten, a hundred, or a thousand cubic centimetres? What is the ratio of their presence to the amount of water drawn in, and could you do better by any system of purification in keeping them out?

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Supposing for instance, that East Templeton, Buckingham, Masson, Thurso, Cumberland, etc., were cities, instead of villages, or small towns drawing their water from Ottawa, and that there was an epidemic of typhoid in Ottawa. If Ottawa continued to pour its sewage into the Ottawa river, above Rockcliffe, without any treatment whatever, would you say that these cities would be exposed to the same infection that we are suffering from?—A. Certainly they would.

Q. Notwithstanding the dilution or precipitation or anything else?—A. They are exposed to the same nature of danger but not to the same degree of danger. You apply the question of dilution and that will determine it very largely. I won't say the danger is not very much but the point I want to make clear is what you do here by sewage purification methods to remove that danger. We have not got—and that is the point I am trying to make—any sedimentation, any septic-tank treatment, any filtration that will remove them entirely.

Dr. BRYCE.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. But these methods will remove bacteria to a very large extent?—A. It means this that they say in England or France that you have taken out the element of putrefaction, the smelling element. You have not removed the bacillus coli present.

Q. But the death-rate from typhoid has been very materially decreased?—A. Because of the purification of the water by filtration. I hope the committee understand me when I say that it is not that I oppose purification. But I do want it made clear that we can in practice pour sewage into enormous waters like our great lakes where there is great dilution and get a less number of bacillus coli per cubic centimeter than by the best known methods of purification adopted elsewhere on small streams.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. As I understand it the colon bacilli are the fellows we are after?—A. They come from the intestines of men and animals.

Q. Exactly?—A. And measure the possibility and presence of typhoid germs.

Q. So that the colon bacilli are the fellows we want to get rid of are they not?—A. Yes. You know you get rid of the typhoid germ if you get rid of him.

Q. And he is a pretty hard fellow to obliterate?—A. That is the point I referred to that the death of the bacillus in water is rapid. Houston tells us that in the experiments in his London laboratory it was found 99 and a point per cent disappear in a week in raw Thames water; it is a foreign element in water. Now if you take 99 per cent of the bacilli out of the sewage and take 1 per cent that is left you can imagine what the danger really is especially when you bear in mind the fact that the fellow that is left is probably not dangerous because he has lost his vitality; he is nearly dead, necessarily so when others are all dead.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. But he will revive quickly?—A. He will not revive as a dangerous germ as far as any evidence that we have goes. He has lost his effective virulence.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. This colon bacillus is one we have to dispose of and we have so far as the streams are concerned three ways by which we may get rid of him; by the current by precipitation and by dilution. Now in the Niagara river it has been shown that if the current is swift it is not an effective factor?—A. No.

Q. If the current is slow there is a better chance of disposing of him?—A. Yes.

Q. And in addition, unless the current is so slow as to prolong the opportunities for precipitation and dilution we are not likely to get rid of him?—A. That is right, it is perfectly clear, that is exactly the situation. Now what happens? The probability in most cases is that cross currents, winds, etc., add enormously to dilution. Thus at Aylmer the westerly winds blow the sewage against the sands along the shore, and if we are not getting it in our water supply it is because of the conditions of the river, the real reason being sedimentation plus dilution. I agree with the chairman that it is quite possible to deal with bad sources of pollution so as to make it more effective, but you are not to suppose that you can take out the bacillus colon or the bacillus typhosus absolutely except at very large cost.

Q. We are here as a committee to report to the House some means of avoiding this evil. Can you give some suggestion as to what should be done to effect that purpose?—A. In my judgment the situation in Canada to-day is that you must have a carefully selected board consisting of trained sanitarians, biologists, chemists, and engineers who are thoroughly competent and experienced.

By the Chairman:

Q. You mean trained sanitary engineers?—A. Yes, plus biologists and chemists; they are absolutely necessary. Then after you have done this, make the law so general that it will enable them to have the law applied, under whatever minister

Dr. BRYCE.

they are placed, in any specified case they may have investigated and passed upon, in accordance with their recommendation. You see the problem in all cases is not the same. In one case you have cities like Toronto and Ottawa emptying their sewage into large bodies of water where the amount of dilution is great, and then you have cases like the town of Berlin which did empty its sewage into a small creek, and the amount of dilution is small. If you do not leave it to your board to discriminate as to the amount of purification, it is clear that it would be a grave injustice to the larger place to do as much as the smaller place in order to make the effluent good. If your law is adequate, and the board constituted under that law has sufficient power, then, as far as I can see, you are safe. The chief point is for that board to act in co-operation with the local municipality and the provincial authorities so that it can do just what the Marine Hospital or Public Health Service is doing to-day in the United States. The last-named body waits until it is asked, in a certain sense, to come into a state and go to work on a difficult problem, with all its experts, and suggest a solution. The Canadian board should have sufficient power to see that what is proposed is carried out.

Q. In order to carry on that idea, sanitary engineers will be necessary?—A. Certainly.

Q. Are there any such sanitary engineers in Canada to-day?—A. I think there are several well-trained men as biologists as well. The only point is that they have not been brought together in a group to work out their engineering, sanitary, and biological problems, and so give them a standing.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Are there any universities that give that special training in Canada?—A. In answer to that let me say that in 1891-2 the town of Berlin had a lawsuit on its hands, and it appealed to the Ontario Government to make some experiments in the treatment of sewage in order to tell them what to do. The Provincial Government established a biological station at Berlin and maintained it for a number of years. The provincial biologist and chemist, Doctor Amyot, was detailed for the work and carried it on for several years with very satisfactory results. There have been trained through that station, which has been moved to Toronto, a number of young men who have carried on that particular work as it has been carried on at Lawrence, Mass., for the last twenty years.

Q. These young men have been carrying on biological work?—A. Yes.

Q. What about the engineering part of it?—A. Some of these young men have been trained in the engineering part of the work also. The difficulty has been that there have not been enough of jobs to encourage them to remain on the work long enough. If however, you establish a board such as that referred to, with a chief who is familiar with those large problems, these young men can be trained in the larger problems of biology and chemistry and engineering.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. Suppose such a board is formed and it proceeds to carry out its ideas, it would be in a position to recommend whether assistance should be granted by the Dominion in order to aid in solving sanitary problems?—A. Exactly so. That is the point I have tried from the beginning of this examination to make. Different remedies must be applied to different cases, as in England, whether it be a large or small river, or a large or small town. It must be determined what treatment is necessary to the safety of that town and also to the safety of the town below it. If what is suggested were carried out it would mean an enormous advance on our present situation.

Q. If all these suggestions were carried out, would there be a great reduction in the death-rate from typhoid in Canada?—A. In that event we could reduce in a very

Dr. BRYCE.

APPENDIX No. 1

few years the death-rate from typhoid fever in urban municipalities, where the great bulk of the deaths occur, from thirty deaths per 100,000 down to from ten to fifteen per 100,000.

Q. You spoke of thirty deaths per 100,000. I think in one of the official reports the death-rate is given as thirty-six per 100,000?—A. I am giving you the figures approximately for the purpose of illustration. The primary difficulty, as has been found in England, has been to tell where the limit of purification would be in ten years' time. Over there the municipalities have said: "We want that settled so that you cannot come to us after we have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars, and tell us that the scheme we have carried out is no use, that we have got to start all over again." Mr. Northrup will remember that in Peterboro a big lawsuit took place over the emptying of sewage into the Otonabee river, which resulted in Judge Ketchum going there and acting as arbitrator. There were the township authorities on one side and the town authorities on the other. The Provincial Board of Health wanted to see Peterboro, with a population then of about nine or ten thousand, provided with a sewage system, but the municipality of the town did not know how to carry it out. Mr. Allan McDougall, then of Toronto, went to Peterboro and laid out a very complete system, the first appropriation for which amounted to \$20,000. The plans came before the Provincial Board and we said to Mr. McDougall: "Get your outfall and sewer at such a point as that when you have to purify your sewage you can do it by gravity instead of having to pump it." He did so. Had we told the municipality then to also put in sewage purification works to the extent of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars more they would have agreed to the primary installation. The board then told the municipality that it would be allowed to use the Otonabee on the understanding that if any damages could be shown to result from the emptying of the sewage into that stream, the town would be made responsible for it. The sewer pipe had to go into the township but the township authorities took out an injunction and prevented the town of Peterboro from doing that. The result was that the engineer and city solicitor of Peterboro came to the Provincial Government and, in consequence of their representations, new legislation was enacted. In the case of Peterboro, the legislature actually gave the town four years to pollute the Otonabee river whether it did any harm or not. That was, of course, an extreme case. The problem has not yet been solved so far as the Otonabee river is concerned, and they are only beginning to deal with the purification question there this year. Up to now the raw sewage has been going into the river. The case illustrates the necessity of having some central board, with adequate powers, so that it may induce a municipality to carry out promptly any schemes that are recommended.

By the Chairman:

Q. Does not the very best case you have cited show the absolute necessity of having some federal board that can compel the municipalities of cities and towns to carry out these works?—A. Power should exist somewhere.

Q. You say that the town of Peterboro would not, if you had indicated that you wanted a purification plant installed, have put in its sewerage system?—A. No.

Q. Had there been a proper federal law on the statute-book the town would have been obliged to put it in?—A. Remember that in our opinion it was better to have the town partially sewered than not to have any sewer at all. Those were the old days when public opinion was not very enlightened on this question.

Q. We are talking here of what we are to do in the future?—A. I am quite sure that in every case a federal board, if it is properly organized with efficient officers, will be of infinite value in the solution of just such problems as I have mentioned, because it will have at its command the services of practical men.

Q. And such a board must have power to enforce its decrees?—A. It must have the necessary power. And in the carrying out of its policy it must be practical as
Dr. BRYCE.

well as theoretical. It must not take the stand that the machinery for purification that would suit a small place which empties its sewage into a small stream would be applicable to a big city where there is very great dilution. That is not good sanitation, and it is not good practical politics.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Then you think that stringent and well-defined sanitary laws should be enacted by the federal authority?—A. Yes.

Q. And a board, or boards, given the power to enforce them?—A. Yes. That is exactly what they have done in England for forty years, ever since they passed the Rivers Pollution Act in 1853.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. What would you think of such a suggestion as this: That this committee recommend the creation by the Dominion Government of such a board, and that it advise the calling of a conference of the provincial premiers and representatives with the Dominion Government in order to discuss the local difficulties and see what degree of co-operation can be secured between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments?—A. To my mind it is essential that such a thing be done. Speaking frankly, I have grown absolutely hopeless over the situation. After over thirty years of public health work I have seen nothing coming along until I have despaired. Positively the phrase "public health" seems to have lost any practical meaning to me, and reforms apparently can only now be carried out in the way that Mr. Northrup suggests.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. During your term as Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health you made many recommendations of the kind?—A. I have kept at it until I have grown gray over the subject.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. And heart sick?—A. And heart sick.

By the Chairman:

Q. Would not this suggestion commend itself to you: the committee has already secured some valuable evidence and should continue its work next session. Then we might formulate a bill to carry out the desired projects and summon a conference of provincial representatives with the Dominion authorities in order to examine the proposed Bill and give us the benefit of their suggestions and co-operation? A. That cannot be done during the present session, but would it not be possible for the committee to make an interim recommendation that a conference such as proposed be held? The conference having met and the committee having obtained its views, a Bill could be drafted and passed next session.

Mr. NORTHROP: My idea was this: apparently, unless something is done very quickly, we will have wasted all our time as far as practical results are concerned this session. We have taken enough evidence to show the gravity of the situation and the importance of something being done. I would suggest, as a rough scheme, recognizing the local difficulties as between the Dominion and the provinces, that a conference be called, to which representatives from each of the provinces be invited to discuss the subject with the Dominion ministers and see if they cannot agree upon some legislation which might be passed concurrently by the Dominion Parliament and the Local Legislatures.

APPENDIX No. 1

The WITNESS: Then next year you have got your Bill and your expression of opinion?

Mr. NORTHRUP: Action might be taken right at the beginning of the session.

The WITNESS: Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that could be done by way of a recommendation.

The WITNESS: Probably you could call a conference, or have a conference called, in September. It would enormously forward your work, if you could get into practical and harmonious working with the various Provincial Governments. If I might make a suggestion I would say that the question of state rights has been much more acute in the American Union than it has been in Canada. Nevertheless the Marine Hospital Service which is now the Public Health Service of the United States, has got so close to the state authorities that there is no difficulty now in indicating what kind of work is required in a technical way, and supplying the men for the carrying out of that work.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. The province of Ontario has gone so far in its legislation on this subject that it will not permit cities or towns to issue debentures for sewerage purposes unless the plans have been first approved by the Provincial Board of Health?—A. Just so. But difficulties occur in the practical working out of the law. For instance, the town of Peterboro has asked what standard of purity is demanded by the Board of Health. Do you know, Mr. Northrup, what it has been told the standard of purity is in regard to the Otonabee river?

Q. I have no idea.—A. If, as is suggested, they have got to produce means by which no bacillus coli or bacillus typhosus goes into the Otonabee river, they might just as well stop the attempt at precipitation.

By the Chairman:

Q. I understand you have prepared some memoranda to submit to the committee?—A. I have some notes here, and I will hand them in so that they may appear on record.

1. I have read the evidence given before the committee and am quite in accord with the general principle that in many communities with increasing population, municipalities should not be allowed to pour sewage wholly untreated and raw into streams in Canada whether navigable or other, since all streams in populous districts are incidentally used as sources of drinking water occasionally, near points of pollution.

2. But regarding the many general statements made in the evidence of the possible dangers due to pollution as proved by bacillus coli being found in the waters of our Great Lakes many miles from the source of urban pollution, I would say that in my judgment this has little practical meaning, for so far as my memory goes there has never been known an outbreak of typhoid along the shores of our Great Lakes or on the St. Lawrence or the Ottawa, our two main streams, fairly traceable to the sewage from cities where it has taken in its flow more than twenty-four hours and probably much less, between the point of pollution and its possible use as a public water supply.

3. I have been particularly interested in the evidence of Dr. Connel of Kingston, as it bears on this point, since he points out: First, that lake Ontario beyond Wolfe island is proved practically free from bacillus coli, the ordinary evidence of pollution; second, the positive evidence of pollution by Kingston sewage may be found 15 miles down the St. Lawrence, but only in one-half of one hundred (100) cubic centimeter samples, and it will be further remembered that the current of the river has there become very rapid. He points out, further, that for each bacillus typhosus there are probably 500 bacillus coli poured into raw sewage; third, that while local pollution is constant in Kingston bay, yet Dr. Connell, with ten years' constant observation and analysis, states that in practice in a city having, as he says, constantly polluted

Dr. BRYCE.

carriers, and therefore daily pollution of the bay water, outbreaks of typhoid do not appear in that city in even sub-epidemic form unless bacillus coli appear in the water so as to be detectable in an amount under 10 cubic centimeters, and only then when such are detected in 50 per cent of samples of 1 cubic centimeter is the danger great as judged by typhoid in 1903-9-10, due to inshore pollution from a broken pipe. The same sort of evidence has constantly been present at Ottawa during the last twenty-five years, if we are to judge from the deaths year by year, and then it is only when what we call local or immediate and gross pollution has been present that outbreaks of an epidemic character have occurred in Ottawa, or, in my experience, in any of the other numerous outbreaks which I have studied during the last thirty years; and fourth, seldom does pollution occur in the river below Kingston in local water supplies, whether at Prescott or Brockville, and these he believes due to pollution from the sewage of those towns. We understand therefore, how this comes about when we realize that both these germs, from the intestines of animals are in a foreign medium in river water, and therefore tend to die out, according to Dr. Houston's experiments on Thames water in a laboratory experiment, to the extent of over 99 per cent of the total typhoid bacteria within a week, while any left have probably lost their virulence. But, in addition to the tendency to die rapidly in water, these sewage germs are subject to the even more important influence of sedimentation in bays and slow-moving water, since at the rate of 1 foot per minute in sewage disposal works from 50 to 70 per cent of the organic matter is thus removed. But if we add to this fact the further influence of dilution, as we have it in the Great Lakes and rivers like the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, we will understand why epidemics or outbreaks of typhoid under existing conditions of pollution have not occurred. For instance, the flow of the Ottawa has an average of 50,000 cubic feet per second, or in one minute as much water passes a single point as makes up the sewage of the city in a whole day; or, to express the dilution in common terms, the 18,000,000 gallons of Ottawa sewage is diluted 86,400 times by the river. So great is this that even 6 miles down samples taken show more than 100 to 200 bacteria per cubic centimeter. Similarly, the pollution at Aylmer, about one-fiftieth part of that of Ottawa, quite apart from the effects of sedimentation in the shallow water along the shores of lake Deschenes is as one part of sewage in 4,320,000 parts of water. When we realize that this sewage itself contains, as does ordinary sewage, only about 100 parts of organic matter, largely inert carbon, in 100,000 parts, we must dilute it 1,000 times more still, or there is but one part of organic matter in 4,320,000,000 parts in Ottawa river water as polluted by Aylmer, with the result that, however improper in theory, the town of Hull which drinks raw river water has never been afflicted with an epidemic of typhoid except from its own pollution, while the same may be said of Ottawa.

Now, when we compare this dilution with the standards required by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal in England which is proposing that where the dilution of sewage is over 500 times no purification works will be required except screens to remove gross material before discharge into the stream, while with dilutions of from 150 to 300 times, six parts per 100,000 of suspended solids is permissible, we can see that as a matter of fact we in Canada have not and are never likely to have conditions on either the Great Lakes or the navigable waterways of Canada creating any sewage pollution problems to which we must apply English rules, in which it is not pretended to keep rivers pure but only that at the most they do not create nuisances either aerial or by deposit along the banks.

4. If, then, the question is asked whether or not treatment of sewage by our cities and towns is necessary I would say, as the evidence of thirty years has shown, that from the purely health standpoint the answer must depend on quite local circumstances. Nearly every epidemic on this continent has been shown to be due to local immediate and gross pollution, nearly always by a town polluting its own supply or that of its immediate neighbour, as Buffalo polluting Niagara Falls supply

Dr. BRUCE.

APPENDIX No. 1

or its own supply, or Chicago, Cleveland, or Toronto their own supplies, or Walkerville polluting Windsor supply.

But while this is true, there is no good reason why there should not be laws adequate to prevent pollution by municipalities in all such cases as those indicated as well as insisting that they ensure by sedimentation, filtration or other methods, the purity of their own water supply.

In all the evidence given before the committee I observe that but little has been stated as to what methods of treatment of sewage are of practical adoption, or what standards of purity are to be set for the towns of Canada. If no local nuisance, evident to the senses, results owing to dilution, then no English rule will apply since the most they say is not freedom from bacteria but merely whether the sewage contains, when poured into the stream, putrescible matter capable of creating a local nuisance. The term "sewage purification" has frequently been used; but in England where the greatest amount of work has been done it is now apparent that the only term applicable is "sewage treatment" to the extent indicated, since fifty years have shown that in a country with 80 per cent of its population in cities crowded together on a few relatively small streams, anything further has proved impracticable. How far then, ought we to go in demanding sewage treatment in Canada as a measure of public health safety?

5. Mr. Race, bacteriologist of Ottawa, states the average cost of purifying sewage in America as being about \$11 to \$15 per million gallons. This would mean for Ottawa \$1,000,000 per annum, and it must be remembered that even this is not intended to make the effluent into the stream free from bacteria. If we say that wherever bacillus coli are present then bacillus typhosus may be present, then the removal of these means of purification of sewage up to a point where practically no bacteria are found in the effluent. The fact of the matter is that with filtration, after all the preliminary work of removing the gross material has taken place, the financial burden will prove, as it has proved elsewhere, so great as that such a degree of final purification will not finally be insisted upon in practice. This will be appreciated when it is stated that when what is called by Calmette the mineralizing stage of purification has been reached and the sewage is on its way to final treatment on the sprinkling filter or contact bed, there still remains forty parts of organic matter in every 100,000 parts of sewage. This, it will be understood, is 4,000 times as much organic matter as there is, for instance, in the Thames, and yet more than there is in the Ottawa river. The best working sewage disposal works at Lawrence, Mass., where the experiments have been carried on longer than anywhere else, show the amount of organic matter daily consumed to be 2.5 grammes per square metre, or about the equivalent of 150,000 gallons of sewage per acre per day. We could not expect, for instance, to do better on Kettle island with Ottawa sewage, although it is all sandbank and, if laid out as a sewage farm, it would require at least 80 acres of beds to perform work equal to that at Lawrence. Or, to put it in another way, if it takes at least a fortnight of sedimentation with Thames water containing only .0167 parts of albumenoid nitrogen per 100,000 parts, with an average of 5,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and a rate of filtration over perfect filter beds of sand 5 feet deep at a rate equalling 2 feet per square foot of surface per hour, or 2,000,000 gallons per acre per day to reduce the total bacteria in the water from 400 after sedimentation to below 100, it is hardly necessary to say that similar bacterial reduction by any imaginable economic process for sewage would prove financially impossible. What, then, is the most we have a right to expect and what ought we to do?

6. Professor Calmette calls the first stage of purification decantation, or applies it to what we call the sedimentation of all matters in suspension in sewage to the extent of from 50 to 70 per cent of the total organic matter. This is effected mechanically by grills, by centrifugal machines, etc., and flowing through a series of ditches or sluices at a rate of about 1 foot per minute. During this process it is

Dr. BRYCE.

essential that the sewage should not remain stationary long enough for decomposition to take place, the problem being the disposition of the sludge or deposited matter, which amounts to about 3 pounds of dry solids per cubic yard. The wet sludge usually contains about 90 per cent water. If the raw sewage is run slowly through ditches, say a yard wide and 18 inches deep, the sludge depositing along the ditch and the water separating from it both by evaporation and soakage allows of as much as 1,000 tons per acre to be deposited annually, while the field being cultivated is capable of growing large crops each alternate year. Thus at Birmingham some 150 acres of such beds are required. To effect such results it is plain that large areas of sandy, permeable soil are necessary; indeed, this has proved to be the least expensive and most practical way of disposing of sludge which has not enough nutritive value in it to make it valuable as a manure by pressing, while burning is yet more costly.

7. Having in this manner disposed of from 50 to 70 per cent of organic matter, there is the balance of 30 per cent to be dealt with. This it is found can best be done by running the sewage into tanks of various designs, where decomposition through fermentation through the action of microbes liquefies the remaining organic matter, and where the spent carbon will be deposited. This is called the second or liquefying stage of bacterial treatment through septic-tank action. The sewage, now wholly liquid, must be finally dealt with either by discharging it directly into some stream or by its further treatment on what are known as bacterial beds.

8. The third or final treatment of the sewage is with a view to removing, as far as may be possible, both the bacteria present and the organic matter of a putrescible character still remaining. The action as carried on is essentially due to what are known as nitrifying bacteria acting always in the presence of free oxygen. This is effectively carried out wherever the sewage is intermittently applied on either natural beds of coarse sand or on artificially made beds of sand and gravel or beds made up of broken scoria. For instance, the filter beds in Massachusetts purify well 150,000 gallons per acre per day, while the city of Paris attempts to handle some 300,000,000 gallons on 12,000 acres, and grows crops as well, or 25,000 gallons of sewage per acre is utilized daily. Such methods, however, are now far surpassed by coarser beds made of cinders or scoria which are piled loosely, making rapid filtration possible through the intermittent application of the sewage applied by sprinklers or other method for several hours with an intermission during which the sewage flows away, leaving the particles of organic matter deposited and which is there largely destroyed by the action of bacteria in the presence of the free oxygen which circulates through the bed. Such a bed can easily treat some 200 gallons per square yard of surface daily, or one hundred times as much as a natural bed of sand filter, that is, about 2,000,000 gallons per acre per day. The effluent from such a bed will not be putrescible, but will still contain a large number of bacteria. If it is determined to purify this still further it may be passed over a filter bed of sand, or if it is wished to destroy the bacillus coli present, hypochloride of lime to the extent of 1 grain to 1 gallon may be added to the effluent with some fair degree of success. European experience teaches that the three several stages of sewage treatment thus described without the final chemical treatment may be carried out at a cost of about \$7 per million gallons; but if similar treatment were applied in Canada, American experience shows that it would cost at least \$10 per million gallons, or about \$200 per day for Ottawa, with the present consumption of water. It is apparent, therefore, that one of the first steps in the reduction of cost of sewage treatment in Canada is to reduce the abnormally large amount of water commonly supplied to Canadian towns. If the 200 gallons a day supplied were reduced to at least 50 gallons in many Canadian and American towns by placing meters upon every water service and causing payment to be made for amount consumed, it would be quite possible to very notably decrease the cost of

APPENDIX No. 1

sewage disposal wherever such is found necessary. As, however, the bacillus coli and bacillus typhosus are not all removed by even so complete a system as has been described, and as any such treatment will commonly mean costly intercepting sewers and extensions to the disposal works on land which means large areas to be purchased, it will be evident that few towns in Canada will be able under existing circumstances financially to install such except under most favourable conditions. In view, therefore, of the fact that even this refined treatment does not remove all the bacillus coli which bacteriologists assure us is a measure of possible danger from the presence of typhoid bacilli, it will probably be agreed that the preliminary treatment by stages Nos. 1 and 2, as already described, viz., sedimentation and septic liquefaction, will be all that is found either necessary or practicable with the enormous dilution commonly possible in the streams in Canada. At any rate, if this is done, we in Canada shall have gone much further in sewage purification than that proposed in the last report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal for England. Further, in every case where streams are polluted in any sense near the intake of a public water supply it is evident that adequate purification of the water supply itself by either sedimentation, filtration, or by both, will always be essential to permanent safety.

The CHAIRMAN: We are much obliged to you for your attendance this morning and your kind co-operation.

The WITNESS: If I can be of any use to you at any time I shall be at your service.

Witness discharged.

Committee adjourned.

1914.

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1914.

The committee met at 11 o'clock a.m., the chairman, Mr. Bradbury, presiding.

Dr. C. A. HODGETTS, sworn: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I was requested last session by the members of this committee to make some further investigations in regard to sewage disposal in Great Britain, while I was across the water, and that inquiry included not only a visit to the most important sewage disposal plants of Great Britain, but also to the Continent and to West Prussia, the district of Emacher, which is one of the latest and most advanced in regard to sludge disposal matters. I also spent some three or four weeks with the Local Government Board of Great Britain, studying the method that they have of supervising the enforcement of the laws that are operated by the Local Government Board in respect to sewage and water in Great Britain.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. What caused you to make those investigations?—A. I was going over representing Canada at a conference on infant mortality, and at a medical congress, and it was intimated that I might also avail myself of the opportunity to secure some information along certain lines indicated by this committee.

By the Chairman:

Q. You were requested by this committee to do so?—A. Yes. I may say that two years before I had gone over for the Commission of Conservation. Then, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, you will remember I was requested last year to investigate

Dr. HODGETTS.

what was being done in England in reference to sewage disposal and the reports of the various commissions in connection therewith. This information I have now to submit for your consideration. I have made a summary of the various commissions and committees that have investigated and reported on the subject in Great Britain, and the conclusions of the Royal Sewage Commission, which was appointed in 1857, and so on. (See Appendices B, C and D, 1914, pp. 226-241.) These statements are made from the standpoint of a sanitarian, and may be of interest to this committee, showing that the whole matter of sewage disposal has been one of evolution; that is the only way we can look at it.

As a result of the early Royal Commission's report, the practice adopted in Great Britain was to put the sewage on the land; that was the requirement of the Local Government Board. It was held that the only correct way in disposing of the sewage in Great Britain at that time was to put it on the land. We have one particular example of that in Birmingham, England, where they tried a sewage farm. I was fortunate in seeing that system over twenty years ago, but it has since all been wiped out. The next thing was the septic-tank method, and for a long time we heard nothing but "septic tank." In this method the sewage affluent was held for days in a tank and allowed to undergo sedimentation, and was run on to the land and so disposed of. Even at the present time the Local Government Board of Great Britain virtually require land treatment. They have not altogether abolished the method of disposal on land, but they have permitted the substitution therefor of what are called bacteria beds. It was found that land treatment was not applicable in some places, because of the peculiar character of the soil or the lack of space. If you had heavy clay soil you could not apply that particular method of treatment; but if you have a light soil you could dispose of your sewage that way and get very good results—perhaps the best results. Now the septic tank has been abandoned, and another method evolved. You now get simply a precipitation or sedimentation of the sewage, after the removal of the grosser materials. As the sewage flows down from your main out-fall, it is screened, separating the gross material, which is then removed. Then the sewage passes on, and is precipitated or sedimented. It passes into large tanks, proportionately built as regards the daily flow of the sewage of the city or the town. There is not the holding up of sewage now in septic tanks for seven or eight days, or anything of that kind. It is often only for twenty-four to thirty-six hours; then it passes on, and you have your precipitant or sediment as sludge. They stop short of the septic action of the sewage; they do not want to get it into a stinking condition and create a nuisance. The effluent is fresh sedimented or precipitated sewage, and is ultimately distributed on the beds by sprinklers or distributors of various kinds, as are found by the engineers to be applicable to the particular kind of sewage and class of material that they are using in these beds. According to the Local Government Board in Great Britain, in many cases it has to be treated a second time in another lot of beds before the effluent is run off in the streams. That briefly describes, Mr. Chairman, what is being done to-day; that is, with various modifications, to suit the local conditions.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is the condition of the effluent when it is run off?—A. In answer to that I have brought you a very interesting statement—an official statement—which has more force than anything I can give you myself, showing the condition of the final effluent. I have here the statement from the Mersey and Irwell Committee on the treatment of sewage effluents. (Exhibit No. 1. See pp. 132-135.) This is a statement for the month of June, 1913; it will be interesting for you to study. It is a statement of the examination of the different samples from the effluents of the various sewage disposal plants of forty-seven municipalities, showing the amount of purification obtained and the method of treatment. You see they vary as much as the

Dr. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

sewage varies; yet you will find the results are in many instances very good. The results are given here, and they are graded. From 1 to 16 the effluents are good, from 17 to 25 they are fair, from 26 to 31 they are unsatisfactory, and from 32 to 47 they are bad effluents.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. What is the significance of those figures?—A. I will just explain that. There is the control by the Local Government Board over these sewage disposal plants, there is also, under British law, what they call the Rivers Boards. The Rivers Boards in Great Britain have power over certain rivers. This report has to do with the Mersey and the Irwell. That board, through its officers, has control and supervision of the sewage disposal plants of the municipalities within that watershed. This is a monthly report of specimens taken by their officers, and shows the constant supervision over the municipal sewage disposal plants.

Q. Is all the sewage of these forty-seven municipalities discharged into the streams?—A. Yes; into the Mersey or the Irwell.

By the Chairman:

Q. Are those effluents considered sufficiently purified to make the rivers available for domestic uses?—A. Not at all. Even take the river Thames; it is not a case of getting a sterile and perfectly pure sewage effluent. The Local Government Board and the Rivers Boards do not claim anything of the kind. They do not cast that burden upon the municipalities; they are reasonable in that respect. If you are going to look for sewage of such a high standard as that you cannot get it.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. What is the chief object in treating the sewage from the municipalities in this particular district? Is it not largely to destroy it, being a nuisance? It is not to make the water into which the sewage flows fit for drinking purposes, is it?—A. You mean in this particular report?

Q. Yes?—A. Not in this case. But take the Thames Conservancy, where the city draws a large quantity of its water supply from the river Thames, for the use of greater London, and their reports are very similar, and are made out in just the same form as this I have quoted from.

By Mr. Chisholm:

Q. You say a quantity of water is taken from the Thames to supply a part of the city of London. Do you mean that the water is being used as it is taken out of the Thames?—A. No; it passes through the slow sand filters. They do the same with the water supply that is taken from the river Lee, away up near Chingford. A large reservoir is there. Another source of water supply for the city of London is the wells in the southeast part in Kent.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. There are just the two sources—the wells and the river Thames?—A. Yes; and the river Lee. The wells are still used, but they only furnish a small proportion of the supply. In the case of the Thames Conservancy the question at issue is that of the pollution of the water, a portion of which is subsequently used for the supply of a large city. That water is all treated with slow sand filters—what we call the slow sand filtration process. That filtration is done on great beds, properly built up with gravel of various sizes until the sand is reached. Here is a statement—the official statement referred to—regarding the Mersey and Irwell Rivers Board, which was secured specially for the use of a committee of the House of Commons, and which is not easy to obtain.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

EXHIBIT

Mersey and Irwell

EFFLUENTS FROM THE

No.	Description of Sample.	OXIDIZABLE ORGANIC MATTER.
		Oxygen absorbed 4 hours' test.
		Grains per gallon.
1	Knutsford U.D.C., May 27, 2.25 p.m. Fine weather	0.08
2	Bredbury and Romiley U.D.C. (Romiley), May 19, 12.30 p.m. Showers	0.13
3	Bollington U.D.C., May 26, 1.45 p.m. Dry weather.. ..	0.18
4	Barton R.D.C. (Clifton Unity Brook), June 10, 9.30 a.m. Showery weather....	0.28
5	Tipton U.D.C. (Belmont), May 26, 11.20 a.m. Fine weather	0.30
6	Hindley U.D.C. (Hindley Green), June 10, 2.30 p.m. Fine weather.....	0.30
7	Wardle U.D.C. (Lower Works), May 23, 12 noon. Unsettled weather.....	0.31
8	Bury Corporation, May 1, 10.50 a.m. Fine after heavy rain.....	0.34
9	Bury R.D.C. (Hollins), May 22, 1.45 p.m. Fine.....	0.35
10	Irlam U.D.C., May 22, 1 p.m. Fine weather	0.35
11	Manchester Corporation (Davyhulme), May 20, 2.20 p.m. Slight rain.....	0.38
12	Alderly Edge U.D.C., June 2, 2.30 p.m. Dry weather.....	0.40
13	Barton R.D.C. (Coppice Clough), June 4, 1 p.m. Fine weather.....	0.44
14	Maple U.D.C., May 19, 2 p.m. Showers.....	0.45
15	Kearsley U.D.C. (Horridge Brook), May 30, 11.40 a.m. Fine weather.....	0.46
16	Hazel Grove and Bramhall U.D.C. (Offerton), May 19, 11 a.m. Showers.....	0.49
17	Rochdale Corporation (Castleton), May 21, 11.45 a.m. Fine weather.....	0.54
18	Bolton Corporation (Rhodes), May 21, 10.45 a.m. Fine weather.....	0.61
19	Norden U.D.C., May 21, 5.30 p.m. Wet	0.62
20	Stretford U.D.C., May 22, 9.50 a.m. Showery.....	0.63
21	Littleborough U.D.C., May 21, 3.45 a.m. Wet.....	0.66
22	Tyldesley U.D.C. (Morley's Hall), June 2, 1.30 p.m. Fine weather.....	0.81
23	Leigh and Atherton J.S.B., May 31, 12 noon. Showery weather.....	0.87
24	Wardle U.D.C. (Higher Works), June 5, 5.15 p.m. Wet weather.....	0.93
25	Farnworth U.D.C. (Hall Lane), May 29, 11.20 a.m. Fine weather.....	1.00
26	Worsley U.D.C. (Wardley), May 28, 11.15 a.m. Fine dry weather.....	1.04
27	Whitefield U.D.C., May 20, 2.30 p.m. Slight rain.....	1.22
28	Royton U.D.C., May 21, 3 p.m. Fine weather.....	1.23
29	Manchester Corporation (Davyhulme), May 20, 2.5 p.m. Slight rain	1.23
30	Bolton Corporation (Hacken), June 4, 11.30 a.m. Fine weather.	1.38
31	Droylsden U.D.C., May 21, 2.20 p.m. Fine weather.....	1.39
32	Ramsbottom U.D.C., May 27, 7.40 a.m. Fine weather.....	1.47
33	Children's Homes (Edgworth), May 19, 11.50 a.m. Showery.....	1.50
34	Prestwich U.D.C., May 28, 9.15 a.m. Fine dry weather.. ..	1.52
35	Salford Corporation, May 20, 9 a.m. Fine weather.....	1.57
36	Macclesfield Corporation, May 26, 3 p.m. Dry weather.....	1.57
37	Manchester Corporation (Davyhulme), May 20, 1.45 p.m. Slight rain.....	1.58

Dr. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

No. 1.

Joint Committee.

TREATMENT OF SEWAGE.

Method of Treatment.	Remarks.
Precipitation tanks and double contact filters.	Clear and colourless. No sediment. No swell.
Sedimentation tanks, filters and land.....	Almost clear and colourless. Little brown sediment. No smell.
Sedimentation tanks, filters and land.....	Clear and colourless. No sediment. No smell.
Precipitation tank and continuous filter.....	Clear and colourless. Trace of sediment. No smell.
Septic tanks and continuous filters.....	Clear and colourless. Trace of sediment. No smell.
Precipitation tank and continuous filter.....	Clear and sparkling. Trace of brown sediment. No smell.
Precipitation tanks, continuous filters and humus tanks.	Clear and colourless. Little gray sediment. No smell.
Precipitation tanks and contact filters.	Clear and colourless. Trace of sediment. No smell.
Detritus tank, continuous filter and land	Clear and colourless. No sediment. No smell.
Sedimentation tanks and land.	Clear and colourless. Trace of brown sediment. No smell.
Sedimentation tanks and double contact filters (A).	Very small flow. Clear and colourless. Trace of sediment. No smell.
Sedimentation tanks, filters and on to land.	Fairly clear and colourless. Grey sediment. No smell.
Precipitation tank and continuous filter	Light brown coloured liquid. Little brown sediment. Drain smell.
Septic tanks and land.	Brown slightly turbid liquid. Brown sediment. Slight smell.
Sedimentation tank and continuous filter.	Clear and colourless. Trace of sediment. Faint smell.
Precipitation tanks and filters.....	Greyish turbidity. Grey sediment. No smell.
Precipitation tanks, continuous filters, humus tanks and land.	Slight grey turbidity. Trace of grey sediment. No smell.
Precipitation tanks and continuous filters.....	Brown ochrey liquid. Brown sediment. Drain smell.
Sedimentation tanks, continuous filters and storm tank and filters combined.	Greyish turbidity. Dark sediment. Slight smell.
Land.....	Brown turbidity. Brown ochrey sediment. Drain smell.
Precipitation tanks, continuous filters and humus tanks and some storm filter effluent.	Grey turbidity. Dark sediment. Drain smell.
Precipitation tanks and land.....	Light brown coloured clear liquid. Light brown coloured sediment. Drain smell.
Precipitation tanks, continuous filters and humus tanks.	Brown turbidity. Brown sediment. Faint land smell.
Precipitation tank and continuous filter.....	Liquid clear and colourless. Much brown sediment. No smell.
Sedimentation tanks and continuous filters....	Grey turbidity. Trace of grey sediment. Slight smell.
Septic tank, continuous filter, etc.....	Greyish turbidity. Grey sediment. Slight smell.
Precipitation tanks, continuous filters and humus tanks.	Almost clear and colourless. Dark sediment. Slight smell.
Precipitation tanks and continuous filters.....	Grey turbidity. Grey sediment. Drain smell.
Sedimentation tanks, double contact and continuous filters, discharge (B).	Brown turbidity. Dark sediment. Faint smell.
Precipitation tanks and continuous filters....	Brown turbid liquid. Dark brown sediment. Slight smell.
Precipitation tanks and continuous filters.....	Grey turbidity. Dark sediment. Slight smell.
Sedimentation tanks, continuous filters and humus tanks.	Liquid clear and colourless. Dark sediment. Slight smell.
Septic tanks and continuous filter.	Grey turbid liquid. Dark sediment. Slight smell.
Precipitation tanks, continuous filters and humus tanks	Slight red colour. Dark sediment. Slight smell.
Precipitation tanks and continuous filters.....	Grey turbidity. Dark sediment. Slight smell.
Septic tanks, filters and land.....	Grey turbidity. Dark sediment. Slight smell.
Storm tanks and storm filters	Brown turbidity. Dark sediment. Slight sewer smell.

Dr. HODGETTS.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

EXHIBIT

Mersey and Irwell Joint

EFFLUENTS FROM THE TREATMENT

No.	Description of Sample.	ON-SPECIALLY ORGANIC MATTER
		Oxygen absorbed 4 hours test.
8	Little Lever U.D.C., May 29, 10.45 a.m. Fine weather.....	1.66
9	Tottington U.D.C. (Hollymount), June 11, 2 p.m. Fine weather.....	1.66
10	Ashton-on-Mersey U.D.C., May 22, 11.15 a.m. Showery weather.....	1.75
41	Bury R.D.C. (Unsworth), May 20, 2 p.m. Slight rain.....	1.96
42	Oldham Corporation, May 28, 8 p.m. Fine dry weather.....	2.05
43	Manchester Corporation (Davyhulme), May 20, 1.55 p.m. Slight rain.....	2.18
44	Salford Guardians (Culcheth Homes), May 28, 1.50 p.m. Fine weather.....	2.24
45	Oldham Corporation, May 28, 8.15 p.m. Fine dry weather.....	2.27
46	Tottington U.D.C. (Greenmount), May 27, 2.45 p.m. Fine weather.....	2.63
47	Chorlton Union (Cottage Homes, Styal), June 2, 3.30 p.m.....	2.79

STORM

A. Salford Corporation, May 20, 9.10 a.m. Fine weather..... | 4.83

Nos. 1 to 16 are good effluents.
 Nos. 17 to 25 are fair effluents.
 Nos. 26 to 31 are unsatisfactory effluents.
 Nos. 32 to 47 are bad effluents.

June 17, 1913.

Dr. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

No. 1—*Concluded.**Committee—Concluded.*OF SEWAGE—*Concluded.*

Method of Treatment.	Remarks.
Sedimentation tanks and continuous filters	Grey turbid liquid. Grey sediment. Sewage smell.
Sedimentation tank and continuous filter.....	Red coloured turbid liquid. Reddish sediment Slight smell.
Overflow from sludge lagoon, passing on to land plot.	Grey turbid liquid. Grey sediment. Sewage smell.
Septic tanks and continuous filter.....	Grey turbidity. Dark sediment. Sewer smell.
Sedimentation tanks and single contact filters, B and C discharge.	Dark grey turbid liquid. Little dark sediment. Raw sewage smell.
Sedimentation tanks and single contact filters....	Turbid brown liquid. Dark sediment. Slight sewer smell.
Septic tank, continuous filters and humus tank...	Dark grey turbid liquid. Dark sediment. Slight H_2S and putrescent smell.
Sedimentation tanks and single contact filters, Dark grey group 5, 6, 7.....	turbid liquid. Dark sediment. Raw sewage smell.
Sedimentation tank and continuous filter.....	Grey turbid liquid. Grey sediment. Sewage smell.
Tanks and filters treating the laundry waste.....	Grey turbid liquid. Much grey sediment. Soapy smell.

OVERFLOW.

Crude sewage taken as it passed over storm sill into culvert, thence into ship canal.	Grey turbid liquid. Grey sediment. Sewage smell. A noxious and polluting liquid.
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FRANK SCUDDER, F.I.C.

Dr. HODGETTS.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. I notice at the bottom of the statement a summary which says that "Nos. 1 to 16 are good effluents; Nos. 17 to 25 are fair effluents; Nos. 26 to 31 are unsatisfactory effluents; Nos. 32 to 47 are bad effluents." Could you explain to the committee seriatim just what the bearing of this summary is?—A. This particular Joint Committee have a standard in regard to the amount of oxidizable organic matter to be found in the effluent, on the basis of oxygen absorbed in a four-hours' test. For instance, the first place on the list, Knutsford, shows .08 grain per gallon, and it runs down to .49 grain per gallon at No. 16 on the list. In addition to that, notice must be taken of the observations under "Remarks" No. 1 with .08 grain per gallon is shown under remarks "clear and colourless" as the effluent falls into the river. There is no sedimentation in this case, the works consist of precipitation tanks and double contact filters. These double contact filters take out nearly all the impurities; and there is no smell. This is as good an effluent as you could possibly get, and you see that municipality is required to treat it with a double filter, two series of beds, one below the other.

By the Chairman:

Q. That effluent is still polluted?—A. Oh yes. We cannot get an effluent that is going to be drinking water; we cannot do it.

Q. You cannot get a pure effluent?—A. No, sir, not within a reasonable cost, unless you are going to distil it. But we have to take into consideration the question of cost and of other matters, and the question of disposing of the sewage that is discharged into a river. It must be borne in mind that a river is the collecting medium for the natural watershed, and it is the means by which we carry on trade and commerce to a great extent; and in constructing sewage disposal works the fall is naturally towards our rivers and lakes; and municipalities have been allowed to drain into these places. You do not want to carry your sewage uphill; it is not advisable to do so. You have to do what is sane and economical and they must discharge into the rivers.

Q. They must discharge into the rivers. Last year, from your evidence, I understood you were positive on the question of purifying the effluent. If we put an impure effluent into the Ottawa river, we are still polluting the river, are we not? The nuisance only has been removed?—A. The nuisance is removed. You are putting in a sewage effluent which has been treated up to a proper point and which is properly supervised in regard to the working plant; and you cannot get anything more. If you thought that I meant that a perfectly pure effluent to be used for drinking purposes could be obtained you are mistaken; that is impossible. We have it said to-day that the effluent could be still further treated with hypochloride and that there is no harm in doping your sewage effluent. There is a difference between doping sewage effluent and doping drinking water with hypochloride.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. In the statement which you are now discussing, what are we to understand by the term "good effluent"? Does that mean that the effluent when it reaches the stream is harmless?—A. It is harmless in so far as creating a nuisance either in its passage to it or in causing any sludging up of the stream. It is an additional water supply to the stream.

Q. Is that the sense in which we are to understand this?—A. Yes because in the case referred to the water is not used for drinking purposes.

Q. What do the other explanations mean?—A. "Fair effluents" indicate that the plant is not efficiently treating the sewage so as to give as good an effluent as those in the first class. They are either overworking their sewerage system or there is something wrong with the plant which is not precipitating, or not removing all

Dr. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

the precipitants and giving a clear effluent. For instance, No. 17 in the statement shows the effluent "slight grey turbidity. Trace of grey sediment. No smell." No. 1 in the first group is "clear and colourless. No sediment. No smell." In No. 17 there is a trace of grey sediment which mingles with the river. This greyish sediment shows that all of the solids have not been taken out. This plant is not efficient, although there is no smell in this case. In No. 25, the last of this second group, there is a slight smell, which would possibly create a nuisance. This report is an indication to municipalities Nos. 17 to 25 that there is something wrong with their plants, and that their engineer had better get busy and do something, otherwise the commission will come down upon the municipality and instruct them to do something because it has that power. The third group, Nos. 26 to 31, are "unsatisfactory effluents" No. 2 is described "greyish turbidity," and 28 is described as "grey"—not greyish—turbidity. This indicates that there are materials in it from the manufacturing industries, also earthy matter, and you have therefore a grey sediment; and there is also a slight smell. The plants have not removed all the materials that would decompose and which would either sludge up the river or pollute the atmosphere.

By the Chairman:

Q. The explanation you have given seems to be very full, but take the conditions in Canada to-day. Would those effluents you have spoken about be safe to put into water that is to be used for drinking purposes—A. Speaking generally, not without the filtration of the water. The effluents in the first two groups Nos. 1 to 25, when discharged into a river of sufficient volume might permit of the water being used after filtration, but not the others.

Q. Sand filtration? Can we treat water in Canada, with our climatic conditions, by slow sand filtration to the same advantage that they do in London? Could that method be used in Ottawa or any other city in Canada?—A. There are certain engineering difficulties—of course you know I am not an engineer—that would have to be overcome. Let me illustrate: in Paris, France, they have slow sand filtration, almost similar to what they have in London, and they have frosts frequently in Paris. Sometimes the filters get frozen over but they have no trouble. The engineer, Mr. Dejust, told me that they had no trouble whatever although they have had several inches of ice on the filters. It is not an insurmountable engineering difficulty.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. We are getting away from the pollution of streams, but are you familiar with the method of filtration by which water is supplied to Westmount and the surrounding municipalities?—A. No, I have not investigated that at all.

Q. As you say, you are not an engineer?—A. I am only speaking as a sanitarian.

By Mr. Béland:

Q. Where the effluent goes into the stream has the volume of the stream or the velocity of the current anything to do with its precipitation?—A. Oh, yes, there are many factors to be considered.

Q. Each case has to be considered separately?—A. Each case must be considered separately on its merits and its relation to its own and the surrounding municipalities and the character of the water.

Q. You cannot compare the St. Lawrence river for instance with the smaller rivers of the country?—A. No more than you can compare the water in lake Ontario with that of the Ottawa river. Beers differ in character; so do all waters and the latter may require different treatment in their purification.

Now to return to the statement that I was discussing. You will find that the analyses under "remarks" are indications to the municipalities and to the board

Dr. HODGETTS.

itself that some of the plants are not efficient. Then in regard to the fourth group, described as "bad effluents," you will find that many of them are not up-to-date and require improving and greater attention in operating.

By Mr. Béland:

Q. You referred a moment ago to forty-seven municipalities in England that had gotten together to treat their sewage; did I understand you to make that statement?—A. No, doctor pardon me. I was referring to the Mersey and Irwell rivers. The river Mersey flows past Liverpool, and the Irwell is a tributary of it. Under the Statute Law they have formed a Rivers Board, the same as the Conservancy Commission for the river Thames, and this board or commission exercises supervision over the area. It is the guardian, so to speak, of the health of the people so far as the prevention of the pollution of the rivers Irwell and Mersey by sewage and factory waste. This body is supported by grants from the different municipalities that are within the area.

Q. Each municipality, I understand, has a sewage treating plant of its own?—A. Yes, each has its own. If you will look at this statement (handing printed statement to Doctor Béland) you will grasp the idea in a moment.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Could you tell us whether either of these rivers is the source of the drinking water of any of these municipalities?—A. I have already answered that question in the negative.

Q. So the disposition of the sewage is a comparatively simple matter compared with municipalities that are using the same water but treated?—A. You must understand that in the early days in England before there was a great development of industries along these rivers they were in some instances, the source of water supply for municipalities; but by reason of their becoming so polluted with sewage and the sewage becoming a nuisance, legislation had to be enacted to prevent the gross pollution. Then the people went away from these rivers to upland supplies. Birmingham goes a distance of about 70 miles into Wales for its water supply. Liverpool also goes to Wales. Manchester goes into the hilly districts of Derbyshire, and Leeds up into the Lake District. All these cities have gone to upland districts, but at the same time the people are trying to keep the rivers as clean as they possibly can.

Q. So as not to create a nuisance?—A. Yes.

Q. Tell us why they ceased to use this river water? Why did they not filter this river water?—A. The filtration of water is only of comparatively recent occurrence. Birmingham, Manchester, and other cities could not get their water supply from the rivers because the supply was not adequate. Hence they went to a distance and now get their water supply by gravity, which is cheaper and better.

Q. They find that source of supply is perfectly satisfactory?—A. Yes, the city of London is also looking forward to getting its water supply from South Wales, and has already had a report on the subject.

By the Chairman:

Q. How great a distance would that be?—A. To South Wales; I think it would be about 120 miles.

Q. Are any of the great cities in England that have upland water supplies still using the river water in preference?—A. No. All the cities that I have mentioned Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds—all use upland supplies. The same with Edinburgh and Glasgow. The latter city is getting its supply from the Trossachs.

Q. Then they are going to great expense to obtain upland water for drinking purposes in preference to river water?—A. Yes.

Dr. HODGETTS,

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Steele:

Q. In an experience of the old land extending over many years, the sentiment is strongly in favour of securing, if possible, pure water rather than filtered water?—A. Yes. The Englishman, the Scotchman, and the Irishman prefer to drink water as nearly pure as they can get it. They do not want water that has been treated. They do not want to drink their own excreta, whether it is in solution or otherwise. They may dope their water with other things, but they do not want to dope it with hypo.

By Mr. Béland:

Q. The point you wish to make is that the English, Scotch, and Irish people, if you choose to call them so, want to drink water that has not been treated at all?—A. That is right. It is the same on the continent: they prefer to drink pure water if they can get it.

By the Chairman:

Q. And where it is possible to get this pure water without treatment, the great cities are all going for it?—A. They are all going for it.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. I understood you to say that some of these cities have gone to the uplands years ago?—A. I was speaking of the smaller places in that regard.

Q. And they did that prior to the time that filtration became as successful as it has recently become?—A. That, briefly, is the case.

Q. We are getting away from the observations you made in your recent interesting tour. You had better go on to deal with the chart you have been speaking of.—A. I showed it to Dr. Béland so that he would better comprehend the point under consideration, and the question led me somewhat away.

Q. You have dealt with three out of four groups referred to at the bottom of the chart. Be good enough to explain to the committee why the different municipalities are so grouped, and what the different methods of treatment are in each of these groups. In the first place the method employed is not the same in all cases?—A. I was just going to say that it was different. For instance, in some municipalities the method employed is "precipitation tanks and continuous filter." That is four, which is the first group. Then you find "precipitation tanks, continuous filters, and humus tanks." That is in twenty-three. Now, twenty-two is a group which is pronounced "fair effluents." We have a similar method of treatment, but for some reason, either of operation or the sewage being stronger—there are many little things that upset the balance—they are not getting as good results as the other plants. I take this chart to be a splendid indication, and I think it must be patent to all of you, that there is no one scheme that is going to be applicable in every municipality, but, as Doctor Béland has said, it is a case of treating every municipality on its own merits. Each case must be properly studied, and not only that, but properly supervised. I believe in matters of this kind legislation is not worth much unless you are going to have intelligent and constant supervision by a proper central authority and by proper officers.

Whatever class of supervising authorities be created, they must possess or be able to acquire complete and detailed local knowledge of the area under control, so as to be able to carefully weigh the interests of all parties concerned in the protection and allocation of the water supplies in that area; not merely taking cognizance of the contending authorities (as is the case at present), but duly appreciating the rights of silent parties, and even giving a thought to the possible needs of non-existent communities which the future may see. The supervising authorities must be large

Dr. HODGETTS.

enough to take a broad and complete view of the situation, yet not too large to undertake the co-ordinating and supervising of the actual local or parochial control, which is so badly needed, especially in some of the following directions:—

1. To supervise the collection, storage, and distribution of water supplies, with power to inspect all works. To direct measures for the better husbanding of supplies where necessary, and to promote economy by suitable combination of districts. To see that there are no unauthorized departures from schemes as approved. To frame regulations for the protection of gathering grounds, and to enforce the exclusion of particular supplies where necessary. To approve of emergency measures in the case of scarcity or unforeseen eventualities.

2. To establish and carry on a regular system of comparative examination (physical, chemical, and bacteriological) of all the public water supplies in their area, and thus gradually build up standards for each supply. Experience has shown, over and over again, that the significance of analytical data is relative and not absolute; that is to say, the early detection of slight mischief can best be made by comparison with previous regular records of the same supply.

3. To supervise all means for the corrective treatment of each supply, e.g., storage, filtration, softening processes, chemical treatment for the prevention of plumbosolvent action, etc. As things are at present, these processes usually give excellent results when first established, but changes in the staff or personnel of the water authority often induce corresponding changes in the efficiency of the treatment or considerations of finance and local politics bring about laxity and irregularities of which the consumers of the water remain in blissful ignorance. The recent report of the Local Government Board on lead poisoning has clearly shown that this single phase of the supervision of water supplies is an urgent matter of no little magnitude, affecting both old and new supplies in many parts of the country, and having no connection whatever with the function of a Rivers Board.

4. To keep a watchful eye on the health statistics of the various communities within the area, with a view to studying the influences of the water supplies upon health at all seasons. To investigate any disturbances observed and to apply remedies.

5. To group together areas for the purpose of distribution and to secure water for them on equitable terms, and generally to represent their interests in obtaining adequate and permanent supplies, and preventing the depletion of their natural sources by outside districts.

6. To regulate, supervise, and enforce where necessary the supply and use of water for other than domestic purposes in the interests of public health, e.g., sewer flushing, road watering, etc.

The machinery to be established must be powerful, and at the same time delicate, and, in designing it, a careful consideration will have to be given to a host of difficulties, acquired rights, and contending interests of manifold complexity. Unless you are going to have constant supervision and oversight, you might just as well do without any legislation.

By the Chairman:

Q. In regard to this other interesting statement you have here, if I understand aright these effluents go into streams that are not used for drinking purposes in that country?—A. In this particular case, yes.

Q. Now would you advocate that after the same treatment of sewage in Canada the same effluents should be poured into our rivers from which we have to obtain our drinking supply? Into the Ottawa river, the St. Lawrence and other rivers?—A. That is a very broad way to put it.

Q. Here is a section of the Bill before us which says very clearly:—

“No person shall put or deposit, or cause or permit to be put or deposited, or to flow or be carried, any sewage, offal or refuse or any matter that is

Dr. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

poisonous, noxious, decomposing, refuse or waste, into any navigable water or into any other water that flows into any navigable water.

A. My answer to that would be that those coming within group 1 in the statement I have submitted would come within sane and reasonable range of that definition, they are pouring in as safe an effluent as it is possible for them to obtain; of course I would want to know where the water supply is taken from in the stream into which the sewage effluent was discharged; there is nothing in this first group that would not comply with that clause, there is no poison, no sediment in the effluent from that group, and it is clear with regard to colour.

Q. How about the typhoid germs?—A. Well, of course this does not give bacteriological results, I cannot answer that question from this statement.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Have you any knowledge about the practice with regard to that?—A. In Birmingham where they put it into a small river they are treating it with hypochlorite.

Q. They dope theirs?—A. Yes but it is dope to the sewage, not put into the drinking water; they are destroying the germs of disease in the sewage before they put it into the water; that is the proper place to put your dope put it into the sewage effluent and destroy the disease-producing germs before they go into the water, do not put them into the water first and then try to destroy them afterwards by doping them because it is most difficult to do it efficiently; you may kill the weak ones but the strong ones you cannot kill that way, you may put them to sleep, but they wake up afterwards and do the damage.

Q. They are scattered through a large body of water, I suppose, and you cannot reach the stronger ones with the dope or you may reach them and put them to sleep; of reaching all the germs when you put the dope in because generally it is put into running water and while you may kill a large number of the weaker germs, you do not reach the stronger ones with the dope or you may reach them and put them to sleep; although they are in a sleepy condition they are not necessarily killed, and under certain conditions they become very lively again and are a source of danger. But here in this case the people of Birmingham have, on their own initiative, put in the hypo treatment of the sewage, and now all the effluent from their sewage, before it goes into the river, is treated.

By the Chairman:

Q. Then you say that if we are putting any of these effluents into the rivers here in Canada they should be treated before they are allowed to enter the river?—A. Mr. Chairman, that is really a question of proper administration. You must consider each case on its merits. You might take some of these sewage effluents in far-off districts where no one drinks the water of the river, and you could put an unpurified effluent into the river with safety.

Q. But where the water is used for drinking purposes?—A. In that case the municipality would have to treat it and you would have to treat it to a much higher limit than in ordinary cases, and not only that but the control and supervision would have to be in the hands of the central authority so that by constant and frequent examination it would be certain that the treatment was being properly administered.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. And even then, in any of these methods there might be failures?—A. Certainly, nothing that is human will always be correctly satisfactory, and there will, of necessity, be failures, because any system you may adopt will only be as strong as its weakest point.

Dr. HODGETTS.

Q. Well doctor, we are rather getting away from the report of your European trip?—A. Then, in addition to this they also treat the storm waters. The Local Government Board makes provision that the storm water up to a certain limit must be treated also before it is allowed to run into the rivers.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. All the municipalities in that district, the return from which you were quoting this morning, must treat their sewage before it is deposited in these rivers?—A. Yes, and the Rivers Board notifies them if they are not doing it properly. There is the closest supervision, and the municipalities have to live up to the requirements, they are liable to have the inspectors come in at any hour of the day or night to take samples for the purpose of ascertaining whether the treatment is being properly applied. The cost of the operation of these boards is borne by the municipalities interested, the Local Government Board having the supreme control over everything.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. I think we should ascertain how these boards are appointed?—A. They are appointed by Act of Parliament but I think there is some movement now in the direction of making the appointment of the board automatic when any district applies to the department which, it seems to me, would be preferable.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Are the appointments made by the Local Government Board or by the municipality?—A. The representatives on the board are appointed by the local municipality; each municipality draining into this watershed has the right to appoint a representative and the total cost is apportioned.

It might not be out of place here to refer to what they are doing in Germany. Dr. Beland has asked me a question in regard to whether these forty-seven municipalities in this district are all treating their sewage, but I might here refer, because it is following out the same line of thought, and it will give you a contrast to what they are doing in the commercial district of Emscher in Germany.

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. Where is that district?—A. It is located in the centre of the coal and iron industrial district of Western Prussia.

Q. Is that where the Krupp works are located?—A. Yes, the great Krupp works are located right in the city of Essen, which is the largest place in the district. I have a map of the district (map produced). For the information of the committee I might give a brief summary of a statement which I have prepared in reference to the Emscher Federation.

THE EMSCHER FEDERATION.

The extent of the district comprised within the drainage area of the Emscher river is 308 square miles. It is located in the centre of the coal and iron industrial district of Western Prussia. The total population is about 2,000,000, about one-seventh or 300,000, being in the city of Essen, where the celebrated Krupp gun works are located. The average density of population being close on 6,500 per square mile.

The most important piece of sanitary engineering work, having for its object the efficient and economical drainage and purification of sewage, carried out in any country is that of the Emscher federation in Germany, and as both the legislation and the results, as well as the working out of both, are satisfactory as well as efficient, the scheme is set before you somewhat in detail.

Dr. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

Consequent upon the Prussian Government having ordered the larger municipalities located in the watershed to provide proper sewerage, somewhat in a similar manner as the Local Government Board of England or several of the provincial Health Authorities might do—that is, without stating definitely what disposition was to be made of the sewage itself.

In 1902 a number of the municipal authorities and industrial companies formed themselves into an association for the purpose of making a thorough investigation by experts charged with the formulation of plans. Some two years were spent upon the work, and in January, 1904, a comprehensive plan was presented to the association, which included a system of sewers, purification plants, as well as improved channels for the river and its tributaries; while at the same time was considered a draft Bill which formed the basis of the special legislation subsequently (July 14, 1914) passed by the Prussian Diet, whereby a permanent federation and Board of Control was established. The Act was further supplemented by a statute in March, 1906.

It may here be mentioned that the state of Prussia is divided into “provinces,” each of which are subdivided into “districts” composed of urban and rural municipalities. The Emscher district is located in the provinces of the Rhein and Westphalia.

Objects and Powers.—The statute states that the federation is to provide for the regulation of the streams within the Emscher drainage area, and for the treatment of the sewage; but its duties do not cease here, they are perpetuated, being charged with the maintenance and operation of the works when completed, as far as the sewage and trade waste of industrial institutions is concerned, the federation is vested with power to take charge thereof when deemed necessary, and so long as carried out in a satisfactory manner there is no interference, but when in the opinion of the federation the work is not being done satisfactorily, then it assumes full control and assesses on the owners the cost of constructing and operating suitable works. In all cases, whether the works are built and operated by the manufacturers or the federation, they are always operated under the regulations of the federation.

The federation has full control over all watercourses within the area, and it can make any alterations deemed necessary in the channels, as may be desirable for drainage purposes, quite irrespective of highways, railroads, or canals. It may also assume financial obligations and exercise the right of “*eminent domain*,” taking and holding what land is necessary for carrying out its work. In cases where a satisfactory arrangement cannot be made with owners of property the matter is referred to the courts.

The various municipalities and companies composing the federation are each represented in what is known as the Federation Assembly; the number is regulated by the amount contributed by the municipality or company towards the federation expenses.

The general body is called the Federation Assembly, which meets annually, while for working purposes there is the Executive Committee and the Protest Committee. The head of the work is “the supervisor” who must be a president of a province, and he is appointed by the Minister of the State Department having the charge of this particular work.

The supervisor’s powers are limited to seeing that all the matters of the federation are handled in conformity with the statute law. No loans increasing the federation debt can be made without his approval, and all regulations relating to the apportionment of expenses; he also controls the use and maintenance of the federation work. He calls together the assembly when he sees fit. In certain cases he makes the appointments to the committees where the vacancy has not been filled by the assembly. Where the federation fails to meet its financial obligations, he may raise the money and pay the accounts.

Dr. HODGETTS.

It is permissive of the presidents of provinces and districts, and the State Bureau of Mines, to attend the meetings of the assembly and the Executive committee and give advice, and it is provided they shall be notified of all meetings and furnished with full information on all matters discussed.

As regards the general and detail constructive plans of work proposed by the federation, they must be approved of by the local municipal building officials, by the officials of districts, as well as by the State Department.

FEDERATION ASSEMBLY.

The assembly consists of representatives elected every six years by the legislative bodies of the members forming the federation. The number depends in each case upon the amount contributed by the members to the general expenses. The elections are so arranged that the newly elected representatives form only a small proportion of the total membership. All representatives have substitutes, and each member sends at least one representative. In those cases where the annual contribution exceeds a sum equal to about \$3,750, a second representative may be sent, and so on for each additional sum of a like amount. It is further provided that when two are sent, one of them must be connected with the mines, and where a municipality sends ten representatives and receives 50 per cent of its taxes from the mines, then half of this number must be connected with the mines.

Should a dispute arise as to the validity of the election of representatives, the question is referred to the supervisor, with a right to appeal to the State Minister.

In the matter of voting at the assembly, written proxies are permitted, but all representatives must be residents of the Emscher district.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

1. The election of members of the Executive Committee and Protest Commission.
2. Adoption of rules relating to appointment and service of employees.
3. The power to borrow money.
4. Adoption of rules and regulations governing use and maintenance of the federation works.
5. The apportionment of expenses and all matters of finance.
6. Approval of budget.
7. Decide as to alterations and extensions of the general plan of work.
8. The proposal of changes in the statute (with approval of minister).
9. Decide by a two-thirds majority upon dissolution of the assembly, subject however, to the approval of the King of Prussia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This committee is composed of ten members, one of which is the chief engineer of the federation, the other members holding office for six years. One-third of the elected members retire every two years, but are eligible for re-election. There are further provisions regarding the distribution of these members amongst the two provinces and the various interests concerned.

It prepares the annual statement of estimates, it is charged with the keeping of the accounts, and the apportioning of the expenses of construction and operation amongst the municipalities and companies.

This committee also appoints the chief engineer and other members of the staff.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENSES.

The first apportionment is made by the supervisor as a basis for representation; subsequently, however, it is made by the executive committee.

Dr. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

The statute provides that the expenses shall be apportioned annually for the first five years, and after that once in six years.

The annual budget includes allowance for maintenance and operation of the federation works, interest charges and sinking fund payments of loans, contributions to what is termed reconstruction and reserve fund. This fund being provided to cover the cost of repairing works damaged by sinking of the ground and by other unforeseen accidents. This fund is gradually increased until it equals the amount of the annual budget average of the preceding three years. It is required that the fund be held in reliable securities, and when drawn upon, all information regarding the same be reported to the assembly by the executive at the next meeting thereafter.

The annual assessments of the federation must be paid at the head office quarterly; if payment is deferred, the amount, without interest, is added to the next annual assessment. In the case of mines and other interested parties, the payments must be collected by the member and paid quarterly to the federation. All assessments are considered as public debts which may be collected by the regular process of law.

An interesting feature is the manner in which industrial plants other than mines are considered in the matter of assessment. They are not assessed directly if the annual payment is under \$1,250 per annum, it is then made a part of the assessment of the municipality in which the plant is located.

The statute provides that in apportioning the expenses, consideration shall be given first as to responsibility of those assessed for the existing objectionable conditions, and secondly, as to benefits which will result to them directly or indirectly through the construction and operation of the works decided upon. In cases where the free outlet for the water in any locality is interfered with by settlement of the ground owing to mining operations, the owners of the mines must pay for the alterations in the channel of the stream. Where a town persists in allowing septic sewage from cesspools to enter the sewers it has to pay a larger assessment as its share of the expense of operating the sewage disposal works.

As regards the apportionment of expenses, the statement of the executive committee must be sent to all concerned, and also made public. After revision, following objections which may have been raised, it is published a second time, and submitted to the supervisor for his approval. Further protests may be made by the interested parties to the protest commission, but such protest does not excuse from payment of the assessment.

The annual cost of operation and maintenance for the regulation of the main river is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the invested capital, interest being computed at from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. While for the sewage disposal works the cost is 10 per cent—about 1 per cent of the total federation debt is paid off each year.

PROTEST COMMISSION.

The commission consists of nine members, as follows:—

1. Two appointed by the supervisor: (a) the chairman being a state official, usually a judge of one of the courts; (b) one of the members of the Drainage Commission of non-navigable waters.

2. One from the State Bureau of Mines, appointed by the bureau.

3. Six representatives appointed by the assembly for a period of six years. It is provided that at least two must be from either the Rhein provinces or from the province of Westphalia, and of the six, two represent municipalities, two being professionally from the mining interests and one professionally from the agricultural interests.

Seven of the nine members constitute a quorum.

All the meetings are public, and held either at the head offices or at other desirable places in the district. There is no appeal from the final decision of the commission.

Dr. HODGETTS.

The members of the commission are allowed travelling expenses and such compensation as may be determined upon by the executive committee.

There are several features of the Enscher scheme which are of particular interest.

The outstanding one is the fact that such a scheme was only made possible by unity of interest in a serious condition existing generally throughout the district. Another is that the success of the scheme is due to the fact that the federation has absolute control over all the conditions affecting both drainage and sewerage in the watershed and from the general interests of all its powers are not simply advisory, supervisory, with police powers; but it is vested with what may be called executive and mandatory powers extending to the construction of the works and their subsequent operation.

The federation maintains an efficient corps of sanitary and other engineers, numbering over 150, and these officers design the sewers, the disposal works, and carefully supervise their construction and subsequently take charge of their operation and maintenance. The operation of the various works is supervised by a staff of engineers and chemists. The degree of purification and the condition of the various streams is determined by regular analyses carried on in the laboratories of the federation.

During the six years in which the scheme has been in operation it has been found that it is not only a workable one, but has proved eminently beneficial to the municipalities and companies operating in the district. There has not been any serious difficulty in the working of the law. As a result of the experience gained in both construction and operation of the portions of the work already carried out, it has been found possible to improve on the design of later portions of the work, and thus secure greater efficiency.

THE METHOD OF TREATMENT.

At the time of the inauguration of the federation a careful study was made by the experts as to the system most suitable to the requirements of the district, having in view the fact that the discharge would be into streams. It was decided that each plant should provide for the removal of as large a part of the suspended matter as possible, not, however, to the extent of providing works for the oxidizing of the dissolved organic matter, except in those cases where the effluent was to be discharged into small streams. It is just possible this decision was arrived at by reason of the fact that in most instances the sewerage would flow in open channels and not in closed sewers, and under such conditions the organic matter would not become putrescent so long as it is exposed to the air and flows rapidly. It will therefore be found that throughout the federation the main sewers leading to the sewage disposal works, as also the channels of the smaller streams receiving the effluent of the works, the invert and side slopes are of smooth concrete blocks, and the grades are sufficient to give a rapid current, the minimum average velocity of the water being 2.3 feet per second.

This grade with the smooth open channels has been found to keep the sewage fresh, and it is found that the character of the sewage improves as it gets to the works. The open sewers are properly fenced on both sides, and there are inspectors to each section, who remove obstructions, etc.

The sewage disposal works themselves differ from those generally found in Great Britain in that only settling tanks of the Imhoff type and sludge drying beds with sludge dums are to be found, there being no further treatment of the effluent from the tanks, as upon bacteria beds.

This work commenced some six years ago, and already a material improvement in the conditions of the valley is apparent. There are now nearly twenty-five sewage disposal works in operation, handling the sewage and manufacturing works of a

DR. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

population of more than three-quarters of a million people, and the number will be increased to thirty by the end of this year (1913), by which time nearly half the population will be provided for.

COST.

The estimated cost of regulating the main river is....	\$ 8,000,000 00
“ “ “ the tributary rivers.	11,000,000 00
“ “ sewage disposal works	1,750,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,750,000 00

The annual expenditure for 1910-11 was approximately \$500,000. This was expected to increase to double this amount before the works are completed. The highest assessment so far has been \$40,000 per year paid by Essen (population, 300,000) while some of the mining companies have been assessed \$20,000 per year.

The costs so far have been portioned out as follows:—

Municipalities..	28.5 per cent.
Mining companies..	54.0 “
Steel plants..	4.6 “
Other industrial plants..	0.7 “
Private water works..	8.0 “
Railroads..	3.5 “
Other interested parties..	0.7 “
	<hr/>
	100.0 “

It is estimated that after the works are completed, the annual assessment on the municipalities which will include operating, maintenance, and interest charges, will average 27 cents per capita, or approximately one-tenth of the regular annual state tax, while the assessment on the mining companies will be less than 1 cent per ton of coal, the price of which is \$3 per ton.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Is that system operated by Government?—A. No; each municipality appoints representatives, and each manufacturing concern is represented. Manufacturing concerns have to pay their quota for the carrying on of the work. The commission is authorized to borrow money, and they are installing and operating the system and they have very full power in regard to acquiring land, cutting through roads, crossing railways; and it practically becomes a sanitary area; and, as a result, they have made the streams in Emscher district, which were formerly open sewers, fine, clear streams.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is there any federal law compelling them to do this?—A. No, it originated with the people themselves. They found they were not coping with the question, and they asked the Prussian Government to pass legislation. A commission was appointed first to consider the advisability, and that commission reported favourably to the proposition.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Have they a uniform system?—A. Yes, together with the Imhoff or Emscher tanks.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Will you just describe it?—A. It is a large concrete tank; I have a photo of it here. It is really a digestion tank, so as to digest the sludge and thus minimize

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

the amount to be disposed of. Here are some photographs of the tank, which are of different shapes (producing photographs). That shows the sewage entering the tank. I have a number of lantern slides, and if you can get time some evening I would show them to you.

Q. The members of the House are pretty busy just now?—A. I could show the whole thing in half an hour with these lantern slides. This tank (referring to photograph) is a circular one into which the sewage comes pouring at the top. The tank is about 30 or 40 feet in diameter, and the sewage comes in at the top, and then passes down and, through the means of a peculiar construction at the bottom, the sludge cannot get up. In the septic tank the sludge comes up to the top. In the Imhoff tanks the sludge never gets up. It is a patent of Mr. Imhoff, the chief engineer of this district. The sludge remains there digesting, and is ultimately drawn off. The great thing is that these tanks minimize the amount of sludge that is found in sewage, and that is really what the tank was devised for.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is any chemical used?—A. None whatever. The digestion goes on without creating any nuisance.

By Mr. McCarthy:

Q. What is your definition of sludge?—A. Sludge is what sediments from the sewage in its passage through the whole of the system after it leaves the screen.

Q. When a contrivance minimizes the amount of sludge does it leave these properties in the effluent?—A. The sludge is not in the effluent. As the sewage enters a disposal system, first of all it is screened, which removes the coarser materials. Everything that settles anywhere from the screen to the outfall is sludge. It is the solid material that settles.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. How is it disposed of finally?—A. Mainly on land. Most of the places put it on land. Even at Essen, where it is minimized, they put their sludge on the land. In Birmingham, England, they are filling up a valley of the line of the Midland railway with sludge. I have an article to submit to the committee, too long to read, on sludge disposal. (See Appendix E, p. 242). Seaport towns drain their sludge into the sea.

Q. How does the German system apply to inland towns?—A. It minimizes the sludge for midland districts. For a town not on the seaboard it is an expensive thing to find land upon which to put sludge, because, so far, the sludge has never proved a commercial success as a fertilizer.

By the Chairman:

Q. You say it minimizes the sludge. What becomes of the sludge, does more go into the effluent?—A. No, it is digested.

Q. How do you destroy it?—A. The Imhoff tanks minimize the amount of sludge you get out of the sewage. Digestion goes on.

Q. The effluent contains all the poison germs?—A. Yes; it is only the sludge portion that collects between the inlet and the outfall.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Is this system adapted for small communities?—A. Oh, yes, for domestic purposes, houses, and factories. They are operating it in the States; in Chicago it is

Dr. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

being used in some places now. The last time I was in Chicago some manufacturers were putting in tanks to treat their factory waste to lessen the amount of debris going into the sewers.

Q. Does each factory require one of these tanks, or can one tank be made available for a whole municipality?—A. One can be made available. That is a question for engineers to decide.

By Mr. McCraney:

Q. Is that system available for various climates?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. With what success has it been used in Chicago?—A. It is only in an experimental stage there, but it has been ordered by the Sanitary Board.

Q. Was that for public purposes?—A. Oh, yes.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Is construction expensive?—A. No, it is not expensive. It is patented here.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is it built inside of a building?—A. No, out of doors.

Q. How would that do in a climate like this, when the temperature is 25 degrees below zero?—A. I think it can reasonably be used, because sewage is warm and loses but very little in temperature. Our experience in Ontario is that, even in contact beds, the warm sewage melts the ice, and we get fairly good results.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. The climate of Chicago is very similar to our own?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. The system is similar to the septic tank?—A. It is a modification; but an improvement thereon.

Q. It is the same principle?—A. It is more for the digestion of the sludge. In the septic tank you have the same action for the whole of the sewage, but in the Imhoff tank you have only the action of the liquid sludge which is held at the bottom.

By Mr. McCraney:

Q. Could the Imhoff tank system be used in connection with the domestic service in rural districts?—A. Certainly, it has been used in Germany.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Could you give us an approximate idea of what a plant of that kind would cost for a municipality, say, 100,000 people?—A. I have not gone into the figures of the cost of construction, etc. It would be like a plumber's bill. I would not like to give the figures of a plumber's bill, based on the Birmingham rates, for the city of Ottawa.

Q. If we knew what the system cost there we could easily calculate it?—A. It is subject to patent rights. The American patentees that hold the rights for the Imhoff system make a considerable charge. That is one of the difficulties that arises in connection with it.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Is there a general agreement as to the superiority of this system?—A. No. It is undoubtedly very efficient and has accomplished splendid results in the Emscher

Dr. HODGETTS.

district. But it has never really had a general trial in this country. To me the principal thing was the method of carrying on the work, and the splendid results obtained. The results are no better than in some English systems, but it certainly is a step forward. The whole matter of sewage disposal is still progressing, and as that science develops it will progress still further.

Q. In any other continental country did you see any system like the one you have described?—A. No. The Imhoff system in the Emscher District appealed to me more than any other system I had seen on the continent. Germany is perhaps next to England in regard to its method of sewage disposal.

By the Chairman:

Q. In Germany are there upland sources of drinking water?—A. No. Most of the German sources are subterranean sources. I suppose the greater portion of Germany is really an extensive stratum of sand and gravel and the drinking water has to be obtained from subterranean sources in a great many cases.

Q. In the district that you have been talking about do any of the towns use the treated river water for drinking purposes?—A. Not in the Emscher district.

Q. So when we are talking about the disposal of sewage we are simply talking about the removing of the nuisance out of the water supply, we are not eliminating all impurities as far as the typhoid germ is concerned from the effluent that goes into these rivers at all?—A. No. In Great Britain and Germany the question of the removal of the disease-producing organisms has never been a factor that has been under consideration.

Q. Because the water is not used?—A. Because the waters as a rule, are not used for drinking purposes. But where the waters have been used, as, for example, in London, then the local Government Board has stepped in and said: "You have got to filter that water to our satisfaction, and the sewage discharged in the river above the intake has got to be properly treated."

Take the St. Maur system in Paris. The water there is sewage polluted, and Paris has a filtration plant which is almost a facsimile of the slow sand filtration you see in London. If you were down among the filters you would not know from a casual glance at them whether you were in London or Paris, with the exception that the artistic surroundings in Paris are much more pleasing than they are in London. But, in addition, under the Paris system the water supply is ozonized. They have a peculiarly French patented system there, and mostly all the water after filtration at St. Maur is ozonized. They do not depend entirely upon ozonization or entirely upon filtration, they have both. You see their great ozone tanks, nearly as lofty as this room—big round tanks about that diameter (illustrating)—and you see the ozone bubbling up through the water which has been filtered. You often hear people say: "Paris uses ozonized water." So it does. It uses filtered water ozonized and the plant is a very efficient one.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. How long has that plant been in operation?—A. Many years now, nearly as long as in London in that particular district.

Q. Have you any other continental system for the disposing of sewage to describe?—A. No. In regard to sewage disposal where you have got that density of population either in that particular part of Germany to which I have referred, or in Great Britain, the engineers and the municipalities have been up against it for many years. With them it has been a question of preventing a nuisance and saving lives by reason of the purity of their streams as they flow through densely populated districts.

Q. Since you gave evidence before the committee last session have any improvements in the method of sewage disposal in Canada come to your notice?—A. An experimental plant has been started in Winnipeg for dealing with sludge based on a

Dr. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

principle that was introduced in Dublin. I have received letters since my return from Europe asking me to pay a visit to Winnipeg and see the system in operation, but I have not seen it yet. That is merely a system for the treatment of sludge. It is an economic matter as to making it worth while for municipalities to treat their sludge and sell it as a fertilizer. That is what they are doing in Dublin and in Winnipeg they are experimenting on the Dublin principle.

By the Chairman:

Q. Did you see the Dublin plant?—A. No I have not seen the Dublin plant. I saw Mr. Watson the engineer of the Great Birmingham system, and I have had letters from him since. He was in Dublin and was quite pleased with what he saw of the system, although he said it required a little longer time than he was able to give to watch it. Still he regarded it as one of the most interesting attempts in connection with the treatment of sludge to convert it into a fertilizer that he had seen.

By Mr. McCraney:

Q. Has sewage a high value as a fertilizer?—A. The experiments that have been conducted in that regard in England have been considered by the Royal Commission, and the commission have shown that as a fertilizer, sludge is of no great commercial value. The process in operation in Dublin is a patented one. They have some treatment by which it is hoped to increase the value of sludge as a fertilizer. In addition to the Dublin method there are several others operated at different points, but at present this phase of the question is under experiment.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. From the general trend of your talk this morning, I gather that it is the general method in Europe to treat all sewage before it is allowed to be discharged into the rivers?—A. Yes, with the exception of some seaboard towns, take Liverpool, for instance, where it is discharged into the Mersey which is of considerable volume and has an immense tide, which carries everything out to sea; it does not even pollute the foreshore down the Mersey. But with the exception of a few similar places, municipalities are required to treat their sewage before depositing into the water.

Q. But even when it is treated before it is discharged into the rivers and streams the people of the large municipalities look to their uplands for their drinking water if it is possible to obtain it from that source?—A. As sane and sensible people they do.

By the Chairman:

Q. If they can get it?—A. If they can get pure water they get it, no matter what the cost; they may filter it after they have got it from the uplands in order to remove the coloring matter and things of that kind, but they prefer the upland water for the simple reason they know it has no disease-producing organisms in it, the sewage has not got into it before they get it. They make a point to get their water before it gets down to the sewage level.

Q. I want to ask your opinion as a sanitarian on this point: where a river is polluted by sewage, and a municipality is forced to use that water, there being no other source available from which to obtain a supply, even if they put in a filtration plant, the water they get to drink from that plant is simply sewage water with the sewage filtered out of it, is it not?—A. It is the polluted water with the impurities filtered out of it certainly.

Q. Would you consider that water safe from typhoid germs or other disease germs that might be in the sewage?—A. I will answer that question in this way, which will perhaps be more effective than if I were to say yes or no, which is a very

Dr. HODGETTS.

difficult thing to do; but if you pour sewage, even if it be treated sewage, into a river and wish to take your water supply from that river 5 or 10 miles, or even a longer distance, below the point at which the sewage is discharged, you have this situation to contend with: the sewage is going into that river daily every hour of the day, there may be disease-producing organisms in it, you never know whether they are there or not. You are going to filter that water 10 or 15 miles below, or rather you put the water through a filter, but your filter may not extract all the disease-producing organisms, they are very little fellows, and it is the very little chaps that will get through the filter. In addition to that, what your municipalities want is a storage of their water supply sufficient for sixty or ninety days. By storing your supply for the period named you permit of the death of any disease-producing organism that may be present.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. You say the city of London has storage?—A. Yes, in part, and they are making preparation for additional storage in the Lea valley.

By the Chairman:

Q. That is sedimentation?—A. The typhoid germ has a short life-history. It is dead at the expiration of many weeks' storage.

Q. Has the temperature anything to do with the period of its life-history? Would it lengthen it if the germ were placed in cold water such as we have in this country?—A. They will not be alive if you store it sixty or ninety days. The chief want in this country is lack of storage of water supply. The danger is removed if you store it sixty or ninety days, but it is unwise to take freshly filtered sewage water without sufficient storage.

Q. Would any additional treatment after filtration make it safe?—A. You mean with the hypochlorite?

Q. Hypochlorite or something else?—A. There is a great misunderstanding in this country with regard to the application of hypochlorite. Allow me to digress for a few moments and to trace the history of its use. It was introduced by Dr. Houston many years ago in England in the case of an outbreak of typhoid fever in a small town in an emergency, and in an emergency only. Its use was only allowed by the Local Government Board of Great Britain in the case of an emergency when that municipality could not get water in any other place, and only at that particular time was the hypochlorite treatment allowed. A year or so after there was another outbreak in another town and its use was again introduced, and again it was only permitted as an emergency measure. The American engineers, thinking they had a great thing, came along and introduced the hypochlorite treatment in all water supplies, and, this is a matter I feel very strongly on as a Canadian, this hypochlorite treatment has been used and is being used by the American engineers for the purpose of preventing the accomplishment of the very object you are trying to cover by the Bill now before this committee, namely, the prevention of the pollution of our water supplies by raw sewage discharged into the rivers and streams. If you are pouring raw sewage into the source of your water supply and then treating it with hypo, it is all humbug to say you are safe. I am telling you, gentlemen, the actual facts, that is how its use was first allowed in England for a short time, as an emergency measure, but it has been used by the American engineers as a system to be adopted for all time. No sanitarian can say that it is a proper thing to use constantly in a water supply. Over every tap through which such doped water is supplied should be placed a label, "Poison," and the Government or municipality should insist upon such a label being there. The people of this country rely upon a broken reed every time they rely upon the hypochlorite treatment of their water supply. You will pardon me, gentlemen,

Dr. HODGETTS.

APPENDIX No. 1

for speaking so strongly, but I feel that no sanitarian can say anything too strong in condemnation of the practice. It is a false position in which to place every man, woman, and child in any community when we make them depend upon such a supply for their use day in and day out.

By Mr. Steele:

Q. Is this hypochlorite injurious to the human body?—A. There may be a difference of opinion between sanitarians about that, because we have not yet sufficient reliable data upon which to make a definite statement. It is unfortunate that the people do not realize that in all probability injurious effects may result from the constant use of a water supply regularly doped with hypochlorite.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Do all sanitarians in Canada share that opinion?—A. I am giving evidence for myself only.

Q. I am asking for information. I quite approve what you have said, and I was wondering how generally that opinion was held in your profession?—A. Unfortunately, there are not many men following sanitation as their profession in this country.

By Mr. McCraney:

Q. I do not suppose you will find many who would contest that opinion?—A. Across the line in the United States, they are using it more and more every day. In Toronto, they are using hypochlorite, and I say it is not right to adopt the method in routine practice. I quite believe what Dr. Houston said, that it is all right in an emergency, but to use it as they are doing in American cities is wrong. Another matter, Mr. Chairman, these plants get out of order so quickly. A recent investigation across the line shows that the bulk of them get out of order. We had this same trouble right here in Ottawa some time ago. During the inquiry that was held it was shown that the little pipe conveying the hypochlorite got out of order. What was thought was going in was not going in, and as a result the lives of all were jeopardized.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Where was that pipe?—A. That pipe went down, I think it was from pier No. 1 into the intake pipe. I would like to be emphatic in regard to hypochlorite as a constant means for sterilization and a safeguard. We have to disillusionize the mind of the people of Canada. It is only to be used in case of emergency.

By Mr. McCraney:

Q. Is there any source of supply on the continent where they use hypochlorite constantly?—A. No, I do not know any place in Europe using it constantly.

By the Chairman:

Q. Would the citizens of London tolerate the use of hypo in their drinking water constantly?—A. Well, I do not know. So far as I know the Local Government Board have not permitted it. It has only been permitted by them in emergencies.

Q. The Englishman likes whisky instead of hypochlorite. You have some documents to submit to us, I understand?—A. Yes, sir, I have some here. I have the excerpts from the third report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal regarding the need of setting up a central authority and the functions of a central authority. (See Appendix B, 1914, p. 226). I have collected these from a number of blue-books, and they are boiled down for your use if you would like to have them. I had the pleasure in England of an interview with Mr. Charles Lomax, who has been for twenty-six years

Dr. HODGETTS.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

a consulting engineer, and who does a great deal of work for municipalities as a consultant, and who kindly consented to a stenographer being present to record the interview. The statement gives an outline of what have been the difficulties in England from the standpoint of a practical engineer. It is not a long document, but it is a most interesting one, and it contains good, practical ideas from one of the most practical men in Great Britain. (See Appendix F, 1914, p. 246.)

By Mr. McCraney.

Q. Is there any government publication so far as you are aware with reference to the domestic disposal of sewage? Throughout the country, and in the West, in my own riding, I know farmers who are well-off who are putting in some sort of water supply. They have it in their barns, and it is operated by a windmill. The question of the disposal of sewage becomes very important, especially on the prairies where there is so little drainage; and I know I had to go into the question myself at one time. There should be some way of getting information as to septic tanks or the best method of disposing of sewage. Is there any governmental publication on the subject?—A. There is nothing in Great Britain. When I was over there I visited a number of places, small hotels in rural districts, and I have some photographs and information about their method of sewage disposal.

Q. I would like very much to see a bulletin from the Conservation Commission on the disposal of sewage, and also on the question of water supply. In the West there is in use a pneumatic tank and that sort of thing, and I understand that they are very successful, and if anyone who is contemplating the installation of a supply on his own farm could obtain such information, it would be very valuable and useful.—A. At present, the farmer is at the mercy of commercial concerns. For some years there has been nothing published. If the Conservation Commission was asked to issue such a pamphlet, I think they would do it.

Q. Dr. Steele tells me there is some report of that kind issued by the Ontario Government?—A. It deals with septic tanks, but to-day we are getting away from the septic tank.

Q. At present there is no publication by the Government dealing with this matter which could go out to all parts of the country?

The CHAIRMANS—The Conservation Commission might take that up.

Witness retired.

Committee adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1914.

The committee met at 11 o'clock a.m., the chairman, Mr. Bradbury, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN: We have with us this morning Dr. Macdonald of McGill University, and Senator Belcourt. We will hear Dr. Macdonald first.

Dr. RONALD ST. JOHN MACDONALD, sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q. You are in McGill University?—A. Yes.

Q. What position do you occupy?—A. I am assistant professor and lecturer in hygiene.

Q. Have you given any particular study to the question of pollution?—A. The question of pollution comes into my work a good deal in many ways.

Dr. MACDONALD.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Have you read the evidence given before this committee?—A. I have read most of it.

Q. Would you like to make a statement or have us ask questions?—A. I have not any statement prepared. I would prefer that questions be asked me, and I will answer as well as I can.

By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):

Q. What is the nature of the work you do at McGill, what is your course there?—A. At the university, we have a general class of hygiene for undergraduates, and we also have a special course in D.P.H. work for graduates; besides that we have some bacteriologists, some sanitary engineers rather, who make a specialty of bacteriology. In fact, I do public health work generally.

Q. Do you do work outside of your work in the university?—A. Yes.

Q. You are in touch with the question we have before the committee?—A. Yes. I act as consulting sanitarian, and in that way I report on water supplies and take charge of epidemics occasionally, and anything in the public health line.

Q. Have you had any work of that nature to do lately, with respect to epidemics?—A. Not long ago I was out on the Richelieu river at the time of a typhoid epidemic, when there were cases of typhoid and paratyphoid.

Q. What is the difference between typhoid and paratyphoid?—A. The difference between paratyphoid and typhoid, paratyphoid fever is due to a different organism than typhoid. It is very much like that disease only much milder in all its manifestations, the duration of the fever is very much less and the symptoms are not as pronounced and the attack is not as severe; but it is a waterborne disease just as typhoid, and we often come across it with typhoid and other intestinal diseases.

Q. This Richelieu epidemic, what was it?—A. It was an epidemic that occurred among the most of the towns along the Richelieu river, beginning from St. Johns and extending down to Sorel.

By the Chairman:

Q. What were the causes of that outbreak?—A. The River Richelieu water was contaminated.

Q. Did you trace up the source of the contamination at all?—A. No, that did not come directly in my line, although I have been told by the Provincial Board of Health that the contamination occurred somewhere above the town of St. Johns.

Q. What was the nature of the contamination, sewage?—A. Evidently it must have been sewage, but as there are no large towns above St. Johns, it is likely that the contamination was due probably to unavoidable pollution from the houses along the river or hamlets.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. It would not be sewage in the ordinary sense as intimated by the chairman?—A. We call that technically sewage. It would not be the discharge from some large town or city.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your idea about the discharge of sewage of a city like Ottawa into the Ottawa river, or of Montreal into the St. Lawrence, what will be the effect on the people below these cities?—A. If the water is taken from the St. Lawrence river below the city of Montreal without introducing some purification system I should not recommend any town or municipality taking their water for drinking purposes.

Q. How far down?—A. As far as I know, all the way down. I would not advise any municipality from Montreal to Quebec to take drinking water from any of these surface waters without filtration.

Dr. MACDONALD.

Q. You say filtration. Would you say filtration would answer all the purposes of purifying the St. Lawrence river, mechanical filtration?—A. I think either slow sand filtration or mechanical filtration would give a reasonably pure water supply to any of the towns along the St. Lawrence.

Q. You think so?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Macdonald:

Q. My recollection is, doctor, that a previous witness—I think a Montreal gentleman—told us last year, the discharge of sewage into the St. Lawrence river below Montreal would make the use of the water dangerous for a distance of 14 or 15 miles below the city, but not below that point?—A. I consider it dangerous very much farther, particularly along the whole St. Lawrence river.

Q. How far would the typhoid germs be carried?—A. It is impossible to say definitely how far they would be carried, because in some cases they may be carried much farther than others. Epidemics have been traced to germs that had been carried a very long distance, three hundred or four hundred miles. I would unhesitatingly recommend filtration.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you given any study to the question of sewage treatment?—A. Yes, that comes within my province.

Q. What would your idea be in connection with the treatment of sewage for a great city, in view of the purification of the stream?—A. With regard to purification of sewage: the whole question of sewage, I might say, should be considered as being made up of two constituents: that is, germs, living organisms; and, secondly, food for germs. Under the heading "food for germs," there would be organic matter in solution or suspension, soluble and insoluble, the solids in water. With regard to the treatment of sewage, all forms of treatment consist practically of treating No. 1 and No. 2, that is treating the germs and the food for germs. Practically every treatment to-day deals with No. 2, that is, it makes a point of dealing with the chemical constituents so as to remove a nuisance from the stream, and consequently they treat the effluent, disinfect it, to kill the germs and make it innocuous. The whole thing depends upon the fact whether the pouring in of the sewage is going to cause a nuisance and affect the bed of the stream, or if it is going to be necessary afterwards to disinfect it so as to make it absolutely innocuous if poured into a water supply used for drinking purposes.

Q. Would you consider it sufficient to remove just the sewage that is going to create a nuisance and not purify the effluent? Do you think it would be safe to put the effluent into the stream unpurified and use the water lower down for drinking purposes?—A. Without filtration?

Q. Even with filtration?—A. With filtration, I think that in the majority of cases it would be sufficient to remove the suspended matter and prevent the creation of a nuisance. By introducing a filtration system it gives a very good protection, a reasonable and satisfactory protection, against contaminating the water.

Q. Even though you have filtration which would, as you say, protect you against the germ, you are still using filtered sewage. The effluent that comes out is simply sewage. The nuisance, the grosser matter, is removed and the effluent which is polluted even after filtration means that we are still drinking sewage?—A. Yes, I see the point. It is a much more ideal condition to treat the sewage so as to remove not only the nuisance but also all the microbes. It is a thing that should be looked forward to at least.

Q. If you were recommending for any great city the treatment of sewage, and you knew the city was taking water into which an effluent was going, even with first-class filtration, would you recommend treating the effluent before it goes in?—A. Of course that would depend upon the size of the city and the size of the stream.

Dr. MACDONALD.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Morley:

Q. And also upon whether the water for consumption was taken above or below the point of discharge of the sewage?—A. Certainly, absolutely.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Mechanical filtration as carried on to-day will make almost any water pure and palatable?—A. If a mechanical filtration plant is properly established and properly carried out, I think it will give a very satisfactory and safe drinking water. Of course, there is the element of chance in every system, in everything that is human. Sometimes a filtration system may get a little out of commission, and that is why where there are large cities, it is to be recommended that sometimes means should be adopted to purify the sewage. It lessens the chance. Any form of filtration, either mechanical or slow sand, gives a reasonable degree of safety where it is well looked after.

Q. And the results obtained in some large cities in the United States, as well as some of the cities in Europe, proved that beyond a doubt?—A. Absolutely.

By the Chairman:

Q. Are any chemicals used in connection with filtration?—A. In connection with mechanical filtration, yes, they generally use a coagulant.

Q. Alum?—A. Yes. It is particularly suitable for waters containing vegetable matter. It causes precipitation, and that precipitation brings down a lot of organisms and germs with it.

Q. What effect does the alum have?—A. It does not have any deleterious effect.

Q. Does the alum pass into the water the people drink?—A. I think not.

By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):

Q. Do you think it is precipitated?—A. I do not think there is enough alum, if any gets in, to affect the human organs.

By the Chairman:

Q. Would you say, doctor, with your experience, that a filtration plant would be against any possibility of contagion from impure water?—A. As I have said before, it is a reasonable guarantee. Most of the plants are guaranteed to remove 99 per cent of the bacteria, in many cases 100 per cent. But occasionally if some little mistake should occur it is possible—

By Mr. Stewart (Lunenburg):

Q. Ninety-nine per cent of both elements?—A. Ninety-nine per cent of the germs.

Q. You are speaking altogether of the germs?—A. At this moment.

Q. And the whole of the other?—A. Practically the whole of it; that is the coagulant does that in the mechanical filter.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. In water in which you would find not more than 100 bacteria per cubic centimetre would that be considered fairly safe?—A. If I got a hundred bacteria from a deep well I think it would be suspicious.

Q. But from a rapidly flowing river, of great depth, good width, with many falls and rapids?—A. That would depend upon the nature of the micro-organism or germ.

Q. The ordinary water bacteria?—A. They are practically harmless.

Q. If you found thirty or thirty-five it would be very good?—A. It is a very good surface water.

Dr. MACDONALD.

By the Chairman:

Q. In your experience, is it not a fact that one typhoid-carrier, for instance, living 20 miles above the city of Ottawa, could contaminate the whole water of the city?—A. I think it is possible that one carrier might.

Q. When we are talking about the purification of the sewage of a city like Ottawa, that would not mean that, though we did that, the city would be immune from contagion if one or two cases are above it?—A. You mean the purifying of the water?

Q. In mechanical filtration there is no machine made that is not liable to get out of order, and you say that there is a danger, a possibility of a filtration plant getting out of order. That being so, if the city of Ottawa takes its water out of the Ottawa river, and we have large settlements above us, which we have, and there is one case of typhoid up there, that might contaminate the whole water supply through the machinery getting out of order for one day?—A. It is possible that might occur. The number of microbes coming from one isolated case to a great stream like the Ottawa river perhaps the chances are it might not contaminate the water supply; but there is a chance that it might.

Q. Take a case in point: If you as an engineer or a sanitarian were providing water for a city, and you had a chance of getting what you consider absolutely pure water from one source or of taking water from another source, say the Ottawa river—one at two or three times the cost of the others what would be your recommendation to the city?—A. I would always ask a city to get the best water supply available, commensurate with the financial responsibility. I might say with regard to that also, that practically any surface water that I know of is liable to contamination at some future time. For instance you might take a supply of water from an upland surface that for a few years might be eminently satisfactory; but, in order to protect the gathering grounds, you would have to be exceedingly cautious and buy up all the land, and in that way, even by doing that, the chances are that the time would come later when you would have to introduce a filtration plant in connection with it.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Let me put it this way. With reference to the Ottawa river water, which I consider in its natural state and under normal conditions a very healthy, pure water, supposing there was some contamination some distance above, considering the nature of the river, its source, its velocity, its width, and so on, with mechanical filtration as proposed by some eminent engineers, and with sedimentation basins, would there be any more danger in using this than in using water derived from lakes at some distance, whose waters are pure, but where it would be necessary to raise the level of these lakes very materially, allowing those waters to overflow the banks which I personally know to be covered with decayed trees and cedar swamps? That water would require filtration later on just as the water from the Ottawa river?—A. I think that water would have to be eventually filtered also. You might be able to protect it for a short time. The day would come inevitably when you would have to filter that water also, because there are trappers, hunters, cruisers, and tourists wandering over all these forests, and they are liable to contaminate the water. And that is what occurred in New York city; they went a long distance out of the city to get water from a lake and bought up all the available land, and thought they could have it protected; but after some years that water began to get contaminated by individuals, and it is almost impossible to protect all these sources from inevitable pollution, so that they eventually had to come down to filtration.

Q. Does decomposition also pollute the water?—A. It does to a certain extent. It is not palatable; it is not always clear; and for that reason it is generally filtered.

By the Chairman:

Q. Are there any serious bacteria?—A. Not as a general rule.

DR. MACDONALD.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Warnock:

Q. I do not think there can be much contamination from that. On the prairies there are hundreds of settlers who get their whole water supply from lakes.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. In connection with your professional duties you are called on from time to time to report as to the treatment of sewage. Is there any special system that you recommend in that regard or is your opinion guided by the circumstances of each case?—A. Invariably by the local circumstances.

Q. Is there any system that you prefer to other systems?—A. For many years the most popular and apparently the most effective was the septic tank with sprinkler filters or some other form of land treatment. Of late years they are displacing to a large extent the septic tank by a German tank known as the Imhoff. But the whole question is still more or less in abeyance. It is going through a transition stage, and probably we will have more perfect methods evolved after some time.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. They still use the sedimentation beds?—A. They do in Germany.

Q. And the septic tank is still in favour there?—A. It is still very popular in many places.

By the Chairman:

Q. The treatment of sewage by means of septic tanks as practised in Europe, would hardly apply in this climate?—A. By covering tanks it would be satisfactory.

Q. Is there any place you know of in Canada where they have sand filtration?—A. With regard to the disposal of sewage?

Q. No, for drinking water?—A. We are having one constructed in Montreal. It is not completed yet, and there they are making provision to have it covered. At this moment I cannot recall any—

Q. Was your attention called to the outbreak of typhoid fever at Hawkesbury about a year ago?—A. No.

Q. Would you consider it safe or wise for a city like Ottawa to pour its untreated sewage into the river regardless of the people below?—A. If it did not create any nuisance, and if it did not fill up the stream with solids, or the constituents of decomposed solids, and if it would not place too much responsibility on any town below Ottawa in taking their water supply, I think perhaps it would be too much to expect that they should expend a lot of money in looking after their sewage.

Q. Don't you think the people below Ottawa have as much right to have their lives protected?—A. Decidedly. The best thing for the people below is to have a filtration system. I also think that the people of Ottawa should not pollute the water to the extent that it would not be possible for them to introduce a filtration system.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. On general principles, don't you think a city the size of Ottawa should adopt some method by which its sewage could be disposed of in a reasonably safe way so far as towns and villages below it are concerned?—A. I understand that it is impossible to detect chemical pollution 15 or 20 miles below Ottawa, and the number of bacteria found 15 or 20 miles from here is very small; and if there is no nuisance created between here and that distance, for instance, as far as protecting the health of the people farther down is concerned, I think it would be sufficient if they introduced a filtration system.

Dr. MACDONALD.

By the Chairman:

Q. Would you think it possible that the city of Ottawa could pour its sewage into the river as it does, and that the water in that 15 or 20 miles below would not be dangerous?—A. It is quite a large river.

Q. It is not as large as the St. Lawrence?—A. No, probably not.

Q. You said that it was not safe for any towns between Montreal and Quebec to drink water?—A. Not without filtration. I would have all the towns between here and Montreal have filtration plants introduced also. It is the really scientific and ideal method to have all large towns treat sewage. If we continue to allow them to pour sewage into the rivers we will necessarily and ultimately come to such a state as they have come to in the New England States now and in England.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. This has a very important bearing on the Bill under discussion. Don't you think, from the standpoint of humanity, every city should be compelled to adopt some method to dispose of its sewage, in a careful, scientific way? A city below Ottawa, 5, 10, or 15 miles, in danger of contamination, on general principles don't you think that it should be made compulsory in this country for cities to reduce the possibility of contamination?—A. On general principles, and having regard to health.

Q. Especially people living alongside navigable streams?—A. On general principles it is the most scientific way of treating sewage.

By Mr. Stewart (Lunenburg):

Q. That applies only to cities and towns situated on rivers. You surely would not go to the extent of answering that question generally. Take a city like Halifax, for instance, which empties its sewage into salt water?—A. Of course, that is a different case.

Q. But the question was put generally and you answered it generally?

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. I meant navigable streams; I did not mean the ocean?—A. Of course, in tidal waters there are other considerations. As a matter of fact, all cases should be dealt with locally. On general principles, with regard to the disposal of sewage from all places, it is the ideal system to provide for it immediately, or make some future provision for the disposal of sewage.

By the Chairman:

Q. Are you making any provision in Montreal for the treatment of sewage?—A. Well, it is talked of. The best opinion is that there will be some disposal system adopted before very long. Nothing has actually been done as far as I can understand.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Have you considered the population of cities is increasing all the time? Isn't that increasing the danger greatly?—A. Decidedly.

Q. And that is one reason why legislative measures should be taken to compel cities to carry out some method by which waters would be protected from contamination?

By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):

Q. I was going to ask a question with regard to your classes in McGill. Have you many taking this special D.P.H. course?—A. Well, we just have one this year taking the full course.

DR. MACDONALD.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Are there any other schools in Canada giving this course?—A. Yes, Laval does at Montreal; they do at Toronto; I am not sure about Queen's.

Q. You say there is only one student?—A. One taking the course this year.

Q. Is that below the average?—A. Well, we had two last year. There are never more than three or four.

Q. How do you explain that in such an important profession as that, McGill University has only one or two students?—A. The great difficulty is that most of the cities so far have not insisted on having full-time D.P.H. men looking after their public health, and as a general rule there has been no security of tenure of office, and the remuneration has not been very attractive. But I think the time is coming when these things will be remedied, and perhaps there will be more men go in for this line of work.

By the Chairman:

Q. How long a course is it?—A. It takes a full year after a man has graduated and been in actual practice for a year.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. He has to be in practice?—A. Before taking up the public health course.

By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):

Q. It is a practical course?—A. Eminently practical.

By the Chairman:

Q. That would not qualify a man as a sanitary engineer?—A. No.

Q. Have you anything in your institution to qualify sanitary engineers?—A. In the Department of Science I do not think they have, as yet, a course that is strictly called sanitary engineering. I think they take up that branch under the department of municipal engineering. But there is some talk now of making a specialty of it, and arranging with the department of hygiene to give these men who are taking sanitary engineering a special course in bacteriology and the bacteriology of sewage, and the question of water supplies and the filtration of water. As I said before, heretofore the demand has not been great enough even for sanitary engineers.

Q. It never will be until we adopt some law that will compel cities to take care of this sewage?—A. In that event there will be a much bigger and wider field for sanitary engineers, and I think there is great necessity for the establishment of such system.

By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):

Q. We have been talking about human lives. Now, I want to get some information with respect to fish. What effect has sewage on fish, salmon, trout, and so on?—A. If too much sewage is poured into the river it has a tendency to drive the fish out of the river, and if it is very badly polluted they will absolutely die, because the amount of oxygen left will not sustain life. In the case of tidal rivers, if the pollution is very great it may prevent the fish coming up the rivers in order to spawn. As a general rule in tidal waters, on account of the mineral constituents of the ocean, there is a more rapid decomposition of the solids.

By Mr. Stewart (Lunenburg):

Q. Do the fish become infected and their use as a food interfered with?—A. Oysters and shell fish become infected.

Q. And lobsters?—A. Lobsters do not, but in many cases epidemics have been traced to oysters, so that great precautions are taken now to protect oyster beds.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure we are much obliged, doctor, for your coming up and giving us your valuable advice. We may have to call upon you another time.

Dr. MACDONALD: I shall be glad to come whenever required.

Witness discharged.

The CHAIRMAN: We have with us Senator Belcourt, who has a Bill before the Senate. I think we will just ask the senator a question or two and then let him make a statement.

Hon. N. A. BELCOURT, P.C., called.

By the Chairman:

Q. One question that is bothering the committee a little is whether Parliament has jurisdiction in this matter. Have you secured any legal opinion outside of that of the Department of Justice on the question?—A. No, I have not asked even for the opinion of the Department of Justice, and I have only my own opinion about it, like yourself and other parliamentarians. And when I give it I offer it only for what it is worth. Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, if you will allow me to make a statement I will give you what I thought might interest the committee, and if the gentlemen of the committee want to ask me any further questions I will be very glad to answer. First of all, I might refer the committee—if they care to read what I said in the Senate on the subject in March, 1910, to the report at page 334 of the Senate Debates, 1910-11.

By Mr. Stewart (Lunenburg):

Q. Was that the first time the Bill was introduced?—A. That was the second time. The Bill passed our House in 1910, 1911, and 1912. I am not sure whether this session is the third or fourth time it has been passed. I introduced the Bill in the Senate before the Ottawa epidemic of 1911. Contrary to the general opinion, it was not prompted by reason of the trouble we had here; I was led to introduce it on general principles and not because of any local trouble. Perhaps what might interest the committee is a brief analysis, which I made at the time, of the legislation in various countries on this subject of river pollution, and I do not think that I can do much better than to read what I have here. (P. 340).

It might not be amiss to review briefly the legislation of various countries on this subject. I have gone to very considerable trouble to find and to analyse the legislation in Europe and on this continent, and I have prepared a statement which I shall submit to the House. In Germany and Prussia, the Act of 1894 forbids contamination of rivers, streams, or underground waters, with: (1) such matters as can be the means of spreading infectious disease; (2) matter of such nature or in such quantities as is dangerous to health or constitutes a distinct annoyance to the public. The Ober-president of each province is to decide whether matter placed in streams or rivers is of such a nature as to violate this law. The law can be extended, by Royal decree, to bays and harbours. The other provinces of the German empire have more or less stringent provisions on the subject.

In France, the penal code punishes severely the offence of throwing sewage, etc., in rivers. The law of 1912 gives to the communes the right to protect their sources of water supply. This law also forbids the pollution of sources of public drinking water and of fountains, conduits, aqueducts, etc., with excrement or other matter injurious to health.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. That is a general law in France?—A. It goes back to 1902. I might say here that Belgium has gone farthest, and carries this thing more to perfection than any country in the world.

In Belgium, in 1877, there was a very stringent law enacted to prevent the pollution of non-navigable streams. They have done a great deal more than that. They

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT.

APPENDIX No. 1

have given the best examples of what might be done in this matter, seeing the vital importance of the question, by aiding municipalities to install purification plants, contributing one-third of the cost of such installation.

Austria has a very complete law. No deposit of sewage is allowed without authority of the Government.

Russia prohibits all contamination by deposit of noxious matter of any kind. Legislation for the protection of rivers from pollution is practically universal throughout Europe.

In the United States there is no provision in the federal constitution giving Congress authority to deal with this matter. The reason for the omission is probably the same reason which caused the same omission from our own constitution. At that time the necessity and importance of dealing with the subject of public health, especially from the interstate and interprovincial point of view, had not received the attention it has received since. There is no provision, therefore, in the United States constitution on the subject, just as there is not, or a very inadequate one, in the British North America Act.

But the various states of the Union have adopted more or less stringent provisions. I have taken the trouble to go through the laws of every state of the Union, and each of them contains some provision upon the subject.

I made an analysis of the legislation in the United States and divided it into five classes of states, grouped in accordance with the degree of stringency by which they have legislated on this subject.

In the first class will be found those states which have adopted the less stringent legislation or legal enactment, and in the fifth class will be found those states which have adopted the most modern or most strict. In the first class are mentioned those states which have adopted the less stringent laws, but all those enactments forbid the poisoning of wells, springs, and reservoirs, and in this class I have placed Georgia and Rhode Island. In the second class, legislation which seeks to prevent the pollution of water by certain specific agencies. This is clearly the next step in river pollution and in this class belong Wisconsin, California, Idaho, Oklahoma, and Indiana. In the third class, I have mentioned the states which endeavoured to protect water supplies, and in this class are to be found Michigan and the District of Columbia. The fourth class forbids the pollution of all waters used for public supplies. This shows a great advance on the other class, and in this class are to be found the states of Maine, Kansas, Delaware, Montana, Minnesota, New York, Connecticut, Arizona, Virginia, Wyoming, Alaska, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania, and the most complete and effective legislation on the subject is in the state of New York—and my hon. friend will see that it effects the St. Lawrence—Connecticut, Maine, and Virginia. The remaining states—that is the fifth class, are those states where the legislation is of the most advanced character, and those are Massachusetts, North Carolina, Utah, and New Jersey. The effect of the pollution of natural streams has only recently received a very great deal of public attention.

Then I deal with the legislation of Great Britain.

The first legislation on the subject was passed in the year 1866, and it was called the Thames Navigation Act; then we had in the following year another Act called the Thames Conservancy Act, and followed by the Public Health Act of 1875, which made stringent provisions against the pollution of all streams. Then we have the present law, which was enacted as far back as 1876, and I may say I was at once very favourably impressed with it, and I read the Act with a great deal of pleasure, because I find that practically the English Act of 1876 is to all intents and purposes similar to the provision which I am now introducing, and that it has worked in England just exactly in the same way as we should expect our Act to work in this country.

My Act, passed in the Senate, is very largely based on the English Act of 1876.

By Mr. Stewart (Lunenburg):

Q. Does that Act restrict the pollution to "streams," or is it as general as you make it in yours? In your Act you use the term "navigable waters," making no distinction between tidal and fresh waters, or between conditions as they apply on the seacoast and those on the prairies?—A. I have not endeavoured in my Bill to make any distinction at all. I have not endeavoured to deal with that part of it at all. As I shall explain later on, these are details, matters which I do not think any Parliament could possibly deal with. I quite agree with Dr. Macdonald that everything depends upon each locality. For instance, take Moncton and Halifax, it is quite evident that this Act will never apply to them.

Q. It does according to the way it is drafted?—A. If you will pardon me, doctor, I will explain that later on when I come to analyze the Bill.

Q. The legislation passed in England is in general terms?—A. I cannot answer that better than by reading the provision:—

"Every person who causes to fall or flow, or knowingly permits to fall or flow, or to be carried into any stream any solid or liquid sewage matter shall, subject as in this Act mentioned, be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act."

Q. That is the point I was trying to make. The English legislation is limited to "streams," to rivers, and your Bill and that introduced by the Chairman make it applicable to waters navigable or non-navigable?—A. My Act does not make it applicable to any water. That is where the mistake has arisen. Parliament only authorizes the making of regulations by my Bill; it does not authorize anything else.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. And these regulations will determine where these regulations will apply?—A. The only enactment by this Bill is the creation of machinery for the purpose of enabling regulations to be made of a general, specific, or local character.

By Mr. Stewart (Lunenburg):

Q. You still contend that your legislation is not broader than that of the English Act?—A. Not as broad. So far as I understand it, what I have mentioned is the history of the legislation at the time I made the statement in 1910.

Since then we have, and so have the United States, authorized the International Waterways Commission to take up this question. The question has been specially referred to them to investigate and to report upon, and they have already made some recommendations to their respective Governments which I think will be acted upon very soon. These recommendations affect all international streams, such as the St. Lawrence, the St. John, and other rivers. The other question which the chairman put to me is that of jurisdiction. That is no doubt a difficult question. Unquestionably this Parliament, as I think we can all agree, has jurisdiction on all navigable waters. The difficulty arises when we try to deal with streams which are not navigable, though they do flow into navigable waters.

Q. What is your definition of a navigable stream?—A. I do not think there is any legal definition of a navigable stream. That question is another matter which depends wholly upon local conditions and circumstances. The question has often arisen in the provinces where the rights of the province are in question as to ownership in the bed and to ownership in the waters administered as against the rights of the Dominion Government, but nobody has ever attempted to define in a general way what is a navigable and what is a non-navigable stream. It is a question of fact which has to be decided in every case.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Some definitions of what are navigable streams would frighten the ordinary laymen?—A. Yes.

By the Chairman:

Q. When your Bill was before the House I understood—I do not know where I got the information—the late Sir Richard Cartwright had made some objections that it was unconstitutional and that matter was referred to the Department of Justice?—A. Sir Richard Cartwright, at the first reading, either in 1910 or 1911, suggested that the views of the Department of Justice should be sought; whether it was or was not I am not aware. My impression is it was not.

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. With reference to what?—A. Question of jurisdiction. If any opinion was given I never saw it, never heard of it. Our House passed the Bill on its own responsibility, assuming that Parliament really had jurisdiction.

By the Chairman:

Q. Your own private opinion is that it has jurisdiction?—A. Yes. I am going to give you some reasons which led me to come to that conclusion. Though the British North America Act is silent on the question of public health, and the only provision to be found there is in sections 91 and 92, I say as a lawyer and as a parliamentarian I did come to the conclusion that this parliament had jurisdiction in matters of public health generally, and especially in this one.

Section 91, if you remember, Mr. Chairman, says that “quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals” is the jurisdiction given to the Dominion Parliament. Then in section 92 the “establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions in and for the provinces, other than marine hospitals,” is what determines provincial jurisdiction. If you look closely at these two provisions you will see that the jurisdiction of the provinces is limited to hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions other than marine hospitals. The two provisions evidently deal only with hospitals, in the case of the Dominion with marine hospitals, and the case of the provinces with these other institutions. As I said before, the Act is really silent as to the jurisdiction in matters of public health at large, and I came to the conclusion that we had jurisdiction because, under the distribution of powers, the Dominion Parliament can exercise jurisdiction in this matter for two reasons: first, because any power not specially delegated to the province still remains with the Dominion, and it has been so held by the Privy Council. In many cases Parliament has the right to legislate on all matters which are the incident of its clearly defined jurisdiction, though these incidents themselves may be the subject of concurrent jurisdiction by the provinces. Indeed, we have dealt in this Parliament with matters clearly affecting property and civil rights. We did that because we were at the time dealing with a subject clearly within our jurisdiction, and of which these rights of civil property were merely an incident. I am going to give you a number of instances. Take, for instance, chapter 75 of the Revised Statutes, an Act respecting infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals. That is, to my mind, clearly one of the provisions which enable the Dominion Government to interfere with animal property. That is evidently dealing with civil property, a provincial right; and yet this Parliament has authorized the Minister of Agriculture to walk into my stable and to take my riding horse, if he has glanders, and kill him. The property in my horse is manifestly—and nobody will deny it—under exclusively provincial jurisdiction, and yet Parliament has assumed authority to deal with my property, and nobody has questioned it.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. That is, as incidental to the power that is vested in this Government?—A. Then you have also section 3 of the Act referred to, which reads:—

“Every owner of animals and every breeder of or dealer in animals, and every one bringing animals into Canada, shall, on perceiving the appearance of infectious or contagious disease among the animals owned by him or under his special care, give immediate notice to the Minister and to the nearest veterinary inspector of the Department of Agriculture of the facts discovered by him as aforesaid.”

Then penalties are provided. Section 39 provides:—

“Every person who throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, in any river, stream, canal, navigable or other water, or in the sea, within ten miles of the shore, the carcass of an animal which has died of disease, or which has been slaughtered as diseased or as suspected of disease, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding \$200.”

That is legislation which this Parliament has passed. I would like to point out what is the difference between that Bill and mine. If this Parliament can say it is a criminal offence to throw a carcass of an animal into a stream or ocean, surely we can say that sewage cannot be thrown in. That legislation stands on our statute-books now, and nobody has ever questioned it.

By the Chairman:

Q. The mere fact that any rights the provinces have obtained flow from the federal power means that anything not provided for in the British North America Act would still be vested in the federal power. On the other side of the line I understand that the states have sovereign power, and not the federal authority. In this country it is reversed?—A. In the United States their railway companies can only deal with interstate commerce, because the states are sovereign, the residuum of power is not in the federal authority but in the state. It is reversed with us here. We have in the British North America Act for the “peace, order, and good government” of the country, power to enact any legislation. How are you going to regulate public health in this country unless it is done by the federal authority? How are you going, for instance, to prevent the spread of disease from one province to another if it is not done by federal power? How are you going to enforce quarantine laws? If there is an epidemic of smallpox at Ottawa, who has the means of preventing it spreading to Hull, if not this Government? Though the Act is silent it is always admitted that in matters of general public health respecting the Confederation, powers must be vested in this Parliament, otherwise they could not be enforced. Then, Mr. Chairman, remember also our provisions with reference to the adulteration of food; that is clearly a matter affecting property and civil rights. We have dealt with that matter time and time again, we are dealing with it now in connection with maple sugar. Remember also, Mr. Chairman, that if we do not deal with it here it is quite clear the provinces cannot, it is clear that the municipalities cannot, and unfortunately, except in such matters only as those upon which public feeling has been aroused, we are very much behind, and because these are restrictive measures they are very much more difficult to enforce, they are not popular, and I do not suppose that you, Mr. Chairman, any more than I, conceive that we are making votes for our parties by introducing these Bills. A measure such as this will be very difficult of enforcement, it will not be a vote-making machine, but it seems to me other considerations must prevail with this House, and when we pass this Bill we must educate the people up to its provisions, we have a duty to perform in this matter.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Stewart (Lunenburg): •

Q. Do you think that the various provinces have gone beyond their jurisdiction in matters of public health?—A. I do not know that, but I will say this: the provinces, as far as I understand, and I have had quite a lot of communication with most of them, are quite prepared to fall in with this, and I do not think that any one of them is going to raise the question of jurisdiction. I feel very confident about that; they are prepared to work in unison and in harmony with this Government.

The CHAIRMAN: Last year we had a conference, as you are aware, and I think representatives were present from all other provinces; one or two premiers were present, and some members of the different Governments. We met in the tower room, and there was a unanimity of opinion that something should be done by the Federal Parliament. There seemed to be no difference of opinion along that line. No question of jurisdiction was raised.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: In dealing with the international aspect of the matter, one member of the committee this morning asked, I think it was Dr. Warnock, what had been done with reference to fish. We have dealt with that; I have forgotten now exactly when it was, but international regulations were adopted in reference to fish. I have them here before me and one of the provisions is:—

“No person shall place or pass or allow to pass into treaty waters any substance offensive to fishes, injurious to fish life or destructive to fish fry or to the food of fishes or of fish fry, unless permitted so to do under any law passed by the legislative authority having jurisdiction.”

And again:—

“No person shall deposit dead fish, fish offal or gurry in treaty waters, or on ice formed thereon, except in gurry grounds established by the duly constituted authorities.”

I would like to make the remark that it is rather extraordinary that in all our legislation along these lines we have nothing which is designed for the protection of man; we have legislation protecting the hog, we have legislation protecting the fish, we have legislation for the horse, and we have legislation protecting other animals; man is the only one who is allowed to go without any kind of protection at all. I want to say also that people are very much afraid of the “tremendous expense” that the purification of sewage is going to entail. Let me tell you by way of illustration on that point what is being done to-day in Belgium. There the state contributes one-third of the cost of the plant; the municipality is relieved of one-third of the initial cost. The cost of labour is much less there than in this country. I could show the gentleman here beautiful pamphlets with figures illustrating what was done in Belgium, and in the cities of 50,000 people, you gentlemen will not believe it, perhaps, but at a cost of 7 cents per head per year they have secured absolute immunity against bacteria.

By Mr. Stewart (Lunenburg):

Q. By the purification of sewage?—A. By the purification of sewage; that was in 1910. Now, it may be said that you are not going to secure absolute immunity at that cost or at ten times that cost, but that is not imagination, that is what is being done to-day in Belgium, and what has been done there for years. I do not want to detain you gentlemen longer, but I would like to explain to my friends here what this Bill means. It is true that section 2 creates an offence, but section 8 provides that it shall be an offence only when a proclamation is issued, and that it will be an offence only in that portion of the country to which the proclamation says the Bill shall apply. But it may be one year, it may be two years, or it may be fifty years before that proclamation is issued applying the Bill to any particular district or locality, or before it will be an offence for the city of Ottawa to continue dumping its sewage into the

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT

Ottawa river. It never will be an offence, as I understand this Act, for the city of Halifax, or the city of Fredericton, or St. John.

Q. Why?—A. Because they will be exempt by the regulation. Because the one provision of this Bill which would not go into force would be the penalty clause, there will be no penalty; if the Act were passed to-morrow, nobody is under any liability to pay any penalty. The only provision which comes into force is section 4:—

“The Governor in Council may make such regulations, general or special, as are requisite or expedient to carry out the purposes and intent of this Act; and the said regulations shall have force and effect as of and from the date of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*.

“2. The minister may appoint such officers as he deems necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of this Act, and may also designate any existing board of health or sanitary authority, or other person, for such purposes.

“3. The minister may make such orders and grant such permits as are provided for in such regulations.”

That is all we enact to-day by passing this Bill. The other provisions of the Bill come into force only when the Governor General in Council chooses to put them into force. I make no bones about my Bill, it is clearly putting it up to the Government to deal with this question; they are the only people who can deal with it. They have to take the matter up, they have to bring in experts, they have to consult the provinces and get their co-operation; when this is all done and everything is ready for carrying out the Act, if it is thought that the time has arrived when the Act should apply to Ottawa, say, if they think Ottawa can afford it and is prepared to go on and deal with its sewage, then the proclamation will issue and then the provisions of the Act will be operative as against the city of Ottawa. The same with the city of Montreal; every city will be dealt with separately, and will only be dealt with just when the time is ripe for action, when either public opinion or the necessities of the case warrant such action. By the enactment of this measure you practically say to the Government: “Here is a law under which you can go ahead and get the people together and settle this important issue.”

Q. I still fail to see why the provisions of the Act should not be limited, as I have suggested, to those places in respect to which such legislation is necessary?

The CHAIRMAN: Who is going to decide that point now?

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: You would never have effective legislation on that question if you try to deal with it in that way.

By Mr. Stewart (Lunenburg):

Q. Why could you not take the legislation they have in the old country?—A. If Mr. Bradbury or myself had attempted to pass legislation dealing only with certain sections of the community, the law never would pass. It would be no use trying to pass legislation of that kind; you never would succeed in doing so.

Q. Would not your Act be wide enough if you used the same language as they use in England? Instead of saying “navigable waters” say “navigable streams”?

The CHAIRMAN: What about the lakes, we have our great inland lakes? The legislation must extend to them.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): You are putting it in the power of a board perhaps to say that this legislation applies to such cities as Halifax.

The CHAIRMAN: No, in the power of the Government.

Mr. STEWART: But is it in the power of the Government?

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: It is by Order in Council, that means the Government of the country.

The CHAIRMAN: Oh, I think the Bill thoroughly protects the people's rights.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT.

APPENDIX No. 1

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: The Bill will not go into operation until the Government of Canada says so. Let me read section 8 of my Bill. Section 2 is the section defining the offence, and section 3 is the section imposing the penalty.

Then section 8 provides:

"Sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall not come into operation as to any area, district or locality, until a date to be appointed by the Governor in Council, by proclamation published in *The Canada Gazette* and in such other way as may be deemed advisable. Such proclamation shall also describe clearly such area, district or locality."

What will happen with Halifax? Take an illustration: the regulations will unquestionably say that Halifax does not come within this Bill at all, because Halifax dumps its sewage in the ocean. It will be the same way with Vancouver.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): The Bill does not say anything of the kind. You say no Government would be insane enough to make regulations that would apply to Halifax, but it is not stated in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: Because it would be impossible for you or me, sitting in Parliament, to define where the line must end and the other line must begin. Parliament is not called upon to do that kind of thing. After men like Dr. Macdonald are consulted and have given their opinion, then we can get their advice.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): I was not going to exempt any particular city, but you have wide enough legislation if you use the term of the English Act, which says "streams" instead of "navigable waters."

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: The English Act is wider. There is no difference created in this Act at all, only when the Government chooses to say that the offence exists.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): I understand that quite well.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: Then, if you read section 2 of clause 8, you will see that this may be changed at any time:—

"The Governor in Council may from time to time as he deems advisable issue proclamations published as aforesaid bringing the said sections 2 and 3 into operation as to additional areas, districts or localities.

"Any proclamation issued under this Act may be revoked or amended from time to time, such revocation or amendment to be made known by proclamation published as aforesaid."

I say nobody is hurt at all by this Bill, nobody is in confusion, but the power is by Parliament delegated to the Government of Canada to prepare regulations, to go into this subject and prepare regulations and have the public health taken care of. That is all this Act means.

The CHAIRMAN: I really think, doctor, that the Senator's explanation is complete. Take your own province——

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): It may be satisfactory to you.

The CHAIRMAN: Then you should have no objection surely to placing the jurisdiction or the power in the hands of the Governor in Council. To-day the Governor in Council could pass regulations affecting the city of Halifax without this Bill at all. The Bill only provides the machinery. The Government could pass an Order in Council making this Bill applicable to the city of Toronto, the city of Ottawa, or the city of Halifax. In the last-named city something might happen that might require the Government to have sanitary measures carried out, and this Bill provides the necessary machinery. That is all there is to it. I think Senator Belcourt's explanation is very complete.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): Then you do not need to add anything to it if it is complete. If that is the case there is very little use taking up the time of the committee.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT

The CHAIRMAN: In that I concur. Are there any further questions the committee would like to ask Senator Belcourt? Have you anything else you wish to say, Senator?

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: I do not think so. I have already taken up as much of your time as I should.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): Might I ask the Senator how generally his Bill was supported in the Senate?

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: Almost unanimously.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): Was any objection taken to it at all?

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: Not on the principle. Nobody objected to the principle of the Bill at all, but the details were discussed, and some amendments made. I should also say that the Bill was referred to the Commission of Conservation, and they unanimously approved of it and strongly urged its adoption. I think before they took that course the commission conferred with several medical experts, the provincial health officers of the different provinces. If I may be allowed to do so, without any presumption, I may say that I read the debate which took place in the House of Commons, and to me the honourable gentlemen of the Commons appeared to have completely misapprehended the effect of this Bill. I have noticed, for instance, that Hon. Mr. Hazen expressed the opinion that if either of these Bills—your Bill, Mr. Chairman, or my Bill—were to pass, that cities like Ottawa and Montreal would, in a few years, be compelled to go to the tremendous expense of putting in purification plants. I mention it because generally there seemed to be misapprehension in the Commons. But that fear is groundless, as I have tried to explain here this morning. Nobody is going to be put to 5 cents expense.

Mr. CHISHOLM (Inverness): It is all in the hands of the Government.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: It is all in the hands of the Government, and it is only when the Government wished to act that anybody would be put to expense. The impression also seemed to be general, and it prevented the measure from receiving the consideration it should have received, that the passing of this Bill was going to impose terrible burdens upon communities in Canada. I came to that conclusion from reading the report in Hansard, and that is why I am going some day to do more than I have done to explain that it is not the object and cannot be the result.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): At a meeting of representatives from the different towns and municipalities of Nova Scotia, held last summer, very strong objection was expressed to this measure, as it has been printed and placed before the country. I cannot speak for that meeting. I do not know just what the grounds of complaint were, but those in attendance protested very strongly against the Bill.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: On the ground that when they were emptying their sewage into the ocean they certainly should not be compelled to go to the expense of putting in purification plants.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): Very likely.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: That objection was taken in the Senate. Senator McSweeney and Senator Thompson, both living in communities where the sewage is deposited in the ocean, at first objected to the Bill. Now they clearly understand, as I do, that this Bill would never be enforced against them because there would be no occasion. The Government is not going to tell the city of Halifax to put in a purification plant for the pleasure of seeing that city spend \$100,000. The gentleman referred to in our House were perfectly satisfied with the explanations given, and supported the Bill afterwards.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): Nevertheless, the Government will still have the power in the case of cities like Vancouver or Halifax to insist upon this requirement being carried out, and these cities would always be under the necessity of keeping an eye upon the Government of the day to see that it did not do them an injustice. That, I think, is the position these cities situated on the coast would take, and I think

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT.

APPENDIX No. 1

rightly too. There is no necessity for creating a situation like that under your Bill. Why do you not limit your Bill to that degree the same as they have done in England, according to the legislation from which you quoted.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: They have not done that in England.

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): Then I misunderstand the reading of the section. In the English Act they used the word "streams."

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: It is a very much wider term than "navigable waters."

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): Oh, no.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: The term "streams" ?

Mr. STEWART (Lunenburg): "Navigable waters" may be interpreted to mean anything. What is navigable for the Empress of Britain is one thing, and what is navigable for a canoe is another thing. A man may go floating round the country in a flat-bottomed boat and be held to be in navigable waters.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: I have made my statement, but I see that I am not going to convince you. I cannot do anything more.

Mr. KYTE: I regret having been debarred from attending at an earlier stage of these proceedings. The language of Senator Belcourt's Bill seems to be so wide that it may have the result, as Dr. Stewart says, of forcing the city of Halifax, to embark in the construction of a sewage treatment plant.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: I am sorry you were not present at an earlier stage of the proceedings, when you would have understood my explanation, which is this: This Bill, if it were enacted to-morrow does not require that at all, it only creates machinery by which this matter can be dealt with.

Mr. KYTE: Will any district which is not ready for the operation of the Act be excluded. Such district or area would have to give its consent before the Act could go into effect?

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: Oh, no. If you are going to wait for the consent of the people to have purification plants in various parts of the country you are going to be kept waiting a mighty long time. We will probably be all dead by that time.

Mr. KYTE: The community I have in mind at the present moment is Glace Bay. Mr. Carrol, who represents South Cape Breton in the House of Commons, has received very strong representations from that town that the Act should not apply to navigable waters. In what respect, Senator, does your Bill differ from Mr. Bradbury's?

The CHAIRMAN: There is very little difference. The only difference is that my Bill says that it shall apply to waters designated by the Governor in Council.

Mr. CHISHOLM (Inverness): The two Bills are practically identical.

Mr. KYTES: How far has your Bill proceeded, Senator Belcourt?

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: It has passed our House four times. It was considered there very carefully and then went to the Conservation Commission coming back with their very strong approval. Such being the case there might be an object in taking up that Bill and putting it through. You are going to have your hands full in carrying any legislation at all, and there will be an advantage I think, in adopting this Bill which has passed the Senate.

Mr. KYTE: I can quite see that.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: So as to avoid the necessity of going through the Upper House again.

Mr. KYTE: If we accept your Bill, when it passes the House it practically becomes law?

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: Exactly.

Mr. KYTE: Whereas if we take the Chairman's Bill it has to go to the Senate after passing the House of Commons.

The CHAIRMAN: My only object is to secure the passing of legislation.

Hon. Mr. Belcourt retired.

Committee adjourned.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT

APPENDICES---1913.

APPENDIX A.

BILL TO PREVENT THE POLLUTION OF NAVIGABLE AND OTHER WATERS.

(Drafted by Conservation Commission.)

1. No person, corporation or municipality shall place, or permit to be placed, or discharge or permit to flow into any navigable or other waters of the Dominion of Canada.

(a) The solid refuse of any manufactory or manufacturing process, quarry or mine, or any rubbish or cinders, or any other waste, or any putrid solid matter.

(b) Any solid or liquid sewage.

(c) Any poisonous, noxious or polluting liquid or colouring matter proceeding from any factory or manufacturing process, except in the matter and under the conditions prescribed by regulations to be approved of and published by "The Minister" and upon permit of said minister or his deputy.

2. On and after the passage of this Act (or date to be named) it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or municipality or government who at the time of the passing of this Act are contravening the provision of section 1 of this Act, to continue so to do if in the opinion of "the minister" after official investigation and if necessary, inquiry under oath, the continuance of such act or acts is a menace to the public health.

3. The minister is hereby authorized to issue such regulations and orders as may be approved by the National Council of Health for the purposes and intent of this Act—the same to become law from the date of the publication in *The Canada Gazette*.

4. Any corporation or municipality contravening any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulations or orders of the minister or of his deputy shall be subject to a penalty of \$500, and \$50 per day for each day the offence is maintained after notice has been served to discontinue the same, or if the offence is made without permit of the minister or of his deputy. In like manner any individual so contravening shall be subject to a fine of \$50 and \$10 for each day the offence is maintained or by imprisonment not exceeding two months, or both, at the discretion of the magistrate.

5. Any order or decision of the minister or his deputy shall be subject to an appeal to any high court of the province in which the offence is committed, or to the Supreme Court of Canada, and said court shall have power to hear said appeal and may affirm or set aside said order or decision or modify the same, or otherwise fix the terms upon which permission shall be granted—but the order or decision appealed from shall not be superseded by the appeal; but shall stand until the order of the court as above.

APPENDIX A, 1913.

APPENDIX B.

(Submitted by Mr. Joseph Race, F.I.C.)

ANALYSES OF WATERS IN THE GREAT LAKES.

	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Ox. consumed.	Chlorine.	Total.	HARDNESS.			
								Permanent.	Temporary.	Turbidity.	Colour.
Port Arthur.....	0	056	325	Tv.....	2 88	1	48 5	66 5	18	30	0
Sault Ste. Marie.....	0	029			1 77	1	56 1	46 1	0	1 5	0
Kincardine.....	01	060	160	Tv.....		3	116	92	24	2	0
Goderich.....	6	045	090	0005	1 00	3	111	100	11	45	0
Sarnia.....	01	045	092	0028	1 15	3	120	94	27	3	0
Conantight.....	0	048	093	0015	74	4	116	94	22	3	0
Windsor.....	0	070	180			7	126	102	24	45	0
Bridgburg.....	008	050			1 61	7	128	112	16	1 5	0
Toronto.....	012	048	153	0045	1 45	8	148	98	50	4	0
Brockville.....	013	057	087	Tv.....	1 06	8	147	95	52	2 5	0

RESULTS in parts per million taken from the statistics of Dr. John A. Amyot, of Toronto, in the *American Journal of Public Hygiene*, August, 1909, page 473.

	Approximate dimensions.	Average depth.	Elevation above sea level.
Lake Superior.....	350m + 150m	900	600
Lake Michigan.....	300 + 80	800	576
Lake Huron.....	300 + 120	900	574
Lake Erie.....	225 + 70	120	565
Lake Ontario.....	200 + 50	500	247

APPENDIX B2.

(Submitted by Mr. Joseph Race, F.I.C.)

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONDITION OF OTTAWA RIVER.

Samples taken 15 feet below surface above the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, north channel of river:—

	BACTERIA PER C.C. AGAR.		PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES SHOWING BACILLUS COLI IN			
	2 days at 20°C.	1 day at 37°C.	50 c.c.	10 c.c.	1 c.c.	$\frac{1}{10}$ c.c.
September, 1912.....		8	100	100	30	0
October.....	84	13	100	100	16	0
November.....	132	24	100	95	15	0
December.....	138	12	100	94	42	0
January, 1913.....	127	12	100	84	23	0
February.....	71	7	100	100	29	4
March.....	11,279	69	100	100	50	29
April.....	9,741	34	100	100	69	15

APPENDIX C.

MEMORANDUM *RE* COST OF SEWAGE TREATMENT.

(Submitted by Mr. James White.)

Respecting the cost of treatment, the town of Berlin, Ont., with an approximate population of 10,000, treats its sewage in septic tanks. After treatment, the effluent is pumped up 50 feet to natural sand beds, whence it passes downward through the sand, the water reappearing at a lower level, as springs. The filtrate thus obtained is perfectly clear and odourless, and, in appearance, cannot be distinguished from spring water. The volume of sewage has now reached 700,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, and the filtering material is not sludged up in the slightest degree. The plant was designed for the present population of 10,000, with allowances for extensions sufficient to handle the sewage of three times the present population. Berlin is an inland town, and is situated on a small stream that has a very small summer flow. The actual cost was \$15,750, and is regarded by sanitary engineers as one of the most efficient plants in the Dominion.

As indicating the cost to a small municipality, Palmerston may be cited. The cost for a population of 2,000 was estimated at \$15,900. Of this amount, \$2,200 was estimated cost of drain to the Maitland river, due to the peculiar topography of the locality, and constitutes an item that would not be involved in a great majority of cases. Deducting this unusual item, gives a cost of \$13,700, or say, \$7 per head of population. In explanation of the cost, it should also be stated that it is proposed to give a complete treatment in a plant provided with both sprinkling filters and septic tanks.

For small municipalities, with very limited financial resources, a sewage treatment with a revolving screen to remove the solids, and subsequent sterilization with hypochlorite, could probably be installed at a cost of about \$3 per head of population. It should be a separate system, to avoid the necessity of handling storm water. This would ensure a fairly constant flow, and thus avoid irradical changes at short intervals in the amount of hypochlorite used.

For a large city, the experience of Baltimore shows a very complete system, providing for: (1) rapid sedimentation, (2) sprinkling filter, and (3) secondary sedimentation, can be provided for about \$6 per head of population. The Baltimore plant also provides for a fourth treatment with hypochlorite. This, however, is perfectly unnecessary, but it is used to guard against any possible infection of the very valuable oyster beds below the city.

APPENDIX D.

PROVINCIAL AND STATE LAWS ON SEWERS AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS
AND MEMORANDUM THEREON.

Compiled by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts.

Alberta.—Section 24. When the construction, alteration or extension of a common sewer or system of public sewerage shall be contemplated by the municipal council of any municipality, or village, or by any person or body corporate, such council,

APPENDIX D, 1913.

person or body corporate shall submit to the provincial board all plans and specifications in connection with the construction, alteration or extension of such common sewer or system of sewerage and in connection with the purification and disposal of the sewage.

(2) No common sewer or system of sewerage shall be established or continued unless there is maintained in connection therewith a system of sewage purification and disposal which removes and avoids any menace to the public health, and the provincial board may call for and any council, person or body corporate shall, when requested, furnish as soon as may be, such information and data in relation to such matters under their control as the provincial board may deem necessary; provided that with regard to systems in operation at the date of the passing of this Act the provincial board may dispense with the requirements thereof for a sufficient time in their opinion to permit of compliance therewith.

(3) It shall not be lawful for any such council, person or body corporate to construct, alter, extend or operate any common sewer or system of sewerage or sewage and sewage disposal maintained and operated without injury or danger to the public health.

(4) If in the opinion of the provincial board for the purpose of guarding against injury or danger to the public health, alterations or additions are necessary in any existing or proposed common sewer or system of sewerage or in the plans or specifications for sewage disposal or in both the plans and specifications submitted as aforesaid, the said certificate may specify the alterations and additions deemed necessary and it shall not be lawful to construct, establish or operate the existing common sewer or system of sewerage or sewage disposal of the proposed system or extension unless and until the alterations and additions specified in the said certificate have been made and adopted.

Section 25. The decision or certificate of the provincial board with regard to such alterations and additions or to the construction or extension of any common sewer or public system of sewerage or sewage disposal or of any system of waterworks or public water supply shall be subject to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, such appeal to be made and taken within three months after the receipt by the person affected of the certificate or notice of the decision complained of; and such decision or certificate, when not so appealed against or when confirmed or amended and confirmed upon appeal by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be binding and conclusive in all respects; provided that whenever, in reference to any of the matters aforesaid, it shall appear that any change of circumstances or conditions has arisen or exists, the provincial board may make further inquiry and may file a further or supplemented decision or certificate, which shall be subject to appeal in manner and have in all respects the force and effect aforesaid.

British Columbia.—Section 24. When the construction or extension of a common sewer or of a system of public sewerage shall be contemplated by the municipal council of any municipality, or by any person or body corporate, it shall be the duty of such council, person or body corporate to submit to the provincial board all plans and specifications in connection with the construction or extension of such common sewer or system of sewerage.

(2) The provincial board may call for, and such council, person or body corporate shall furnish, as soon as may be, such further information and data, in addition to the said plans and specifications as the provincial board may deem necessary.

(3) It shall not be lawful for any such council, person or body corporate to construct or extend any common sewer or system of sewerage without first obtaining from the provincial board a certificate, signed by the chairman and secretary, stating that the proposed construction or extension may be carried out, and the constructed or extended common sewer or system of sewerage maintained and operated without injury or danger to the public health.

APPENDIX No. 1

(4) If in the opinion of the provincial board, for the purpose of guarding against injury or danger to the public health, alterations are necessary in the plans and specifications submitted as aforesaid, the said certificate may specify the alterations so deemed necessary, and it shall not be lawful to construct, establish or operate the proposed system or extension unless and until the alterations specified in the said certificate have been made and adopted.

Manitoba.—Section 28. Whenever the establishment of a public water supply or system of sewerage shall be contemplated by the council of any city, town or village municipality, it shall be the duty of the said council to place itself in communication with the Provincial Board of Health, and to submit to the said board before their adoption all plans in connection with said system.

(a) It shall be the duty of the Provincial Board of Health to report whether in its opinion the said system is calculated to meet the sanitary requirements of the inhabitants of said municipality, whether any of its provisions are likely to prove prejudicial to the health of any of the said inhabitants, together with any suggestions which it may deem advisable, and to cause copies of such report to be transmitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, to the inspector and to the clerk of the municipality.

Nova Scotia.—Section 60. When the establishment of a public water supply or system of sewerage is contemplated by the council of any city or town, or by any corporation, such council or corporation shall submit all plans in connection with such supply or system to the Governor in Council, and no work on such supply or system shall be commenced until the plans have been approved by the Governor in Council.

Ontario.—Section 30. (2) Whenever the construction of a common sewer or of a system of public sewerage is contemplated by the council of any city, town or village, it shall be the duty of the council to place itself in communication with the Provincial Board of Health, and to submit to the board before their adoption all plans in connection with said sewer or sewerage system. It shall be the duty of the Provincial Board of Health to inquire and report upon said sewer or system of sewerage, as to whether the same is calculated to meet the sanitary requirements of the inhabitants of the municipality; and as to whether such sewer or system of sewerage is likely to prove prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the municipality or of any other municipality liable to be affected thereby.

(3) The Provincial Board of Health may make any suggestions or amendments concerning the plans submitted, or may impose any conditions with regard to the construction of such sewer or system of sewerage or the disposal of sewage therefrom as it may deem necessary or advisable in the public interest; and the construction of any common sewer or system of sewerage shall not be proceeded with without being reported upon and approved of by the Provincial Board of Health, and no change in the construction thereof or in the disposal of sewage therefrom liable to injuriously affect the public health shall be made without previous submission to and approval by the said board.

(4) The decision or report of the Provincial Board of Health with regard to any system of water supply or any common sewer or public system of sewerage or the disposal of sewage therefrom shall be subject to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, such appeal to be made within one month after the filing of the report or decision in the office of the minister of the department to which the Provincial Board of Health is attached and such decision or report, where not so appealed against, or where confirmed or amended and confirmed upon appeal by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be binding and conclusive upon all the municipalities and persons affected by the same; but wherever it appears that any change of circumstances or conditions has arisen, the Provincial Board of Health may, if it deem it advisable,

make further inquiry and report as to any system of water supply or common sewer or system of sewerage or the disposal of sewage, which report shall be subject to appeal as aforesaid and have the same force and affect as aforesaid.

(5) The said board may from time to time modify or alter the terms and conditions as to the disposal of sewage imposed by any award authorizing any system of sewerage or the extension of a sewer, and their report or decision shall be subject to appeal as aforesaid.

(6) No sewage, domestic or factory refuse, excremental or other polluting matter of any kind whatsoever, which, either by itself or in connection with other matter, corrupts or impairs, or may corrupt or impair, the quality of the water of any source of any public water supply for domestic use in any city, town, incorporated village or other municipality, or which renders, or may render, such water injurious to health, shall be placed in or discharged into the waters, or placed or deposited upon the ice of such source of water supply, near the place from which any such municipality shall or may obtain its supply of water for domestic use, nor shall any sewage, drainage, domestic or factory waste or refuse, excremental or other polluting matter be placed or suffered to remain upon the bank or shore of any such source of water supply near the place from which said municipality shall or may obtain its supply of water for domestic use as aforesaid, nor within such distance thereof as may be considered unsafe by the Provincial Board of Health, after an examination thereof by a member or officer of the said board, and any person who shall offend against any provision of this section shall upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty of not more than \$100 for each offence, and each week's continuance after notice by the Provincial Board of Health or local board of health, to abate or remove the same shall constitute a separate offence.

Quebec.—Section 44. Every person who knowingly and voluntarily soils or contaminates, in any manner whatever, the water of a well, spring, stream, lake, pond, river, or reservoir, used for drinking by man or animals or every person who voluntarily soils or contaminates the intake or aqueduct whether such intake be frozen or not, or every person who deposits in such intake or upon the ice thereof any carcass of any dead animal or any other matter injurious to health, is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and in default of payment an imprisonment not exceeding two months.

Saskatchewan.—Section 22. When the construction, alteration or extension of common sewer or system of public sewerage is contemplated by the municipal council of any municipality or by any person or body corporate such council, person or body corporate shall submit to the commissioner all plans and specifications in connection with the construction, alteration or extension of such common sewer or system of sewerage and in connection with the purification and disposal of the sewage.

(2) No common sewer or system of sewerage shall be established or continued unless there is maintained in connection therewith a system of sewage purification and disposal which removes and avoids any menace to the public health and the commissioner may call for and any council, person or body corporate shall, when requested, furnish as soon as may be such information and data in relation to such matters under their control as the commissioner may deem necessary.

Provided that with regard to systems in operation at the date of the passing of this Act the commissioner may dispense with the requirements hereof for a sufficient time in his opinion to permit of compliance therewith.

(3) It shall not be lawful for any such council, person or body corporate to construct, alter, extend or operate any common sewer or system of sewerage or sewage disposal without first obtaining from the commissioner a certificate stating that the proposed construction, alteration or extension may be carried out and the constructed or extended common sewer or system of sewerage and sewage disposal maintained and operated without injury or danger to the public health.

APPENDIX No. 1

(4) If in the opinion of the commissioner for the purpose of guarding against injury or danger to the public health, alterations or additions are necessary in any existing or proposed common sewer or system of sewerage or in the plans or specifications submitted as aforesaid, the commissioner shall notify the municipality, person or body corporate, as the case may be, of the necessity of such alteration, and shall specify the same, and the aforesaid certificate shall not be granted until the alterations and additions specified in the said certificate have been made and adopted.

Section 23.—No by-laws providing for the raising of money for the construction, operation or extension of any system of waterworks or common sewer or system of sewerage or sewage disposal shall be submitted to the votes of the electors by the council of any municipality until the consent of the commissioner to the proposed construction, operation or extension has been first obtained under the provisions of sections 21 or 22 hereof, as the case may be, and the preamble to every such by-law shall declare that such consent has been duly obtained; no debenture shall be valid if issued under any by-law passed in contravention of the provisions of this section.

It will thus be seen that each province, with the single exception of New Brunswick, has placed in the hands of the provincial health authorities certain powers in regard to public water supplies and the construction of sewers and sewerage systems and the providing for the proper or adequate disposal of the sewage effluent. Many of these laws have been on the statute books for years. In some of the older provinces they have been amended, apparently with the object of preventing the pollution of the waterways, and thus, in a measure, they present evidence of good intention on the part of the legislatures to protect the public. Personal experience leads me to express the opinion that, in the main, they are non-efficient; they look well on paper, but in practice municipal authorities do pretty much as they please, and as the powers of most provincial boards of health are only advisory, they accept or reject the advice or recommendations of the board just as they see fit. Too frequently is it the case that the matter has already been voted upon by the ratepayers and passed by the municipal council—indeed, systems have often been known to be under construction, if not in actual operation, before the submission of the plans to the provincial authorities. The provincial laws, with the exception of Saskatchewan, lack all mandatory, restrictive or corrective power; other boards may recommend, direct or order, but in this province, section 23 of the Act respecting the Public Health provides that the consent of the Commissioner of Health shall be obtained before any by-law providing for the raising of money for the construction, operation or extension of any system of waterworks, common sewer, system of sewerage or sewage disposal shall be voted upon by the ratepayers, and that no debenture shall be valid unless this provision has been complied with. This new departure is restrictive, and if properly enforced will, it is hoped, go a long way in preventing what has been happening in older portions of the Dominion for some years. To have control over the actions of a municipal council through the purse strings should prove of marked advantage, and the operation of this statutory provision will be watched with interest by those desirous of securing for the people the best in both water supplies and sewerage purification.

If the question of the prevention of the pollution of public water supplies and the efficient disposal of sewage were merely matters for provincial control and interference, the problem might be left with the several legislatures to deal with. In some instances the protection of particular water supplies, such for instance as those at Fort William in Ontario, Truro and Halifax in Nova Scotia, certainly come under this head, but the geographical or political boundaries are not based on the laws of hygiene; nor do the provincial laws of Quebec govern the resident ratepayer in Ontario, or vice versa. Still less do the laws of Ontario control or govern the acts of the foreigner, as for instance a resident in the state of Michigan or New York. The waters of the St. Lawrence river at Montreal, which should be comparatively pure, are polluted by the unlawful acts of the municipalities situated in Ontario as also

by those of millions of the residents in the states of New York, Michigan, Ohio, etc., who wantonly pour millions of gallons of sewage daily into the waters of the Great Lakes. It is true those living within the bounds of Ontario are amenable to Canadian law, but what shall we say of our neighbours to the south of the international boundary line, many millions of whom transgress the laws of health by dumping garbage, factory waste and sewage wantonly into the Great Lakes system to the detriment of their own health as well as to that of the residents of Montreal?

It is therefore evident that the enactment and enforcement by any particular provincial government of laws regulating the disposal of sewage and providing for the protection of water supplies will not of itself safeguard even the people of the province to which those laws apply. Even if every province had similar or identical laws on this subject, the dangers respecting waters which are in part international in origin or location would not be entirely removed. This important aspect of the question is not confined to any particular province of Canada, although Ontario and Quebec are perhaps at the present time more particularly concerned owing to the fact that, lying to the south of the international boundary line, there are many millions of people discharging untreated sewage and factory wastes into rivers which discharge into the Great Lakes and their connecting rivers. What is happening in these provinces through the failure on the part of the governments concerned to deal with the situation by adequate statutory provisions should not be allowed to become the case in the other portions of Canada where the conditions are not so serious owing to sparsity of population.

It is quite apparent there are difficulties presented in dealing with this important question by reason of the fact that many of our streams and lakes flow not only through or between different provinces, but also between this country and the United States and are consequently international in character. The prevention of pollution by legislative enactment on this side of the line cannot therefore affect the action of the states lying to the south of the boundary. What shall we say of the pollution of the Great Lakes, where it is estimated by competent authorities that during a single season, as many as ten million persons travel in the ships plying on these waters? General Wyman, chief of the staff of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, in referring to the work of the interstate commission, known as the Lake Michigan Water Commission, gives his valuable opinion on this international aspect of the question. He says:—

“The entire investigation is of vast importance and interest to the Federal Government because of its bearing on interstate commerce. It should receive the active co-operation of the department, and there should be legislative action authorizing the service to undertake the investigation of similar interstate bodies of water.”

To aid in an intelligent consideration, a résumé of the progress made in some of the states where legislatures are alive to the importance of the subjects involved may be of interest. A brief reference can here be made only to those states having more advanced laws than others.

Massachusetts.—Massachusetts places in the hands of the State Board of Health the general oversight and care of all waterways, streams and ponds used by any municipality or public institution as sources of water supply, with power to examine into the purity of the same. The board may make rules and regulations for the protection of water supplies and publish the same in newspapers or by poster. Dr. F. W. Shunway, Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health, says there are “No weak spots in the law.”¹

New Jersey.—In the year 1900 the Senate and General Assembly of the State created a “Sewage Commission,” amending and supplementing the Act in 1904 and

¹ First Report of the Lake Michigan Water Commission.

APPENDIX No. 1

1907. At the present time the enforcement of these laws is in the hands of the State Board of Health. The powers of the commission in respect to pollution of waters are indicated in the following:—

“1. The State Sewerage Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to inspect any of the waters of this state, and if it finds that any of the waters of this state are being polluted in such manner as to cause or threaten injury to any of the inhabitants of this state, either in health, comfort or property, it shall be its duty to notify in writing any person, municipal or private corporation found to be polluting said waters, that prior to a time to be fixed by said commission, which time shall not be more than five years from the date of such notice, said person or corporation must cease to pollute said waters and make such other disposition of the sewage or other polluting matter as shall be approved by said commission; any person or corporation aggrieved by any such finding may appeal therefrom to the Court of Chancery at any time within three months after being notified thereof, and the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to hear and determine such appeal in a summary manner, according to its course and practice in other cases, and thereupon to affirm, reverse or modify the finding of said commission in such manner as it may deem just and reasonable.

“2. The State Sewerage Commission is hereby authorized to apply to the Court of Chancery for writ of injunction to prevent any violation of or enforce the provisions of this Act and the Act to which this is a supplement, and it shall be the duty of the said court, in a summary way, to hear and determine the merits of said application; and in all such cases to restrain violation of or enforce the provisions of the said Acts.

“3. ‘Waters of this state as used in this Act and the Act to which this is a supplement shall include the ocean and its estuaries, all springs, streams and bodies, or surface or ground water, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of this state or subject to its jurisdiction.’”

And it is further enacted that it is unlawful to build sewers so as to pollute streams or to discharge sewage except under conditions prescribed and approved of by the board. The Acts in this state, too, are not retroactive as regards the municipality polluting streams by the discharge from sewage systems which were in operation prior to the passing of the legislation above referred to. Crimes Act (revision) provides (section 82) that waters distributed for public use shall not be polluted; while chapter 151, laws of 1909, is similar in character to section 30, subsection 6, of the Ontario Public Health Act; it prohibits the pollution of potable waters in the following words:—

“No excremental matter, domestic, factory, workshop, mill or slaughter-house refuse, creamery or cheese factory waste, garbage, dye stuff, coal tar, sawdust, tan bark or refuse from gas houses or other polluting matter, shall be placed in, or discharged into, the waters, or placed or deposited upon the ice of any rivers, brook, stream, or any tributary or branch thereof, or of any lake, pond, well, spring or other reservoir above the point from which any city, town, borough, township, or other municipality shall or may obtain its supply of water for domestic use; nor shall any such excremental matter, domestic, factory, workshop, mill or slaughter-house refuse, creamery or cheese factory waste, garbage, dye stuff, coal tar, sawdust, tan bark or refuse from gas houses or other polluting matter, be placed or suffered to remain upon the banks of any such river, brook, stream, or of any tributary or branch thereof, or of any lake, pond, well, spring or other reservoir above the point from which any city, town, borough, township or other municipality shall or may obtain its supply of water for domestic use as aforesaid; and any person or persons, or private or public corporation, which shall offend against any of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence; and each week’s

continuance after notice by the state or local board of health to abate or remove the same, shall constitute a separate offence; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to repeal, modify or otherwise affect any law or statute now conferring upon any local board of health the power or authority to institute any proceedings in any court of this state for the recovery of any penalty, or obtaining any injunction against, the pollution of any of the waters of this state."

New York.—New York enacted in 1885 that the State Board of Health might make rules for the inspection of water supplies, and in 1903 it was made unlawful to discharge sewage into any water without permission of the state commissioner. The commissioner cannot order the discontinuance of any pollution which existed at the time of the passing of the Act. Thus what was, and is, manifestly an unlawful and unsanitary act on the part of all the large cities of that populous state, is perpetuated indefinitely.

Kansas.—Kansas enacted in 1907, with amendments in 1909, that all water systems existing at the time must file with the state board, description, plans, etc., and that any additions or changes thereto could only be made with the approval of the board. Furthermore, the board may investigate if it has reason to believe that the sanitary quality of any water supply is prejudicial to the public health, and authority is vested in the State Board of Health "to make an order requiring such changes in the source or sources of the said water supply or in the manner of sewage purification or treatment of the said supply before delivery to customers, or in both, as may in its judgment be necessary to safeguard the public health. It shall be the duty of the person, company, corporation, institution or municipality having the same in charge to fully comply with the order." On the whole, the provisions of this law are more up-to-date than those of any other state. They lack, however, the retro-active powers.

Ohio.—Ohio has vested the control of the installation of waterworks systems and the methods of the disposal of sewage with the State Board of Health; old systems cannot be changed or added to without the approval of the board. The state board together with the governor and the attorney-general may decide as to whether either an old system or any system of water supply or sewage disposal is detrimental to public health and may order the same to be changed. In the matter of interstate streams, this state has already taken action, the legislature having appointed a commission to recommend the measures to be taken to prevent the pollution of the Ohio river. It has also asked the legislatures of the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, and Kentucky, to co-operate by taking similar action. This commission is now at work and a report may be expected at an early date.

As regards the Susquehanna river, Pennsylvania and New York have taken joint action, and in a like manner the pollution of the Delaware river has been considered by the same two states in conjunction with New Jersey.

As indicating the opinion of the chief state and provincial health authorities of this continent upon the subject of "Pollution of Streams," the report of a special committee presented at the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health, held in Washington, D.C., 1909, may be briefly stated. The committee, after a careful review of the important questions involved, recommended as follows:—

First.—That inasmuch as any discharge of organic matter into streams used as public water supplies is dangerous to public health, we recommend that such practices be disapproved.

Second.—That as an excessive discharge of organic matter into a stream creates a public nuisance, restricting its normal use and enjoyment, we recommend that partial purification be practised in such cases.

Third.—That the State Boards of Health represented present at every opportunity to the people generally the importance of the questions involved, and that those states

APPENDIX No. 1

not having effective legislation covering the subject shall endeavour to secure the same, with proper appropriations for conducting the work.

Fourth.—That the control of this work shall be placed in the hands of the State Boards of Health.

Fifth.—That the Federal Government be given such control that it may be in a position to assist the states in studying special problems, and that the conference heartily endorses the proposed Bill giving the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service authority to investigate these questions as being a step in the direction of federal control in the prevention of the pollution of our streams and lakes.

Great Britain.—In regard to Great Britain, the present opinions in respect to the purity of rivers and other bodies of fresh water have not always prevailed. Public opinion has slowly developed. It was not until 1858 that pollution was prohibited in England by legal enactment, and in 1861 an Act was passed by the House of Commons which required sewage to be purified and freed from faecal and other putrescible matters before being discharged into the streams. Nothing definite was accomplished until 1865, when the First Royal Commission was appointed. This was followed in 1868 by the Rivers Pollution Prevention Commission, which dealt very fully with the questions of sewage purification. One of the instructions given this commission was as follows: "Although it may be taken as proved generally that there is a widespread and serious pollution of rivers, both from town sewage and the refuse of mines and manufactories, and that town sewage may be turned to profitable account as a manure, there is not sufficient evidence to show that any measure absolutely prohibiting the discharge of such refuse into rivers, or absolutely compelling town authorities to carry it on the lands, might not be remedying one evil at the cost of an evil still more serious in the shape of injury to health and damage to manufactures."

In 1869 a commission was appointed to specially consider the question of the disposal of London sewage, and largely as a result of the work of this latter commission the Local Government Board was founded in 1871, and the Public Health Act passed in the next year and subsequently amended in 1875. In 1876 the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act came into force. The amendment Act of 1875 stipulated that the Local Government Board should sanction the raising of loans for purposes of sewage disposal only after a favourable report was made by the inspector after a local inquiry. It further enacted that all town authorities should remove solids and faecal matter from sewage to such an extent that no nuisance should be caused, before its discharge into canals, rivers, lakes or the sea. The Act of 1876 gave the same board power to require land treatment in all cases.

The general law relating to sewage disposal in England is to be found in the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, the Acts relating to London and also the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts.

Sewage works may be constructed either within or without the district of a local authority. As regards the former class, all the existing sewers are vested in the local authority, and power is given to compulsorily purchase land and erect works for the treatment of sewage, either by natural or artificial means. Section 32, Public Health Act, 1875, gives the local authority power to construct sewage disposal works without the district, and prescribes procedure as follows:—

"A local authority shall, three months at least before commencing the construction or extension of any sewer or other work for sewage purposes without their district, give notice of the intended work by advertisement in one or more of the local newspapers circulated within the district where the work is to be made. Such notice shall describe the nature of the intended work, and shall state the intended termini thereof, and the names of the parishes, and the turnpike roads and streets, and other lands (if any) through, across, under or on which the work is to be made, and shall name a place where a plan of the intended work is open for inspection, at all

reasonable hours; and a copy of such notice shall be served on the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees, and occupiers of the said lands, and on the overseers of such parishes, and on the trustees, surveyors of highways, or other persons having the care of such roads or streets."

Sections 33 and 34 provide that objection may be taken and when taken prescribe that the work shall not be proceeded with unless the Local Government Board after inquiry and inspection, disallows or modifies the plans.

Under section 299, Public Health Act, 1875, power is given to the Local Government Board to enforce the performance of the duty of defaulting local authorities. They may enforce the same by writ of mandamus, or may appoint some person to perform the duty as prescribed. The section is as follows:—

"Where complaint is made to the Local Government Board that a local authority has made default in providing their district with sufficient sewers, or in the maintenance of existing sewers, or in providing their district with a supply of water, in cases where danger arises to the health of the inhabitants from insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply of water and a proper supply can be got at a reasonable cost, or that a local authority has made default in enforcing any provisions of this Act which it is their duty to enforce, the Local Government Board, if satisfied, after due inquiry, that the authority has been guilty of the alleged default, shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of their duty in the matter of such complaint. If such duty is not performed by the time limited in the order, such order may be enforced by writ of mandamus or the Local Government Board may appoint some person to perform such duty, and shall by order direct that the expenses of performing the same, together with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed for superintending such performance, and amounting to a sum specified in the order, together with the costs of the proceedings, shall be paid by the authority in default; and any order made for the payment of such expenses and costs may be removed into the Court of Queen's Bench, and be enforced in the same manner as if the same were an order of such court.

"Any person appointed under this section to perform the duty of a defaulting local authority shall, in the performance and for the purpose of such duty, be invested with all the powers of such authority other than (save as hereinafter provided) the powers of levying rates; and the Local Government Board may from time to time by order change any person so appointed."

Section 300 makes provision for recovery of expenses, and sections 15 and 16 of the same Act provide for the maintenance of sewers and sewage works without the district.

As regards the purification of sewage, section 17 of the Act of 1875 provides as follows:—

"Nothing in this Act shall authorize any local authority to make or use any sewer, drain, or outfall, for the purpose of conveying sewage or filthy water into any natural stream or watercourse, or into any canal, pond, or lake, until such sewage or filthy water is freed from all excrementitious or other foul or noxious matter such as would affect or deteriorate the purity and quality of the water in such stream or watercourse, or in such canal, pond, or lake."

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, prohibits the discharge into sewers of chemical refuse, waste steam, etc.

The requirements of the Local Government Board as regards sewerage and sewage disposal have not been officially published, hence the plans of any new works and of any proposed changes to existing plants must be submitted and each separately considered.

The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.—The object of this Act is to make provision to prevent the pollution of rivers and to prevent the establishment of new

APPENDIX No. 1

sources of pollution. The sources dealt with are classified under the following heads:—

1. Solid refuse of any manufactory, manufacturing process, or quarry, or any rubbish, cinders or other waste, or any putrid solid matter.
2. Any solid or liquid sewage matter.
3. Any poisonous, noxious or polluting liquid from any factory.
4. Any solid matter from any mine in such quantity as to prejudicially interfere with the flow or any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter.

It is divided into six parts which, briefly described, are as follows:—

Part I makes it an offence for any person to put any solid matter, or any putrid solid matter, rubbish or cinders into any watercourse.

Part II prevents any person from allowing any solid or liquid matter to enter a watercourse.

Part III prohibits the draining of any waste material from any factory or mine into a watercourse, and the owners of the factory or mine must show to the Court, they are using the best reasonably available means to render the waste material harmless.

Part IV is administrative in character, and provides that sanitary authorities shall afford facilities enabling factories, etc., to drain into sewers; prescribes a maximum penalty not exceeding fifty pounds per diem for every day's continuance of the offence.

Parts V and VI are applicable to Scotland and Ireland only.

Apparently it was found this latter Act was a dead letter, for while section 3 provided that the throwing of solid matter into the streams and the pollution of them by sewage and manufactory refuse was prohibited, yet to secure a conviction it was necessary to prove that the solid matter was either putrid or putrescible, or that it polluted the waters of the stream, or that it was discharged in such quantities as to interfere with the due flow of the stream. Moreover, action could only be taken with the express sanction of the Local Government Board. Indeed, it would appear that in England, at least, the question of protection of streams and the disposal of sewage is complicated. Between the influence of the larger corporations controlling the larger water supplies, and that of the manufacturing interests, the health of the public is not protected as it should be, and much remains to be done by efficient and effectual legislation.

In addition to the foregoing, there is a series of Acts relating particularly to the city of London and its various authorities, vesting them with special provisions in respect to the sewage area. Certain it is the various Acts of Parliament make it obligatory upon local authorities to purify the whole of the sewage before discharging it into any watercourse, but all the difficulties surrounding this important question are not as yet fully overcome, although royal commissions have been considering the question for many years.

The Commission of 1859 declared that the proper method of purifying sewage was to distribute it on land, and that only in this manner could the pollution of rivers be prevented. The Commission of 1868, which issued five reports up to 1874, also declared that land treatment was the only suitable method of rendering sewage non-putrescible, and that all other methods could only be regarded as palliatives. The 1882 Commission declared similarly. This commission indicates that, whereas former commissions were only able to judge of results by chemical methods, bacteriological methods had so far developed to be of use. The Commission of 1882 indicates that there are conditions which would permit of the Local Government Board relaxing its requirements as regards the land treatment. They further state they are convinced that by means of artificial biological processes effluents can be obtained non-putrescible in character and satisfactory enough to be discharged into streams without causing a nuisance.

It may be pointed out that the Commissions of 1857, 1865, and 1868 had each recommended the formation of special authorities to supervise each watershed. The Commission of 1868 had considered a central authority necessary to deal with all matters relating to river pollution and to supervise the administration of the law, and this latter recommendation was again urged by the commission in its third report, 1903, which claimed that to this central authority all appeals should be made rather than to the courts, as this method of appeal had been found costly and dilatory.

It is recommended that this central authority should have power to conduct inquiries, to call witnesses, to enter premises, to take samples of trade effluent and perform such other acts as are necessary for the performance of its duties. Its officers were to consist of an administrative head, a chemist, an engineer and a bacteriologist.

The fourth report of this commission deals with the pollution of tidal waters and recommends safeguards in the interest of the shell-fish industry as well as of the consumers.

In 1888 an effort was made to form joint committees having representatives from all sanitary authorities bordering on a particular river. That of the Mersey and Irwill seems to have been the most active, but it was soon found the existing legislation did not meet the situation and a step forward was made in 1892 when Parliament passed the Mersey and Irwill Act and, in 1894, the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Act. The chief feature of these Acts is that they give the committees special powers against the pollution of streams by solid matters and the pollution by sewage matter and liquid manufacturing refuse or waste. The value of these two Acts is greatly diminished by certain clauses which prevent prompt action being taken; inquiry by the Local Government Board and then three preliminary warnings, all having to precede action.

Germany.—In Germany the prevention of the pollution of the rivers which flow through several states would be a greater task were it not that the rivers are of large volume, for each state has its own laws upon the subject. Repeated attempts have been made to obtain imperial legislation but the constitution seems to render this impossible. The Introductory Act of the Civil Code expressly places water legislation in the hands of the federated states; and further, the supervision and legislation regarding measures to be adopted by the Medical and Veterinary Police authorities is vested in the Imperial Government, and the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1900, passed by the Imperial Legislature, provides that the methods for the disposal of waste shall be supervised by the State, and that local authorities shall remove nuisances and adopt preventive measures against infectious diseases and, if it is necessary, that certain regulations shall apply to several states. The Imperial Chancellor is vested with power to see that the state authorities adopt uniform measures. Under the provisions of section 43 of this Act the Imperial Council of Health was created, but its work, so far as river pollution is concerned, was restricted by the Federal Council, in 1901, to interstate waters. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Imperial Government in 1903 declared that the keeping of the rivers and other public bodies of waters free from pollution was to be regarded as one of the main efforts of public health administration, and while the advisory reports of the Imperial Council of Health have no legal force, it is expected its pronouncements will produce good results.

The question of trade wastes is dealt with under the Trade Regulations, which provide that local authorities shall consider the possibility of river pollution before granting a permit. The several federated states have each their own laws relating to river pollution.

Prussia.—In Prussia an order was issued in 1901 to the presidents of the various districts, in which it was pointed out that differences in local and economic conditions between various provinces made general legislation in Prussia impossible. The order

APPENDIX No. 1

indicated that the existing laws, together with a revision of the police regulations, would suffice for the present.* It further pointed out that inspection should be made every two or three years of all streams at that time polluted or of which pollution was feared, bearing in mind the following:—

- (1) The prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.
- (2) The prevention of the pollution of water used for drinking or other purposes.
- (3) The protection of the public against nuisances.
- (4) The protection of fish.

The order further states that streams which are chiefly used for the drainage of villages and factories or having factories along their banks must be dealt with differently from those used for agricultural purposes or for fisheries. The actual state of things must always be considered and if, however, the water of the stream is necessary for domestic purposes must be taken against pollution.

Saxony.—The regulations of Saxony prevent the emptying of waste materials from pulp factories into the streams and apply also to all factories, the waste material of which would, of necessity, find its way into streams and thus cause pollution, killing or injuring fish, affecting the health of the community, or destroying natural beauty. There are no regulations which set forth the exact method of procedure on the part of factories for the preventing of contamination of streams, with the exception that waste material must be rendered inert before entering the same. The general economic principle of freedom in business enterprise and trade does not restrict the right of the authorities to prevent the pollution of streams in the interest of the public health. The closing of an establishment on account of water pollution can be ordered by the higher administrative authorities only. In such case the owner is reimbursed.

Hamburg.—In Hamburg no statutory provisions exist for the regulation of the disposal of sewage. The sewers are controlled by the municipal building department, which also constructs new works and keeps old ones in repair. The Department of Trade Inspection is authorized to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the deterioration of existing sewers by chemical action or by erosion. The regulations of this department, however, are merely instructions given to individual, industrial or other establishments, from time to time, each case being separately considered and decided. Before promulgating its instructions the Department of Trade Inspection consults representative bodies likely to have an interest in the particular matter.

This brief review of the situation in European countries is given to indicate what is being done in these crowded centres of civilization, and to point out that while many difficulties have been overcome, as yet no definite conclusions have been arrived at in the way of statutory enactments. Indeed, it may be said that legislation along these lines is progressive—finality has not been arrived at anywhere. On the other hand, it is a case everywhere of study, but, while studying, organize the work under a central health authority and give that authority power to prevent conserving the good which is left unpolluted, taking care that what is bad shall not be made worse, and striving to improve all.

A study of the map¹ of the watersheds of Canada indicates the interprovincial and international character of some of the more important watersheds of the Dominion. The provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, by reason of their insular position, are exceptions to the general rule, while British Columbia is an example where failure to protect its own rivers might be a menace to the states lying to the south. Alberta, on the other hand, is an example where, owing to the flow of the rivers easterly through Saskatchewan, the difficulties are local and inter-

¹ Map No. 33 in the Department of the Interior's Atlas of Canada, 1906, is very satisfactory.

provincial; while in Manitoba, owing to the fact that the watersheds of the Assiniboine and Red rivers lie largely to the south of the international boundary line, chiefly in North Dakota and Minnesota, the problem assumes an international aspect. The pollution of the Great Lakes is to a great extent international, since they receive a portion of their waters from the states of Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. The pollution of the Ottawa river, the inter-provincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec, makes the question of pollution of the watershed of that river of interprovincial interest, the chief sources of contamination being in the former province. In New Brunswick, the question is local but chiefly international, owing to the fact that a portion of the watershed of the St. John river lies within the state of Maine.

It is not contended that the dangers at present existing in the various provinces are identically the same either in degree or in fact, but there exists the same underlying principle in that provincial legislation alone will not solve the difficulties. It requires some other authority, viz., that of the Federal Government, to deal with them, particularly those of an international character. It will be for the Conservation Commission to investigate the various watersheds, collecting all available data with the assistance of the several provincial and local health authorities in order correctly to estimate the character, quantity and variety of the various pollutions at present existing and to ascertain their exact points of discharge and their bearing upon the present sources of water supply of towns and cities, both near and remote from the points of discharge; and further, to consider and recommend ways and means for the abatement of these nuisances, having always in mind that the health of the citizens of this country is paramount, but ever remembering the necessity for the fostering of agriculture and the development of manufactures.

APPENDIX E.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF UPWARDS OF 1,000 THAT DISCHARGE INTO NAVIGABLE WATERS.¹

(Submitted by Mr. James White.)

ALBERTA.

Into Fresh Water.—Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Strathcona, Fort Saskatchewan.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Into Fresh Water.—Enderby, Kamloops, Kaslo, Kelowna, New Westminster, Revelstoke, Trail.

Into Tidal Water.—Cumberland, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, North Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.

MANITOBA.

Into Fresh Water.—Brandon, Portage la Prairie, St. Boniface, Winnipeg, Emerson, Morris, Selkirk, Gimli, St. Laurent, Winnipeg Beach, Winnipegosis.

¹ The division of towns that discharge their sewage into navigable waters from those that do not, is, to a certain extent, an arbitrary one. Thus Amherst, N.S., discharges its sewage into the La Planche river, 2 or 3 miles from the Bay of Fundy. As this is virtually the same as discharging into the bay, it is so listed. Again, Niagara Falls, Ont., discharges sewage into the Niagara river where it is unnavigable but, as the river is navigable above and below the city, it has been included among the municipalities that discharge into navigable fresh waters.

APPENDIX No. 1

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Into Tidal Water.—Fredericton, Moncton, St. John, Bathurst, Campbellton, Chatham, Dalhousie, Marysville, Newcastle, Richibucto, St. Andrews, Sackville, Shediac.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Into Fresh Water.—Sussex.

Into Tidal Water.—Dorchester, Gaagetown, Hampton, Hillsborough, Halifax, Sydney, Amherst, Annapolis Royal, Antigonish, Bridgetown, Canso, Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Hantsport, Inverness, Liverpool, Lockeport, Louisburg, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Parrsboro, Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Port Hood, Shelburne, Sydney Mines, Trenton, Truro, Wedgeport, Windsor, Wolfville, Yarmouth.

ONTARIO.

Into Fresh Water.—Belleville, Chatham, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor, Amherstburg, Arnprior, Barrie, Blind River, Bowmanville, Bracebridge, Brockville, Bruce Mines, Cache Bay, Campbellford, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Deseronto, Dundas, Dunnville, Fort Frances, Gananoque, Goderich, Gore Bay, Gravenhurst, Haileybury, Hawkesbury, Huntsville, Keewatin, Kenora, Kincardine, Lindsay, Little Current, Mattawa, Meaford, Midland, Napanee, New Liskeard, Niagara, North Bay, North Toronto, Oakville, Orillia, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Penetanguishene, Perth, Picton, Port Hope, Prescott, Rainy River, Rockland, Sandwich, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, Steelton, Sturgeon Falls, Thessalon, Thornbury, Thorold, Trenton, Walkerville, Wallaceburg, Welland, Whitby, Warton, Bridgeburg, Brighton, Burlington, Cardinal, Eastview, Fenelon Falls, Fort Erie, Grimsby, Kemptville, Lakefield, L'Orignal, Merriton, Mimico, Morrisburg, Port Colborne, Port Dalhousie, Port Dover, Port Elgin, Port Perry, Portsmouth, Southampton, Victoria Harbour.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Into Tidal Water.—Charlottetown, Summerside.

QUEBEC.

Into Fresh Water.—Hull, Montreal, Sorel, Trois-Rivières, Westmount, Aylmer, Beaconsfield, Beauharnois, Berthier, Bordeaux, Chicoutimi, Dorval, Fraserville, Iberville, Lachine, Lachute, L'Assomption, Laprairie, Lévis, Longueuil, Louiseville, Maisonneuve, Montreal West, Nicolet, Outremont, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Pointe Claire, Rigaud, Roberval, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Jean, St. Lambert, St. Laurent, St. Ours, Salaberry de Valleyfield, Summerlea, Terrebonne, Verdun.

Into Tidal Water.—Quebec, Montmagny, Rimouski.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Into Fresh Waters.—Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Battleford, North Battleford, Outlook.

YUKON.

Into Fresh Water.—Dawson, White Horse.

APPENDIX F.

(Submitted by Dr. Hodgetts.)

DEATHS BY TYPHOID FEVER IN 1911.

ONTARIO.

Cities.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
Belleville	9,876	2	20
Brantford	23,132	17	73
Chatham	10,770	4	37
Fort William	16,499	7	42
Guelph	15,175	2	13
Hamilton	81,969	18	22
Kingston	18,874	5	26
London	46,300	8	17
Niagara Falls	9,248	8	86
Ottawa	87,062	87	100
Peterborough	18,360	3	16
Port Arthur	11,220	16	142
St. Catharines	12,484	9	72
St. Thomas	14,054	3	20
Stratford	12,946	2	15
Toronto	376,538	82	21
Windsor	17,829	6	33
Woodstock	9,320	4	43
Barrie	6,420	1	15
Berlin	15,196	1	6
Brockville	9,374	4	42
Cobalt	5,638	3	53
Cobourg	5,074	4	78
Collingwood	7,000	3	48
Cornwall	6,598	3	45
Galt	10,299	3	29
Kenora	6,158	1	16
Lindsay	6,964	2	21
North Bay	7,737	7	90
North Toronto	5,362		
Orillia	6,828	4	58
Oshawa	7,436	2	27
Owen Sound	12,558		
Pembroke	5,626	7	124
Port Hope	5,092	3	60
Sarnia	9,947	14	140
Sault Ste. Marie	10,984	35	290
Smith Falls	6,370	1	15
Welland	5,318	3	56
Province	2,523,274	637	25
Cities		283	
Towns		101	
Rural			
Province:—1902	392		
1903	391		
1904	482		
1905	446		
1906	891		
1907	520		
1908	662		
1909	669		
1910	706		
1911	637		
Total	5,796		

NOTE.—Population statistics are taken from Census Returns of 1911.

APPENDIX F, 1913.

APPENDIX No. 1

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Cities.	Population.	Number of deaths, 1911-12.	Death rate per 100,000.
Hull	18,222	.....	31
Montreal	470,480	146	31
Quebec	78,190	18	23
St. Hyacinthe	9,797	8	82
Sherbrooke	16,405	4	24
Sorel	8,420	3	35
Three Rivers	13,691	33	240
Westmount	14,579	.....	.....
Towns:			
Chicoutimi	5,880	2	34
Fraserville	6,774	1	14
Joliette	6,346	2	31
Lachine	10,699	.....	.....
Levis	7,452	8	107
Maisonneuve	18,684	3	16
St. John	5,903	1	17
Thetford Mines	7,261	2	27
Valleyfield	9,449	2	21
Verdun	11,629	3	26
St. Louis .....	.....	.....	.....
Province	2,002,712	930	36

Rate per 100 :—1902	1.4
1903	1.5
1904	1.7
1905	1.3
1906	1.6
1907	1.7
1908	1.4
1909	1.8
1910	1.5
1911	1.9

MANITOBA.

Cities.	Population.	Number of deaths, 1910.	Death rate per 100,000
Brandon	13,839	22	158
Portage la Prairie	5,892	4	68
St. Boniface	7,483	40	534
Winnipeg	136,035	43	31
Towns of 1,000 and over:—			
Carmen	1,271	3	23
Dauphin	2,815	4	1,420
Emerson	1,043	.....	.....
Killarney	1,010	.....	.....
Minnedosa	1,483	.....	.....
Morden	1,130	3	265
Neepawa	1,864	1	53
Selkirk	2,977	2	67
Souris	1,854	.....	.....
Stonewall	1,005	.....	.....
Virden	1,550	2	129
The Province	455,614	174	38
Urban .....	.....	109	.....
Rural .....	.....	65	.....

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cities.	Population.	Number of Deaths		Death rate per 100,000.
		1911	1912	
Province	392,480	92	99	23
Victoria	31,660	6	2	18
Cowichan .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nanaimo	8,306	1	..	12
New Westminster	13,199	7	9	53
Kamloops	3,772	2	34	53
Revelstoke	3,017	.....	4	.....
Golden, Windermere .....	.....	.....	3	.....
Fernie	3,146	.....	9	.....
Cranbrook	3,090	.....	13	.....
Nelson	4,476	.....	1	.....
Kaslo	722	.....	1	.....
Atlin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Rupert	4,184	.....	.....	.....
Hazelton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver	100,401	39	20	38
Comox .....	.....	.....	1	60
Chilliwack	1,657	1	.....	.....
Ladner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kootenay .....	.....	31	.....	.....
Skeena, Stikine, Atlin, Omineca	(1906) 37	4	.....	.....

NOVA SCOTIA.

1910.

Digby	1,247	1	.....
North Sydney	5,418	1	.....
Parrsboro	2,856	1	.....
Stewiacke	633	1	.....
Yarmouth	6,600	1	.....
Glace Bay	16,562	9	.....
New Glasgow	6,383	2	.....
Springhill	5,713	2	.....
Sydney Mines	7,470	2	.....
Cape Breton County .....	.....	17	.....
Cumberland County .....	.....	12	.....
Digby County .....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax County .....	.....	6	.....
Richmond County .....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria County .....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester County .....	.....	11	.....
Province	492,338	74	.....
Towns	38
Rural Districts	36

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1909.

1911.

Province	93,723	15	16
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NEWFOUNDLAND.

1909.

Colony (1901)	217,037	37
St. John's, E.W.	10
Port-de-Grave	1
Harbor Grace	1
Bay-de-Verde .....	.....	1	.....
Trinity .....	.....	4	.....
Bonavista .....	.....	7	.....
Fogo .....	.....	3	.....
Twillingate .....	.....	7	.....
Burin .....	.....	2	.....
Pl. and St. Mary's .....	.....	1	.....

APPENDIX No. 1

APPENDIX F2.

(Submitted by Mr. Joseph Race, F.I.C.)

TYPHOID RATES (DEATHS PER 100,000) OF SOME COUNTIES AND TOWNS ON THE OTTAWA RIVER,

	Nipissing	Renfrew.	Lanark.	Carleton.	Russell and Prescott.
1900.....	48	25	15	29	12
1901.....	70	27	21	15	23
1902.....	40	21	13	25	17
1903.....	59	13	15	7	27
1904.....	100	23	5	19	17
1905.....	137	27	5	19	17
1906.....	300	66	24	35	21
1907.....	150	31	18	42	29
1908.....	129	40	18	27	28
1909.....	493	48	47	23	29
1910.....	200	26	18	27	27
1911.....	34	27	18	87	12

These rates were calculated from the information given in the reports of the Registrar for the Province of Ontario.

	Ottawa.	Hull.	Pembroke.
1900.....	39		
1901.....	21		
1902.....	16	7	
1903.....	9	14	
1904.....	20	13	
1905.....	20	46	
1906.....	30	39	
1907.....	51	50	44
1908.....	26	48	280
1909.....	30	31	292
1910.....	27	6	116
1911.....	91		116

The recorder of vital statistics for the province of Quebec reports that these returns are incomplete.

The Hull returns are calculated from the data given in Dr. Hodgetts' report on the epidemic of 1911, the Pembroke ones from the Provincial Registrar's reports, and the Ottawa figures partially from the health department data and partially from the provincial returns.

APPENDIX G.
COST OF SEWERAGE SYSTEMS.

(Prepared by Dr. Hodgetts.)

BRIDGEBURG (SEPARATE SYSTEM).

Population, 1,500.

Eight miles of 8-, 10-, 12-, 15- and 18-inch pipes.

Estimated cost:—

Sewers, manholes and flush tanks, including \$33,000 for rock excavation.. . . .	\$110,000
Septic tank and iron pipe outlet (280 feet of 18 cast-iron pipe).. . . .	5,000
Cost of site of disposal works.. . . .	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$125,000

Additional cost should further purification be required:—

1. Contact beds.. . . .	} \$10,000
2. Pumping plant for elevating one day's flow of sewage 20 feet.. . . .	
3. High-level and low-level covered concrete reservoirs..	
4. The necessary mains.. . . .	

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR PALMERSTON.

Population, 2,000.

Inland town—discharge into branch of Maitland river.

Quantity of sewage, 100,000 gallons daily.

Capacity of disposal work, 170,000 gallons daily.

Cost of plant:—

Liquefying tanks.. . . .	\$2,787 00
Sprinkling filters, piping, etc	4,361 00
Sand filter.. . . .	2,483 00
Sludge beds.. . . .	300 00
Storm water basin	1,028 00
3½ acres of land at \$75 per acre.. . . .	262 00
Sundry expenses .. . . .	.....
	<hr/>
	\$13,798 00
Add 15 per cent for contingencies.. . . .	2,069 40
	<hr/>
	\$15,868 00

PRESTON (SEPARATE SYSTEM).

Population, 3,800.

Town divided into two watersheds, hence two disposal plants, effluent discharged into river Speed.

W. Mahlon Davies, C.E., estimated cost:—

West Disposal works—

Lands and rights of way.. . . .	\$ 375
Covered concrete tank, 40,000 gallons	1,400
Grading and draining beds.. . . .	1,600
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,375

APPENDIX No. 1

West Trunk sewer—

1,550 feet 15-inch sewer pipe at 44 cents.. . .	\$ 660
1,386 feet 12-inch sewer pipe at 33 cents.. . .	457
Trucking and back-filling	1,843
Manholes.. . . .	316
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,276

East Disposal works—

Land.. . . .	\$ 150
One tank	1,400
Coke contact beds	1,952
	<hr/>
	3,502

East Trunk sewer—

3,500 feet 12-inch pipe for sewer.	
2,000 feet 12-inch pipe for subsoil drain.	
	<hr/>
5,500 feet at 33 cents.. . . .	\$1,815
Manholes.. . . .	264
Trucking, laying and backfilling	1,990
	<hr/>
	4,069
	<hr/>
	\$14,222
Contingencies.. . . .	1,422
	<hr/>
	\$15,644

Estimated cost of laterals, at \$1.30 per lineal foot, including cost of all house connections to the property line, or 65 cents per foot frontage on each side of the street. The cost for these laterals extended over a term of thirty years would mean $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lineal foot per annum.

APPENDICES---1914.

APPENDIX A.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND THE PROVINCES ON THE SUBJECT OF THE POLLUTION OF NAVIGABLE WATERS.

A conference between the Dominion Government and the provinces was held in the Tower Room of the House of Commons at Ottawa, on Thursday, October 30, 1913, in reference to the Pollution of Navigable Waters.

The Honourable J. D. HAZEN, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, presided.

PRESENT:

Hon. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. GEORGE H. BRADBURY, M.P. (Chairman of the House of Commons Committee on the subject).

Mr. WARNOCK, M.P., and Mr. BAKER, M.P.

Province of Manitoba.—Hon. Mr. HOWDEN, Attorney-General of Manitoba.

Province of Prince Edward Island.—Hon. Mr. MATHIESON, Premier of Prince Edward Island.

British Columbia.—Hon. WILLIAM R. ROSS, Minister of Lands.

Province of Quebec.—Dr. E. P. LACHAPELLE, President of the Provincial Board of Health; Mr. R. S. LEA, Member of the Provincial Board of Health; and Dr. E. EZEAR PELLETIER, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.

Province of Saskatchewan.—P. AIRD MURRAY, C.E., and Dr. MAURICE M. SEYMOUR, Commissioner of Public Health for the province of Saskatchewan.

New Brunswick.—Hon. Mr. FLEMMING, Premier of New Brunswick.

International Joint Commission.—Mr. C. A. MAGRATH; H. A. POWELL, K.C.

Conservation Commission.—JAMES WHITE, Secretary and Deputy Minister; Dr. C. A. HODGETTS.

THOMAS P. OWENS,

Secretary of the Conference.

The Hon. Mr. HAZEN was moved to the chair.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: I thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to take the chair. As you are all aware, the question of the pollution of navigable waters has been discussed in Canada more or less for a good many years past and there seems to be throughout the country a universal wish that steps should be taken which

APPENDIX A, 1914.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

would prevent the depositing of raw sewage in the navigable waters of Canada, many of which waters, in the case of rivers and lakes, are the sources of water supply for the people. The matter has been discussed in the House of Commons as well as in the Senate of Canada, and Bills dealing with the question have been introduced, in one case by the Hon. Senator Belcourt, and last year by Mr. Bradbury, member for Selkirk in the House of Commons, which Bills were referred to a special committee of the House of Commons for the purpose of consideration and report. That committee held a number of meetings, took a great deal of evidence on the subject, and had the advice of different experts. The committee was unable to finish its deliberations before the close of the session, and it made a report to the House of Commons which among other recommendations contained one to the effect that the Government should call a conference during the recess and before next session of Parliament, of representatives of the different provinces of Canada and of the Conservation Commission and of the International Joint Commission, for the purpose of discussing the whole question and seeing whether anything of a practical nature might be arrived at so that when Parliament met again it might be the better able to deal with the subject. There seems to be a universal opinion, and only one opinion, as to the desirability of bringing about such a state of affairs that raw sewage would not be deposited as it is now by many of the large cities as well as many of the smaller towns of Canada, into the watercourses, and that consequently this menace to the public health of the inhabitants of the country might to a great extent disappear. The question is one which is not free from difficulties. Much expense has been gone to by many of the cities and towns, under legislative authority, to arrange their sewage so as to discharge it into the rivers and lakes, and to change that system will, of course, involve a very large expenditure of money in the providing of septic tanks and other methods. That, however, is a minor question, because the public health must be superior to any question of expense.

Then, there is another question which arises. Many of our waterways into which sewage is being discharged are international in their character, as in the case of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. We find the city of Detroit depositing its sewage into the Detroit river, and until some arrangement can be come to by which on both sides of the boundary this system will be stopped, there would seem to be not much to be accomplished by Canada taking drastic measures to purify its sewage, if the United States is not prepared to do the same. This matter has been taken up for consideration by the International Joint Commission, and I have with me letters on the subject, which I shall read.

Before calling the convention, I communicated with the Prime Ministers of all the Canadian provinces, asking if they approved of the idea and if they would have representatives here, and they all expressed their intention of being represented. It was in consequence of the suggestions I received in letters from a number of them, to the effect that the most convenient time would be just following the convention of Prime Ministers to be held in Ottawa, that I called the convention to-day. I read the following letter from T. Chase Casgrain, President of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission:—

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION,

MONTREAL, October 30, 1913.

Honourable J. D. HAZEN,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of the 14th instant, transmitting to me a copy of a resolution passed on the 30th May last by a Special Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider a Bill respecting the Pollution

APPENDIX A, 1914.

APPENDIX No. 1

of Navigable Waters, introduced by Mr. George Bradbury, M.P., and inviting me, as a member of the International Joint Commission, to be present at a conference at Ottawa, on Thursday, the 30th instant, to meet representatives of each province, and members of the Special Select Committee of the House of Commons.

In reply I beg to say that to the International Joint Commission a reference under article 13 of the Waterways Treaty of the 11th January, 1909, was made by both Governments of Canada and the United States, in relation to the pollution of boundary waters and the means to be taken to remedy the evil if the commission comes to the conclusion that it exists.

The commission has had the subject under consideration for some time, and has appointed experts belonging to both countries to make an investigation and to collect data and information relating to the existence and sources of pollution on all the boundary waters between Canada and the United States. The work has proceeded during the whole summer and the experts are actually at work preparing an interim report, which will be submitted to the commission in the early part of November.

I feel that, under the circumstances, I could be of no service at the conference in question, because in the absence of my American colleagues I could take no part in the deliberations. The matter is one for discussion and action by the commission, and it seems to me that while it is *subjudice* I am not at liberty to discuss it outside of the official meetings of the commission to which I belong.

I trust you will understand that it is from no lack of interest in this important question nor for want of appreciation of the work which is to be done at the conference that I will not be present, nor would I like you to believe that I am not entirely in sympathy with the good work which you and the Special Committee of the House of Commons have undertaken. My only reason is that, under the circumstances of the case, as above stated, I do not deem it proper for me to take any part in the discussion of the question or the deliberations or decisions of the committee, while, as a member of the International Joint Commission, I am actually engaged in preparing a report which we have been requested to make by both Governments whom we represent.

Thanking you for the courtesy of the invitation, I beg to remain, my dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. CHAS. CASGRAIN.

The following is a letter which I have received from Mr. H. A. Powell, K.C., a member of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission:—

ST. JOHN, N.B., October 16, 1913.

Honourable J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR MR. HAZEN,—Your favour of the 14th instant to hand *re* inquiry into pollution of navigable waters. So far as the navigable waters are boundary waters their pollution has been receiving the attention of the commission. So far we have completed the bacteriological examinations of all the boundary waters with the exception of the St. John river, the waters of which are now under examination. The report of our examination will be ready to lay before the meeting of the commission as soon as possible. It is impossible to name the precise day when our report will be printed as there are quite a number

APPENDIX A, 1914.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

of maps and diagrams required to be published, the preparation and printing of which will require some time. This examination exhausts the first branch of the submission to the commission respecting boundary waters. The second branch of the submission to the commission concerns the remedies which we may see fit to suggest. While it will be interesting and no doubt useful to hold the conference proposed, I think it would be better if the results obtained of the bacteriological examination were printed before the conference is held. We would then receive a lot of valuable assistance in the way of suggestions for remedial measures from the gentlemen, who would, it is contemplated, be present at the conference.

I submit the above information and the suggestion in consequence of our not having laid before the Government any statement as to how the work of the commission has proceeded. We are awaiting the opportunity which will be afforded by the publication of the report to submit the data to both the United States Government and the Canadian Government.

Yours very truly,

H. A. POWELL.

It will be seen from these letters that the matter is being taken up by the International Joint Commission, from the international point of view, and it may be they will be able to make a report which will be of very great value and which will contain suggestions dealing in a practical way with this question, which is of large importance now and which will be of greater importance as our population increases. We have here to-day Mr. White, of the Conservation Commission, which commission has obtained a great deal of information bearing upon the subject, and collected very many valuable statistics, and who can give us information upon the question as to the number of towns in Canada which are using the rivers for the purpose of the disposal of their sewage, together with any other information that members of the conference may like to have.

I may say to the members of the conference that there is no cut-and-dried programme as to what may take place here to-day. The meeting is one for the freest possible discussion without any prearranged scale or plan drawn out as to what action the conference may take. It is because it was felt by the Special Committee of the House of Commons that it was desirable that the federal authorities and the provincial authorities should proceed hand in hand, in full sympathy with one another in connection with a work of this importance to the health of the country and the future of the country, that this conference was called, and discussion is now invited. Perhaps it would be right that I should ask Mr. Bradbury, who was chairman of the Special Committee of the House of Commons, and who specially has knowledge in regard to the influences which impelled the committee to ask that a conference should be held, to say a few words before proceeding further.

Mr. GEORGE BRADBURY, M.P. (Selkirk): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I can assure you that it affords me very great pleasure to be here to-day. I was very glad when the Minister of Marine and Fisheries intimated he was going to call this conference. When I introduced the Bill before the House of Commons last year, I did so for the purpose of calling forth the fullest and freest possible discussion on what I consider a most important matter to the welfare of this country. The Bill itself I did not for a moment think was perfect, because I realized that it was simply an experiment, and if this conference leads to legislation which will carry out the object I have in view, then I shall be completely satisfied. The Special Committee of the House of Commons sat for several weeks taking evidence of a great many experts, in fact of everybody we thought could give us information on the question. In the time we had at our disposal, we invited all such persons to attend realizing that the session

APPENDIX A., 1914.

APPENDIX No. 1

was almost terminated when we had only succeeded in part in getting information that would warrant us in trying to formulate a bill to bring before Parliament and ask Parliament to legislate on it, we deemed it wise to suggest that this conference should be convened. We realized that without the hearty co-operation of the different provinces, anything we might do would be futile, and we realized at the same time that this matter was of very grave importance. We had in this city serious effects from this disposal of sewage in the great Ottawa river. I think this perhaps more than anything else called forth my action in the matter. There were some 2,000 cases in this city of typhoid fever, traceable almost entirely, I think, to the disposal of the sewage from the city of Ottawa in to the river. That being so, I felt that something ought to be done to protect the lives of our people. I believe that the greatest asset we have to conserve in Canada is the health and the happiness of our people, and while I realize it is going to entail a very heavy expense on cities and municipalities to prevent the depositing of raw sewage in our navigable streams, and the streams tributary to them, at the same time I feel that even a matter of expense, great or small, should be the least consideration in the solution of this problem. The lives, and the health, and the happiness of our people, should be our first consideration. When we realize that in Canada we have great bodies of fresh water, our great lakes and our rivers from which the masses of our people are forced to draw water for domestic purposes, we must also realize the importance of this matter. The protection of streams and rivers from pollution in European countries is not so important, perhaps, as it is with us. In England and in Germany a great quantity of the water used by the people is drawn from the uplands, while in this country, almost exclusively, water for domestic purposes is taken from our great lakes and from our rivers. I realize what you have so very well said, Mr. Chairman, that this question is international and interprovincial in its character, and while I realize the difficulties that stand in our way from an international standpoint, I feel that we should take care of our own country first, we ought to prevent the pollution of our streams and if possible cleanse our rivers, and then we can appeal with more force to our neighbours to the south to co-operate with us. If we ourselves take active measures, I believe that the people of the United States will join with us, but if active measures are not taken by either side, then one will be waiting for the other to move and nothing will be done. The Canadians are perhaps the greatest sufferers to-day from this cause, although the statistics of the American people show they have suffered considerably from depositing sewage in their rivers and lakes. At this stage of the proceedings I have nothing more to say. I feel that there are gentlemen present in this room who have given their lives to a study of this important question and who are better able to deal with it than I. I am speaking now as the representative of one of the constituencies in Canada which is affected directly by the abominable practice of depositing the sewage of great cities into rivers; I speak of the great city of Winnipeg, one of the greatest cities we have in Canada, a growing city, which deposits its raw sewage into the river. Twenty years ago, while the Red River water was never what any one would call pure water, it was yet safe for drinking purposes. I drank the Red River water years ago, and other gentlemen in this room did so, and we suffered no ill effects from it, but to-day a cup of it brings death to the man who has the temerity to drink it. I refer now to that part of the river south of the dam which is 10 to 15 miles below the city of Winnipeg. Perhaps I feel more deeply on this point than others present do, because the river runs through my constituency, and the lives and the health of the people I represent are menaced by the practice of the great city of Winnipeg, the city of St. Boniface, the city of Brandon, the city of Portage la Prairie, pouring their sewage into this river. We cannot prevent this practice on the part of our friends across the line, but we can prevent our own cities from dumping their poisonous sewage into the Red river. The district of Manitoba lying north of the city of Winnipeg is fast becoming one of the most important parts of that province, it is becoming the residential portion of that province and

the continued practice of dumping the raw sewage into the river has not only created a very dangerous condition but it is almost becoming a nuisance because of the filth floating on the top of the water at times. Feeling the great importance of this question, I took it upon myself to bring this Bill before the House, and I feel I owe my thanks to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the manner in which he assisted me, and assisted every move that has been taken to accomplish the object I have in view. In fact, I realize that I have had the sympathy of the Government, from the Prime Minister down, in what we have been trying to do in this matter. I realize that much good has not yet resulted, but I do feel that the counsel of the gentlemen gathered here to-day will be of great assistance in any further move I may see fit to take in Parliament. I would like, if possible, to see a Bill outlined here to-day which would make it possible for the Government itself to take this matter up. I may say that anything that will be done in this line will receive my most hearty support.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: Perhaps the conference would like to hear from Mr. White, of the Conservation Commission, which commission has given a great deal of study to this subject.

Mr. JAMES WHITE (Secretary of the Conservation Commission): I am very sorry to say that only about five minutes ago was I aware that this conference was called. Mr. Bradbury dropped into my office and left a note for me, and I came here quite unprepared to give an address on the subject. The notice to the commission was received while I was absent from the city. You, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Bradbury, have referred to the international aspect of the matter. The International Joint Commission, it is true, have taken up the question of the pollution of international waters, but that of course applies only to a very small portion of the question, namely, to such streams as Niagara river and the St. Clair river. But, the question involved, in the legislation proposed by Mr. Bradbury affects the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Bradbury says that the item of expense in this matter should be the last to be considered, when we have in view the preservation of the lives and health of our people, and I am quite in agreement with him on that point. I think, however, that any legislation should be so framed as to make the financial burden imposed upon the municipalities as light as possible, and that we must always bear in mind the financial ability of the municipalities concerned to face this problem. That brings me to the point which I endeavoured to emphasize at the meeting of the parliamentary committee last session, and that is that the administration of any legislation, such as is proposed, must be given to some body under the Government, which body shall be so constituted as to give them the freest possible hand in carrying out the law, and that all regulations framed by that body shall deal with each case entirely on its own merits. There should be no attempt to deal with the question as a whole, and without taking into account the peculiar circumstances of a particular locality. It has been suggested that certain legislation should apply to municipalities having a certain population, but with that idea I am not in accord. I think that the administering body, whatever it may be called, should have the freest possible hand with reference to any regulations that may be applied to the various municipalities.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: The meeting is now open for any observations or suggestions that any member of the conference has to make. We have representatives here from the Board of Health of the province of Quebec, who have been delegated by their Government to attend. We shall be glad to hear from Dr. Lachapelle.

Dr. D. P. LACHAPELLE (President of the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—It was only yesterday that I was requested by my Government to be here to represent the province of Quebec, with my colleagues, Mr. Lea and Dr. Pelletier. The Government of Quebec is in full sympathy with this movement; it is very much interested in the question, and that Government regrets very much that owing to the fact that several of the ministers have been in Ottawa, and it being on the eve of the session of the legislature, they had to return to Quebec

APPENDIX No. 1

to prepare for the work of the session. The question that is before this conference is a most important one. There is no doubt, as you have said, Mr. Chairman, that the question of the pollution of waterways is becoming acute, and that it will grow worse and worse as time goes on and as our population increases. Something will have to be done to protect our water supply. How that something can be done is a question which we have to solve. There is no doubt that we should move very carefully so as to be sure that any action that will be taken here will receive the approval and support of the parties interested, the provincial governments especially. How can this object be attained? This being the first conference on this matter, perhaps we will find some way to approach the question and to get a solution which will be best in the interest of the public health of the whole Dominion. So far as the province of Quebec is concerned, my board has legislation which gives us power within the province to take care of the waterways, because no sewerage system can be put into operation unless it has been submitted to and approved by our board, and besides that we have organized a special department for the supervision of our waterways, with an expert at the head of that department, and with assistants and laboratories. For the last few years, we have through that department been surveying our waterways, taking samples of the water from the streams, and doing such other necessary work, and although we have not yet covered the whole ground still we are making progress. We will thus be able to determine the extent to which our waterways are polluted, by whom they are polluted, and what is the remedy. This work will give us the possibility of applying the remedy when the remedy should be applied. All the plans for waterworks or for sewage have to be submitted to this department of experts, and they are considered by them, and the board approves or disapproves or recommends alterations as the case may be. In that way we are equipped to meet the needs of the moment. There are other waterways, however, which are interprovincial and international, and some measures should be taken to enable the public authorities to take care of them and to protect them. This is work for the Federal Government and not for the Provincial Government, and it can only be dealt with by federal legislation.

If I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I think that perhaps the first step to be taken, or perhaps the best step to be taken to move towards the solution of this problem, would be the organization of a special Federal Public Health Department. To my knowledge this has been asked for during the past twelve or fifteen years, and I myself have been here on delegations which met from all over the Dominion, and representing all the provinces, to urge on the Government, not any particular Government, but to urge on the Federal Government to establish such a Department of Health. We have always been welcomed, and the idea seems to have received the approval of the Federal Government, but possibly, on account of some difficulties, the thing has not been done yet. I think the sooner a Federal Health Department is established, the sooner we will arrive at a solution of this problem, and I believe such a department should at once be established. If you had at Ottawa a Federal Department of Public Health, the head of that department at Ottawa would be able to keep himself in touch with the Provincial Health Departments, would discuss with them the different aspects of this and other cognate matters, and could come to an understanding which would be acceptable to the provinces in the public good. This, in my opinion, would pave the way for a federal law that would be acceptable to all the provinces, and we would have uniformity and continuity of action under a responsible head. My present opinion is, although perhaps I might change my mind after hearing the discussion, that this is the most important move to be made at the present time, and that it should be the very first one taken to bring about a satisfactory solution of the problem. There are many other health problems that should be attended to, and I do not see any possibility of having them solved, until we have such a Federal Department of Public Health. The provinces are working by themselves as well as they can, but there is no central authority here with power to consult the

different provinces or to come to an agreement with them. The provinces are working now, each separately, and the result has not been satisfactory.

There is no doubt that something should be done and done at once to purify our water supply. It is evident that as our population grows and as cities and towns are established on the banks of the waterways, from which the people draw their supplies of drinking water, if these municipalities pour their crude sewage into the waterways disease must follow, and a remedy must be applied.

The city of Montreal is very much interested in the problem. The intake of our waterworks is in the St. Lawrence river a few miles above the city of Montreal, and we are interested that the river should not be polluted to such an extent as to make it difficult to sterilize the water before it is distributed to the consumer.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: Have you any system of filtration in Montreal?

Dr. LACHAPELLE: We are building one now.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: Does the sewage of Montreal go into the river without treatment?

Dr. LACHAPELLE: Part of it. The sewage from the old part of the city, which is already in existence, is discharged crude into the St. Lawrence river. We propose treating the new sewage, in the new system which we are providing for the newer parts of the city, and Mr. Lea, who is present, has been entrusted to study the question and to make a report. We want to see to what extent we can purify the sewage. Montreal desires, in the near future, to purify its sewage system and to have the sewage treated before it is discharged into the river. Ultimately the whole system will be altered in such a way that the sewage can be treated and purified before it is let into the river.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: I suppose it will take a considerable time before you arrive at that stage?

Dr. LACHAPELLE: Yes, because the main part of our sewage system is discharged crude into the river now. In the case of the new wards which have been annexed to the city, the sewage will be treated. In the case of the old part of the city, it will take some time before that condition is brought about. I think what has happened in Montreal will happen elsewhere. I think that many other cities that have not yet done anything to purify their sewage will take steps in that direction and as I say no new sewers can be established unless they are approved by our Board of Health. It is the desire of our Board of Health not to allow any sewage to be discharged into the water courses unless a system of purification has been established to the satisfaction of our board. For the future, we are fairly well equipped to protect ourselves, some time before the existing state of affairs is remedied. If we are able to come to an agreement at a conference such as this, it might help to enable us to incur the expense sooner than later. If there was an agreement arrived at between the provinces and the federal power, even though it might be an expensive undertaking to purify sewage, yet I think the question of expense should not stand in the way. It is too important and vital a question, affecting the lives of our people, to take into consideration the question of expense. Of course, a reasonable time should be given to allow municipalities to carry out that work, but every city should be prepared to go to the necessary expense to protect human life.

Hon. Mr. HOWDEN (Attorney-General of Manitoba): I need not say anything as to the great need there is to proceed along lines to protect public health. I agree with what has been so well said by those who have spoken, but it appears to me we have got to have some more data before we can proceed intelligently along the lines which have been suggested by the promoter of the Bill. What occurs to me is that we should have all the legislation of the different provinces relating to public health before us, in order that we may see what steps have been taken to prevent the pollution of streams, and as to how far it would be necessary for the Dominion to go to protect these interprovincial waters and those international waters which are under the juris-

APPENDIX No. 1

diction of no particular province, and which are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion and of the United States. I think a scheme could be worked out, under which there would be no overlapping of authority. I may say that the province of Manitoba has a very good Public Health Act, and so far as the building of new sewage systems and disposal works are concerned, the source of the water supply as well as the disposal of the sewage has got to be such as to commend itself to the approval of the Board of Health before work can be done. So far as the future is concerned, under the provisions of our Public Health Act we are very well protected. But there are some streams which come out of the provinces to the west and flow through our province, and our efforts to protect them from pollution would be futile, as to the portion of these streams not within the bounds of our own province. No matter what we might do in our province, it would not protect these streams from pollution. In the case of interprovincial streams, therefore, Dominion legislation would be necessary. As to the creation of a Dominion Board of Health, that, of course, we could only take up intelligently when we had all this data, which I think we should have before us. We could then proceed along lines which would work out to vast advantage in reference to this great project. I sympathize with Mr. Bradbury in his efforts, because I know that his constituency suffers greatly from the disposal of sewage of the city of Winnipeg, into the Red river. There are other towns along the Assiniboine, which get their water supply from that river and which are injured by the disposal of the sewage at Brandon and Portage la Prairie. The Government of Manitoba will be prepared to co-operate and to do everything possible by legislation to help along this project, but so far as I can gather from what has been said this morning, the material is not before this convention which would enable us to devise a remedy. I feel that I could not intelligently sit down and talk about this scheme without knowing what has already been done. I know what has been done in our own province, but I do not know what has been done in the other provinces, although I believe the other prairie provinces have a Public Health Act along similar lines to ours.

HON. MR. HAZEN: Can Mr. White give us any information now, or could he get it for us?

MR. WHITE: I have all that information, and I could have it here at a later date. I would like to say that the Conservation Commission is entirely in accord with Mr. Bradbury in his effort to prevent the pollution of streams, but I again emphasize that so far as the public health is concerned, the administration of such an Act would have to be entrusted to a department or to a body clothed with very wide powers.

HON. MR. HAZEN: With regard to what Mr. Howden has said, I may say from the facts that are before me with regard to the way in which the towns of the different provinces dispose of their sewage, it is tolerably clear that the western provinces are perhaps in advance in their legislation of the provinces in the east. I was glad to hear from Dr. Lachapelle what is going on in the province of Quebec. In the province of Nova Scotia the sewage from fifteen or sixteen towns is discharged into different waters and it is not treated in any way, though it is fair to say that in most of these cases the sewage is discharged into tidal waters and salt waters where there is a constant rise and flow of the tide, and under those circumstances there would be no ill results following because the water is not used for domestic purposes. The same is true of New Brunswick, because there again in most cases although not all, the sewage is discharged into the salt water. In the province of Quebec, the record I have for nearly fifty towns shows that the sewage is not treated in any single case. It is stated that it is proposed to treat it in Montreal, and it is also proposed to treat it in St. Lambert by a combined system. In Ontario there is a very large list of towns where there is no treatment of the sewage. The following information with regard to this matter may be found useful:—

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN CANADA.

Place.	System of treatment.	Water into which discharged.	Treated or not treated.	Remarks.
B.T. Nova Scotia.				
Amherst.....	Combined.....	La Planche River...	Not treated.....	
Dartmouth.....	".....	Halifax harbour.....	".....	
Digby.....	Separate.....	Annapolis basin.....	".....	
Glace Bay.....	Combined.....	Atlantic ocean.....	".....	
Halifax.....	".....	Halifax harbour.....	".....	
Kentville.....	".....	Cornwallis river.....	".....	
Liverpool.....	Separate.....	Mersey river.....	".....	
Middleton.....	Combined.....	Annapolis river.....	".....	
St. Stephen.....	".....	St. Croix river.....	".....	
Stellarton.....	Separate.....	East river.....	".....	
Sydney.....	Sep. and combined.....	Sydney harbour.....	".....	
Truro.....	Separate.....	Salmon river.....	".....	
Windsor.....	Combined.....	Avon river.....	".....	
Wolfville.....	".....	Creek.....	".....	
B.T. Pr. Edward Island				
Summerside.....	Separate.....	Bedeque bay.....	".....	
B.T. New Brunswick.				
Campbellton.....	Separate.....	Chaleur bay.....	".....	
Chatham.....	".....	Miramichi river.....	".....	
Fredericton.....	".....	St. John river.....	".....	
Moncton.....	Combined.....	Petitcodiac river.....	".....	
Newcastle.....	".....	Miramichi river.....	".....	
St. Andrews.....	".....	Harbour.....	".....	
St. John.....	".....	Bay of Fundy.....	".....	
Quebec—				
Asbestos.....	Separate.....	Small stream.....	".....	
Chicoutimi.....	Combined.....	Saguenay river.....	".....	
Coaticook.....	".....	Coaticook river.....	".....	
Cookshire.....	".....	Eaton river.....	".....	
Drummondville.....	Separate.....	St. Francis river.....	".....	
Farnham.....	Combined.....	Yamaska river.....	".....	
Fraserville.....	Combined and sep.....	River-du-Loup and St. Lawrence.....	".....	
Granby.....	Combined.....	Yamaska river.....	".....	
Huntingdon.....	Separate.....	Chateauguay river.....	".....	
Iberville.....	Combined.....	Richelieu river.....	".....	
Joliette.....	".....	l'Assomption river.....	".....	
Lachine.....	".....	Little St. Pierre river.....	".....	
Lake Megantic.....	".....	Chaudiere river.....	".....	
Lauzon.....	Separate.....	St. Lawrence river.....	".....	
Lennoxville.....	Combined.....	St. Francis and Massawippi rivers.....	".....	
Levis.....	Separate.....	St. Lawrence river.....	".....	
Magog.....	Combined.....	Magog river.....	".....	
Maisonneuve.....	".....	St. Lawrence river.....	".....	
Marieville.....	".....	Stream.....	".....	
Montreal.....	".....	St. Lawrence and des Prairies rivers.....	".....	Proposed purification.
Nicolet.....	".....	Nicolet river.....	".....	
Quebec.....	".....	St. Charles river.....	".....	
Rimouski.....	".....	St. Lawrence river.....	".....	
St. Hyacinthe.....	".....	St. Lawrence river.....	".....	
St. Jerome.....	".....	Yamaska river.....	".....	
St. Johns.....	Separate.....	North river.....	".....	
St. Lambert.....	".....	St. Lawrence river.....	".....	
St. Raymond.....	".....	St. Anne river.....	".....	Proposed "combined system."
Shawingan Falls.....	Combined.....	St. Maurice river.....	".....	
Sherbrooke.....	".....	St. Francis and Magog rivers.....	".....	

N.B.—The sewerage systems are classified into two kinds, "combined" where the sewers carry most domestic sewage, street drainage and storm water in the same pipe, and the "separate" where they carry domestic sewage only.

APPENDIX No. 1

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN CANADA.—*Continued.*

Place.	System of Treatment.	Water into which Discharged.	Treated or not Treated.	Remarks.
<i>Quebec.—Con.</i>				
Sorel.....	Combined.....	St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers...	Not treated.....	
Terrebonne.....	".....	Jesus river.....	".....	
Thetford Mines.....	".....	Thetford river.....	".....	
Three Rivers.....	".....	St. Lawrence river..	".....	
Valleyfield.....	".....	St. Lawrence river..	".....	
Westmount.....	".....	Montreal sewers.....	".....	
Windsor Mills.....	Separate.....	St. Francis river....	".....	
<i>Ontario—</i>				
Amherstburg.....	Combined.....	Detroit river.....	".....	
Arnprior.....	".....	Madawaska river....	".....	
Barrie.....	Separate.....	Lake Simcoe.....	Treated.....	Treated through septic tank.
Berlin.....	".....	".....	".....	Septic tank and sand filtration.
Brampton.....	".....	Etobicoke river.....	".....	Septic tank.
Brantford.....	".....	Grand river.....	Not treated.....	
Brockville.....	".....	St. Lawrence river..	".....	
Chatham.....	Combined.....	Thames river.....	".....	
Cobourg.....	Separate.....	Lake Ontario.....	".....	
Cornwall.....	Combined.....	St. Lawrence river..	".....	
Deseronto.....	Combined & sept..	Bay of Quinte.....	".....	
Fort Frances.....	Combined.....	Rainy river.....	".....	
Fort William.....	Combined.....	Kaministiquia and Neebing rivers.....	".....	
Gananoque.....	Separate.....	St. Lawrence river..	".....	
Goderich.....	Combined.....	Lake Huron.....	".....	
Guelph.....	Separate.....	Speed river.....	Treated.....	Settling tank and filtration.
Haileybury.....	".....	Lake Temiskaming..	".....	Septic tanks.
Hamilton.....	Combined.....	".....	".....	About one half sewage is treated.
Kenora.....	".....	Lake of the Woods..	Not treated.....	
Kingston.....	".....	St. Lawrence river..	".....	
Kingsville.....	".....	Lake Erie.....	".....	
Lindsay.....	".....	Seugog river.....	".....	
London.....	Both sep. and combined.	Thames river.....	Treated.....	Drained through coke beds.
Midland.....	Separate.....	Georgian Bay.....	Not treated.....	
Napanee.....	Combined.....	Napanee river.....	".....	
New Liskeard.....	Separate.....	".....	Treated.....	Sedimentation beds.
Niagara Falls.....	Combined.....	Niagara river.....	Not treated.....	
North Bay.....	Separate.....	Lake Nipissing.....	Treated.....	Septic tanks.
Orillia.....	".....	Lake Simcoe.....	".....	Treated in liquifying tanks.
Oshawa.....	".....	Small stream.....	Not treated.....	Tanks for treatment proposed.
Ottawa.....	Combined.....	Ottawa river.....	".....	Small portion treated in septic tanks.
Palmerston.....	".....	Creek.....	Not treated.....	Proposed septic tank treatment.
Perth.....	".....	Tay river.....	".....	
Peterborough.....	Separate.....	Otonabee river.....	".....	Small part treated by sedimentation.
Port Arthur.....	Both sep. and combined.	Lake Superior.....	".....	
Prescott.....	Separate.....	St. Lawrence river..	".....	
Rainy River.....	".....	Rainy river.....	Treated.....	Sedimentation tanks.
Renfrew.....	".....	Bonnechere river..	Not treated.....	
St. Catharines.....	Combined.....	Stream to lake.....	".....	
St. Thomas.....	".....	Kettle Creek.....	Treated.....	Septic tanks.
Sandwich.....	".....	Detroit river.....	Not treated.....	
Sarnia.....	".....	St. Clair river.....	".....	
Sault, Ste. Marie.....	Separate.....	St. Mary river.....	".....	
Smiths Falls.....	Combined.....	Rideau river.....	".....	
Stratford.....	".....	".....	Treated.....	Septic tanks and coke filters.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN CANADA.—*Conclude l.*

Place.	System of treatment.	Water into which discharged.	Treated or not treated.	Remarks.
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>				
Sturgeon Falls.	Separate.	Sturgeon river.	Not treated.	
Sudbury.	"	Junction and Nolin creeks.	"	
Thessalon.	Combined	Thessalon river.	"	
Toronto.	"	Toronto bay and lake Ontario.	"	Small portion of sewage treated in septic tanks and contact beds; sedimentation tanks for disposal of sewage under construction.
Walkerville.	"	Detroit river.	"	
Windsor.	"	"	"	
Woodstock.	Both sep. and combined.	"	Treated.	Septic tanks and filter beds.
<i>Manitoba—</i>				
Brandon.	Combined	Assiniboine river.	Not treated.	
Carman.	"	Boyer river.	"	
Portage la Prairie.	Separate.	Assiniboine river.	"	
St. Boniface.	Combined	Red river.	"	
Souris.	Separate.	"	"	Proposed purification system.
Winnipeg.	Combined.	Red and Assiniboine river.	"	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>				
Moosejaw.	Separate.	Moosejaw creek	Treated	Septic tank treatment.
Prince Albert.	"	North Saskatchewan river.	"	
Regina.	Combined.	"	"	Septic sedimentation and disinfection tanks and biological filters.
Saskatoon.	Separate.	North Saskatchewan river.	Not treated.	Sewage disposal works under construction.
<i>Alberta—</i>				
Calgary.	Combined.	Bow river	"	
Edmonton.	"	North Saskatchewan river	"	Part of sewage treated in septic tank.
Lethbridge.	Separate.	Belly river.	"	Sewage purification plant to be installed at once.
Macleod.	Combined	Oldman river.	"	
Medicine Hat.	Separate.	South Saskatchewan river.	"	Sewage purification under consideration.
Red Deer.	Combined.	Red Deer river.	"	Sewage purification plant under construction.
Wetaskiwin.	"	Bigstone creek	"	Proposed sewage disposal.
<i>British Columbia—</i>				
Kamloops.	Separate.	Thompson river	Treated.	Septic tank.
Nelson.	Combined	Kootenay river.	Not treated.	
New Westminster.	Both sep. & comb.	Fraser river.	"	
Prince Rupert.	Separate.	Pacific ocean.	"	
Rossland.	Combined.	Trail creek.	"	
Vancouver.	Both sep. & comb.	Pacific ocean.	"	

APPENDIX No. 1

It will be seen, therefore, from this table, that in the Prairie Provinces of the West there seems to be more done in the way of treatment of sewage than is the case in the eastern provinces.

Hon. Mr. Ross (Minister of Lands, B.C.): As I understand it, the International Joint Commission is only making a study with regard to international streams, and so far as international streams are concerned we had better touch that matter very gingerly. I would suggest that a resolution should be passed by this conference showing the good will which the members of this conference have for the efforts of the International Joint Commission in relation to the prevention of the pollution of international waters. I wish to express the pleasure I have in being here from the province of British Columbia, and the fact that we are represented here shows the interest we are taking in this question. Personally it gives me great pleasure to come to the capital city of the Dominion and be associated with the wise men of the East. It occurs to me that outside the international waters there are some phases of this big question which come under the federal authority, and some which come directly under the provincial authority. In the first place the provinces of the West have legislation with reference to the pollution of streams within their boundaries. In the province of British Columbia, non-navigable streams come within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government, but we have a complication there, inasmuch as the Dominion Government owns the Railway Belt, a territory 40 miles across, and extending from one end of the province to the other, and the Privy Council has decided that the waters in that Railway Belt belong to the federal authorities. In the case of streams which rise in one province and flow into another or perhaps into two other provinces, it seems to me that some method would have to be devised to meet that situation. Leaving the federal aspect of this question for the moment, it occurs to me that we should perhaps not come to any final conclusion at this first session, but that we should keep this conference alive to deal with such matters which properly may come within its purview. I do not think it will be possible to take any action of a satisfactory nature before the next session of the Dominion House, because, if only from the point of view of courtesy, we would be compelled to await the final report of the International Joint Commission on this question. I have not prepared any resolution, but I would be pleased indeed to draw up a short resolution to meet the case.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: I think it would be well, before we separate for luncheon, to appoint a special committee who would pass resolutions to be submitted this afternoon for our consideration. If that would meet the approval of the conference, I would suggest that a small committee be named to prepare resolutions.

Dr. MAURICE M. SEYMOUR (Saskatchewan): As representative of the province of Saskatchewan, I have much pleasure in endorsing the remarks made by the previous speakers. The question of the pollution of waterways is an extremely important matter for the province of Saskatchewan and is so considered by that province. One of the first moves we made in connection with the Public Health Act, which we passed in 1909, was to make a provision for the prevention of the pollution of streams. An expert sanitary engineer as a consultant was at once engaged and the legislation at the time gave full control over these questions to the Board of Public Health. No disposal works could be installed in the province, unless the plans and specifications received the approval of the Commission of Public Health; the same applied to the installation of waterworks. At present we have seven disposal works in Saskatchewan: Regina, Moosejaw, Swift Current, Indian Head, North Battleford, Weyburn, and Yorkton. Each case is dealt with on its merits. We do not endeavour to make any fixed standard of purification; each case is dealt with as the local conditions require. I think that is an important point to be kept in view; the purification which

APPENDIX A, 1914.

is necessary in some places is not required in others. For instance, if the effluent is discharged into a small stream greater purification is required than would be if it was discharged into a large body of water. In Saskatchewan we are endeavouring to secure not only the removal of objection on account of smell, but we are going further and providing to remove all germs from the effluent. In our province, this is an important matter, for the reason that the water in a great many cases is scarce, and it is absolutely necessary for us to maintain as nearly as we can the purification of our streams for water supply. In addition to the plants I have mentioned, there are a number of other plants under construction for the purpose of purifying the sewage, so that next year we expect to have eighteen plants in operation in Saskatchewan. These all provide for the bacteriological filters and will take care of about one-third of the population of the province.

Dr. LACHAPELLE: I beg to bring to the attention of this meeting an error which occurred in the report of the proceedings of the Special Committee of Parliament, as they are printed here. There is given here the different health laws which exist in the different provinces for the protection of waters from pollution, but when it comes to Quebec it is only the last section of our law that is cited at page 178. That section relates to the penalty incurred by any person who pollutes the watercourses, but the whole Act should have been published the same as in the case of the other provinces. If the whole Act were printed it would show that the province of Quebec, in this matter is well abreast of the times. That law has been upon our statute books since 1901, and for the last twelve years we have been acting upon that line. The law is not only on the statute books, but we are enforcing it. The provisions of the Quebec law with regard to drinking water and drainage are as follows:—

“3908. No municipality shall establish or allow to be established, and no corporation, company or person shall establish an aqueduct or intake for drinking water before submitting the plans to the Board of Health (a) and obtaining its approval.

“In addition to the penalty attached to the infringement of this article, the works made without such previous approval shall be altered or demolished by the municipality, the corporation, company, or person who made them, if the Board of Health (a) thinks that the water supplied may be injurious to health.

“The Board of Health (a) may require an analysis of the water to be made at the expense of the municipality, corporation, company, or person submitting the plans before giving its approval.

“3909. No municipality shall take or allow proceedings and no corporation, company or person shall take proceedings to carry out public or private drainage works before submitting the plans to the Board of Health and obtaining approval.

“In addition to the penalty attached to the infringement of this article, the works done without such previous approval shall be altered or demolished by the municipality, corporation, company or person who made them, if the Board of Health thinks they may become injurious to health.

“3910. Every infringement of article 3908 or of article 3909 renders the municipality, corporation, company, or person guilty thereof liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

“3911. Every person who knowingly and voluntarily soils or contaminates, in any manner whatever, the water of a well, spring, stream, lake, pond, river or reservoir, used for drinking by men or animals, and every person who voluntarily soils or contaminates the intake of any aqueduct, whether such intake be frozen or not, and every person who deposits in such intake or upon the ice thereof the carcass of any dead animal or any other matter injurious to health, is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding two months.”

APPENDIX No. 1

In order to do full justice to the province of Quebec, I think these regulations of our Public Health Act should be published.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: If no other member of the conference has any suggestion to make, we may consider the appointment of the committee to prepare resolutions.

The following committee to prepare resolutions was then appointed: Hon. Mr. Howden, Hon. Mr. Mathieson, Hon. Mr. Ross, Mr. Bradbury, M.P., Mr. Warnock, M.P., Dr. Pelletier, Dr. Seymour.

The conference then took recess for luncheon.

On resuming after luncheon.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the conference:—

Moved by Hon. Mr. Howden, Manitoba, seconded by Hon. Mr. Fleming, New Brunswick:—

This conference views with great satisfaction the study now being made, through the medium of the International Joint Commission, appointed under the treaty between the United States and Canada of the 11th January, 1909, of the subject of the Pollution of International Waterways.

That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of the resolution to the International Joint Commission.

Moved by Dr. Pelletier, Quebec, seconded by Hon. Mr. Fleming, New Brunswick:—

This conference commends the valuable services rendered by Mr. George H. Bradbury, M.P., in relation to the prevention of the pollution of navigable waters, and wishes to express its appreciation of the painstaking efforts of the Special Committee of the House of Commons in reference to Bill No. 2 of the session of 1912-13.

This conference suggests that a similar special parliamentary committee should next session continue the investigation.

Moved by Dr. Lachapelle, Quebec, seconded by Dr. Seymour, Saskatchewan:—

Whereas in the past questions affecting sanitation and public health, to be dealt with concurrently by the federal and provincial authorities, amongst others the question of protecting watercourses from pollution, have suffered from the non-existence of a Federal Department of Health.

This conference considers that the creation of a Federal Department of Public Health might well receive the early attention of the Dominion Government.

This conference believes that such a department would be of assistance in solving interprovincial problems as to the protection of public health.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: The Minister of Agriculture is here, and as his department has a good deal to do with questions of health and quarantine, I would ask him to address the conference.

Hon. Mr. BURRELL (Minister of Agriculture): I came here to show that like other members of the Government, such as Mr. Hazen, I am interested in this important question. I have followed the resolutions which the conference has passed with a good deal of interest, and I notice one which has come to the attention of the Government before, that there should be established a Department of Public Health by the Dominion Government. This question has been discussed a good many times, and is not without a good many difficulties. Although the Government is moving rather slowly in the matter, I think that is a matter for commendation rather than that we should rush into a thing which we do not know a great deal about. The question of jurisdiction is very complicated, and although I think that resolution read that a

APPENDIX A, 1914.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

Federal Department of Health might well solve this matter, I am not quite so sure of that, because, as all of you gentlemen know, the provinces hitherto have regarded their jurisdiction over matters of public health, as laid down in the British North America Act, as rather far-reaching. To what extent a Federal Department of Health would invade the powers held or supposed to be held by the provincial authorities, I do not know. I am certain, however, that co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion would be of great advantage. Speaking for myself, as Minister of Agriculture, in whose department such health matters as devolve upon the Federal Government are administered—such as quarantine matters which deal with the outside world coming into Canada—I may say that when your opinion crystallized in that resolution is brought to the attention of the Government it will receive careful and sympathetic consideration from every member of the Government. What it may be advisable to do, I cannot say at present. As you all know, ministers are hard driven by the consideration of matters which directly concern the federal domain. It was rather a surprise to me to find, when I took office, that I had anything to do with health matters. I have been looking for some sympathetic colleague, who is much wiser than I am in matters of health, to relieve me of this branch of my department. I am glad to be here and glad to have heard what you have resolved upon, and while I was unable to be present at many of the meetings held by Mr. Bradbury's committee last session, it was not for want of desire but because other business prevented me. I join with Mr. Hazen in saying that the deliberations of the conference and your resolutions will receive the best consideration of the Government.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: I shall see that the resolutions which have been passed to-day will be conveyed to the Government so that they may come before them officially for consideration. I have no doubt that Parliament will be influenced by your recommendations in favour of the continuation of the parliamentary committee which commenced its investigation last session. It would seem to me that the work now being done by the International Joint Commission, having reference especially to the international features of river pollution, and the study of the subject which is being made by the Conservation Commission, and the further work done by the committee of Parliament, will result in information and knowledge being obtained which will have some practical results and lead to the preservation of our streams and rivers from pollution. Should the present conditions continue of putting raw sewage into the streams of Canada, no doubt great danger in future would result to the health of the people of our Dominion. As I stated in opening the conference this morning, there was no cut and dried programme; the whole object was that the gentlemen present should express their views freely, upon any matter that had bearing on the question, and while the discussion has not been of great length, it will at the same time have the effect of attracting attention to this subject all over Canada. Public bodies, who have to administer the Public Health Act, will no doubt have their attention more forcibly drawn to the question through the action of this conference, and they will recognize the absolutely unanimous feeling that exists among the representatives of all the provinces in favour of taking some steps to prevent the further pollution of our rivers and streams. The fact that certain resolutions have been presented by the committee and have been adopted by the conference, need not exclude the submission of any further resolution which any of you gentlemen may have to submit.

Mr. AIRD MURRAY, C.E. (Saskatchewan): I would like to make one or two remarks from an engineering point of view concerning this question, and especially as to the difficulties that exist at the present moment in connection with the work of sewage disposal. I may say that in Canada we have practically no policy on this great question as to why we require to purify sewage or treat it, or what the object is in doing so. In Great Britain, where I am fairly well acquainted with matters of sewage

APPENDIX No. 1

disposal, there is a policy laid down which every engineer understands. He knows there that he will have to put in a certain machine which will provide a certain form of sewage purification, and which will not create any possible nuisance as to smell or otherwise. Up to the present time in Canada, an engineer coming from the old country to practise his profession here finds, generally speaking, that he is up against an entirely different proposition. In fact, the data which exists in the old country, the data which exists in various reports in connection with the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, are of very little use to him in this country. For this reason, sewage disposal here has been accepted generally speaking by medical men, who have directed this matter up to the present moment, as some means for preventing the pollution of drinking water, as some means towards eliminating the infection of typhoid. That view has never been taken in Great Britain or in Germany, except perhaps to a small extent, and it is not taken in the United States. The engineer in Canada is up against a different problem altogether, generally speaking. In some provinces you find that more strenuously accentuated than in others. The engineer at present, before he designs his plans, has first to find out what is the particular policy of the particular province in which he is working. It has occurred to me, during the last four or five years, there are so many loose ends of the subject, that if the Government could form a royal commission, such as has existed in Great Britain, consisting of experts and others, and if that commission would produce data which would be suitable to the conditions in Canada, it would be a great step in advance. At the present time we have many sewage disposal works in this country, which might very well bear examination, and some of which I know are failures, others, of course, I know to be a success. If evidence could be taken and data collected and some policy pointed out as to what are really the requirements of this country, I believe that a great step would be taken to assist the provinces generally, and to help engineers generally in order to more efficiently solve this question and to provide some uniformity with regard to the work. The provinces are carrying out a certain amount of experimental work, but in some cases the provinces are overlapping their works. Work is being done in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Ontario, and that work is pretty well along the same lines, but a central authority might very well collect data and make a report which would be a tremendous saving in expense to the different provinces. I think it is proper that this question of sewage disposal should be looked upon from a different point of view in Canada from what it is looked upon in Great Britain, because in Great Britain and Germany they do not rely upon polluted water for their water supply. London takes its water supply from the Thames, but other cities take their water supply from regions which are not inhabited, such as the Cumberland lakes, the Welsh lakes and Loch Katrine, and other sources where there is no chance of pollution. We, in Canada, have to go to the rivers and navigable lakes for our supply, and the question here is an absolutely different one. From that point of view, a central authority in Canada, to my mind, might be able to gather all the loose ends together and dictate or delineate some policy. Personally, I do not care whether that is done by a central health department or by a royal commission, but I think that is really what is required more than anything else, apart, of course, from the question of the pollution of international waters.

HON. MR. HAZEN: Your idea is that such a commission should report as to the nature of the plant that should be installed for the purpose of purifying the sewage which goes into the rivers and lakes?

MR. MURRAY: Not exactly if you take the British report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, you will find it is a summary and examination into the various plants which have been erected in Great Britain; it gives the results of what these plants have done, and it comes to certain conclusions. We have nothing of that kind in this country, and we are dealing with a different proposition here, not only

from the point of view of the purification of water supply, but in this country we have a per capita water consumption of 100 gallons per head, whereas in the old country the consumption is 45 gallons per head. The question there is in a more concentrated form. There is an idea here that all that has to be done is to adopt some standard method in connection with sewage disposal, such as has been adopted in Great Britain. If you do that, I am afraid you will be led into a great many errors, and you will probably put towns and cities to a very much greater expense than is necessary. For example, to take Port Arthur as a sample, there the water supply runs to 120 gallons per head, and the pollution of the sewage is so great that at certain periods of the day the sewage itself is up to the standard required for purifying the sewage in Great Britain; you see my point.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: There is so much water mixed with it, I suppose.

Mr. MURRAY: Yes, in Great Britain the Local Government Board has superintendence, and the standard is that a per capita water supply of 45 gallons per head requires an acre to filter for each 800,000 gallons per day. If we were to do that in this country, at Port Arthur where the per capita consumption is 120 gallons per day, we would charge up to Port Arthur practically three times the cost of what a sewage disposal plant would cost in the old country. The best practice in America is to treat sewage at 2,000,000 gallons per acre instead of 800,000. I know that in this country at the present time it has been insisted in certain cases that cities and towns should adopt this British standard without any relation to the amount of per capita consumption or the amount of the sewage itself. My point is that we have certain loose ends to connect, and we have no final authority to be guided by; the matter is left as it were to evolve itself and in that way there are going to be mistakes made, and you are going to repeat theories that are now exploded. It is my opinion that a Government commission should inquire into this question, taking evidence with regard to the policy that has been inaugurated in Great Britain chiefly, the policy that has been inaugurated in certain districts of Massachusetts, which is one of the earliest states to experiment in connection with sewage disposal, and an inquiry into all the plants we already have in existence. We have plants in existence in Canada to-day that will give a certain amount of data, but if the Government makes an inquiry into the whole subject, in my opinion a great deal of money will be saved to the communities throughout Canada. A lot has been said about the great expense that is going to be incurred by the country generally in this direction, but I would point out that we have data in this country now, especially in Saskatchewan, where labour and material are very expensive; we have data there which will show conclusively that sewage works can be put in for populations between 1,000 and 5,000 at five dollars per head; for populations between 5,000 and 10,000 at four dollars per head; and for populations between 10,000 and 20,000 at three dollars per head. That is to say that a population of 20,000 could put in sewage disposal works for \$60,000.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: What sort of disposal works, septic tanks?

Mr. MURRAY: These would be sedimentation tanks and percolating filters put in at the rate of 2,000,000 gallons per acre, and chlorine treatment and septic treatment in which the pathogenic organisms are eliminated which would purify the water so that no one could possibly get typhoid.

Mr. BRADBURY: How do you overcome the climatic conditions?

Mr. MURRAY: In Lethbridge we have a complete system of sewage disposal consisting of three different processes. We intend to cover these filters; they are not a very large area and are easily covered. A very interesting thing happened, which will be of interest to the gentlemen here; we had them working all last winter and

APPENDIX No. 1

Lethbridge ran short of money and we could not afford to cover them, and they ran without any last winter, although we had three days at twenty-three below zero. My point is this——

Mr. HOWDEN: I suppose if they go through the winter at Medicine Hat they will go through the winter anywhere.

Mr. MURRAY: They will not go through the winter at Medicine Hat. Lethbridge is a good deal milder. To leave them open is not advisable. We will have to cover them and they are better covered in hot weather also on account of the fly nuisance. My point is this: that if you take the population of Canada at 8,000,000 people and multiply that by \$3 per head you will, for \$24,000,000, be able to purify the water supply in Canada.

Mr. BRADBURY: What about changing the existing systems, such as at Montreal and Toronto?

Mr. MURRAY: Toronto is doing that now, they have in Toronto at present sedimentation tanks, and they are experimenting now with the question of filtration.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: You spoke of the water of London, England, being taken from the Thames, which is a polluted stream; how do they treat the sewage before it goes to the river; in London, you can drink water from the taps without the slightest danger?

Mr. MURRAY: The water is taken from the Thames at a point above the city of London, and so the London sewage does not effect the water. There are other towns from which the sewage empties into the Thames, but they treat the sewage on the basis of it being a nuisance, and the water supply is passed through slow sand filters. First of all it is held in sedimentation basins where it is exposed to the atmosphere.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: Do they let the sewage go into the river without treatment?

Mr. MURRAY: They treat it by sedimentation, but they stop at the question of the disinfection of the sewage. In this country we have accepted the theory that the process of disinfection is necessary; I think that is right, Dr. Hodgetts?

Dr. HODGETTS: Yes, I think that is right, they are doing that where they are doing anything at all.

Mr. MURRAY: My point is, that it is a different question in this country from what it is in Great Britain, inasmuch as we are looking for a different result.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: If we were as successful in Canada in carrying out our policy as they are in England, you could take the water from the stream and drink it without treating it?

Mr. MURRAY: No, you do not get 100 per cent efficiency by eliminating the sewage from the stream. You would get a percentage efficiency, but not 100 per cent, because there are uncontrollable factors of pollution. You would reduce the chance of typhoid or reduce the chance of any harm from drinking the water by eliminating all the sewage which at present goes through pipes into the stream, but there must be always a certain amount of surface and other pollution which you cannot control. But it should not be an argument that because you cannot get 100 per cent efficiency you should not seek efficiency at all. Even if we had the whole of the sewage of this country treated, yet, in taking our supplies from water on which large ships are travelling, it would be a wise provision to purify the water as well. I think the two should go together.

Mr. LEA, C.E.: The illustration taken from the city of London is very pertinent to this discussion. The Thames is a very small river, indeed, compared with our

Canadian rivers, and the population is very dense. The fact is well known that the water supply of London is safe, although the effluents from the sewage disposal tanks are not disinfected, and certainly if that process is effective in the case of the river Thames, it will be as effective in nearly all of the rivers of Canada. Sewage purification in connection with the pollution of streams is, as Mr. Murray has said, generally considered with regard to the health of the community. If you purify all the sewage and put a purification plant in every city, and every town, and every village in this country you still would not make the water of the rivers safe to drink; you have to put in a filtration plant to make that water fit for drinking. More than one-half of the systems in this country are run as combined systems. The rainfall as well as the sewage must be taken into account, and the rainfall in heavy storms must be forty or fifty times the dry weather flow. It is manifestly impossible to treat that, so that every time it rains, whether you have a purification plant or not, you will have difficulty. Besides that, there is the incidental contamination from isolated houses and institutions and villages without a sewerage system, so that by the installation of a sewerage system alone you are not going to make the water safe. You can do that in almost all of the rivers of Canada by installing a water filtration plant at the point where the water is taken into the pipes. This is ever so much more effective in preventing typhoid fever than sewage purification can be. To purify the water you use, at the point where you take it into the supply, is easier than miles up the river; it is much easier to purify a few million gallons than it is to purify hundreds of millions of gallons of water. Therefore, I think that in considering this question we are too apt to think that so far as the pollution of rivers is concerned the only remedy is sewage purification. It has been said that expense should not stand in the way of benefiting the health of the whole community, and that is quite true, but, in my opinion, it would be much better if you put in a water filtration plant. For many years it would be absolutely efficient. There will be difficulty in a great many places in raising the money to put in a sewage purification plant, and why not put the water filters in first? It seems to me that the question of the purification of the water of a river where it is taken into the pipe has not been sufficiently considered in connection with this matter.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: There are some places which depend on the river for their water supply, and above these places there are other towns which pour their sewage into the river; in those cases would a system of filtration, such as you suggest, be effective? Would the people living along the banks of the river, in a scattered district, be protected under your system?

Mr. LEA: It is almost impossible to expect that individuals would purify the water taken from the river. On the other hand, we must not forget that even if the sewage is purified it would not be safe for people to drink water from the Ottawa river. No water should be taken from such a river for drinking purposes without treatment. For the sake of providing for isolated cases and a few families living along a river, it would seem unbusinesslike to expect large cities to go to the expense of sewage treatment and pumping and filtration. Naturally we should aim at protecting everybody, but there are other diseases besides typhoid to be considered.

Mr. HOWDEN: Every town that puts in a waterworks has a filtration plant.

Mr. LEA: That is not general; in the Northwest, judging by what Mr. Murray has said, the sewage purification plants are more generally in use.

Mr. HOWDEN: Brandon has a filtration plant, and so have Portage la Prairie and Saskatoon.

Mr. LEA: Calgary has not, and Edmonton has not, and Toronto. Toronto has now, Montreal has not, Quebec has not, and Kingston has not.

APPENDIX No. 1

Mr. BRADBURY: Do I understand you to say that no matter how badly a river is contaminated by sewage that a filtration plant would be sufficient?

Mr. LEA: I did not say that; I said that most of our rivers were in such a condition that it would be effective. Take the Ottawa river: A survey was made of that a year ago, and samples were taken all the way down at different places, and the pollution, if you call it pollution, was determined in each case. What is popularly understood as pollution and what should be referred to as pollution is organic matter. Ten miles below the city of Ottawa there is no chemical test delicate enough to determine that there has been any sewage put into the Ottawa river. The flow of that river in three minutes is more than all the sewage that is discharged into that river in a day. The only way they could trace pollution at all was by a bacterial count. The very highest they could get was 16,000 or 18,000 bacteria, whereas in many places where a filtration plant has been put in there are thousands and thousands more. I know that the Red river below Winnipeg is polluted, and I know that even large rivers in the near vicinity of sewage inflow are not in that condition. The reason we should have a different standard in this country from that which they have in England is because our rivers are infinitely cleaner than the English rivers. If I were drinking the water of a river I would put my money into a filtration plant before I would ask the people to put their money into a sewerage plant. I would put filtration first.

Mr. MURRAY: I do not wish to be misunderstood on this question. I hold very strongly indeed that these two subjects, the question of the purification of water supply and the question of preventing the pollution of streams, should absolutely go hand in hand. I do not think it is a question of one taking precedence of the other at all. I have spoken recently to many American experts on the subject, and they admit that the streams in the United States at the present time have actually got to that condition in which it is practically an economic impossibility to purify them. My point is simply this: why should we patiently wait until our streams get into the condition they have got into in Great Britain, or into the condition they have got into in the United States, before taking action? No man should drink water if he knows there is a chance of getting poisoned from that water, and it is up to the corporation who is to supply water to see that it is clean water. Mr. Lea has stated that our waterways are nearly pure at present, and when our waterways are in that condition is the time for us to step right in and not allow them to get into the condition in which they are in the United States and in Great Britain. The cost of \$3 per head for the population of Canada to eliminate pollution from our streams is so small that I think now is the time for us to go ahead. There are certain causes of pollution which we cannot perhaps control, but those we can control surely should be controlled, and one of these is the huge amount of excrement that is at present poured into these streams. I say we can control that at a cost of \$3 per head of our population. I believe that proper legislation should be in the direction of protecting people, even from their own folly, and so long as you have polluted water running you will find people who will drink it. You may get a person drinking this water and he may carry typhoid infection about him for years and years, carrying it to the lumber camps and the construction camps and the harvest fields, and from that one individual many innocent people may be infected; it is for legislation to protect these innocent people. There always will be factors you cannot control, but you can eliminate the huge amount of infection which is contained in these streams and lakes at present, and if you stop it right away you will do something for the country, which the country twenty years hence will bless you for. Take the conditions in Toronto; I was on the special water commission of Toronto which investigated the whole question of the water supply of that city two years ago. We made a bacteriological survey in a 10-mile radius from the city hall, 10 miles out into the lake, and we found polluted water floating on the surface there and in

APPENDIX A, 1914.

depths, which gave a bacteriological count up to 400,000 bacteria in about a thimbleful of water, while the natural count is only about eight per cubic centimetre. If you put down a filtering plant, a filtering plant has only a percentage efficiency, and if you get 99 per cent efficiency there is still 1 per cent to be accounted for. We all admit, as engineers and experts on the subject, that you can purify anything; you can make the worst water spring water, you can prevent it from giving typhoid, but this question of the sewage pollution is another question. It is a question such as we had in Moosejaw, and where the infection was not attributable to the people of Moosejaw drinking the water from the creek, but Dr. Seymour tried to trace a typhoid outbreak in which several deaths occurred through a man washing his milk cans 3 miles down and brinking the typhoid back to Moosejaw. The filtering plant in Moosejaw could not prevent that.

Mr. LEA: I agree with what Mr. Murray has said about the benefits of sewage purification; I have never denied that, but in the case of Moosejaw even if they had a purification plant there, there are people living on other streams that could infect the town with typhoid. It is a question of expense to start with. One city might be able to put in a purification plant and another city might not, and in the choice between a purification plant and a filtration plant, the efficiency is altogether in favour of a water filtration plant. I do not think anybody can deny that. Certainly, none of the American sanitarians deny it.

Dr. SEYMOUR: That is so far as the cities and towns are concerned, but it does not apply to the country.

Mr. BRADBURY: How could you justify Moosejaw, for instance, if it pumped its sewage into the waterway and poisoned the people down the river?

Mr. LEA: I do not justify it, but Moosejaw creek is a special thing. Water filtration plants have not been mentioned in connection with the subject before us to-day and so far as protecting public health is concerned a water filter is much more effective and it does not cost so much.

Mr. MURRAY: It is to be generally conceded that each individual case should be considered on its own merits, and any general act that would be passed which would not take into account local conditions would not be effective. Dr. Seymour and I have studied the question in Saskatchewan and we have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to standardize; there are some cases in which discrimination must be made.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: We would like to hear from Dr. Hodgetts.

Dr. HODGETTS: It is quite apparent from the diverse views we have heard to-day that the problem is most difficult. I disagree with the remarks made by my friend, Mr. Lea, I would say that no matter what Federal Act you might have, it would be impossible to apply it to the whole of Canada. I claim there should be a simple Federal Act, the administration of which should be placed in the hands of a body of expert engineers, expert bacteriologists, and experts of different kinds, such as the Federal Governments of other countries have inaugurated for the benefit of the people. A Federal Department of Health could act in conjunction with the various provincial bodies who are to-day and have been for some years making efforts in the direction of preventing the pollution of waterways. It will not do for us to wait until such time as we have the polluted streams which they now have across the border. We should be wise in our generation and with our present population of seven or eight millions provide machinery which will prevent the conditions existing in Canada which exist in the United States where they have a population of one hundred millions. The conditions south of the line are

APPENDIX No. 1

now similar to the conditions they have in Great Britain and Germany and other countries, where there is a dense population. The municipalities of Great Britain have advanced perhaps more in sewage disposal works than any other nation, and the expense to the British ratepayer has been great. If we had a central authority which could give advice and counsel to the various municipalities throughout the country, a great deal of money would be saved, and a great many mistakes would be prevented. After all it is a question of dollars and cents and what a municipality can afford to pay. I think we could bring about such a condition of affairs that every municipality would live up to a standard which could not only safeguard its own inhabitants but would prevent the people of the whole country being exposed to danger. My experience abroad, and my experience while I was health officer of the province of Ontario, has led me to the conclusion that we must have some central sanitary authority which will give proper advice and counsel throughout the Dominion. I would go further than the Local Government Board in Great Britain, which simply passes upon the engineering plans of a municipality and says they accept them; I think that in Canada the Government should have their proper experts and be able to say that while they approved of certain plans there are other things that should be done in addition. For example, in towns of a couple of thousand inhabitants, where they would not be able to engage the best sanitary advice, as large cities could, the Federal authorities should come in and assist them with advice. A Federal department, properly managed and properly equipped, is just what is wanting in this country.

Hon. Mr. BURRELL: Of course you admit that the federal system here is entirely different from the systems in England, the system of government in Great Britain as to jurisdiction.

Dr. HODGETTS: In health matters, yes.

Hon. Mr. BURRELL: Do you think that the federal authority should be advisory or mandatory, or that it should bear any of the expense where the Provincial Governments have jurisdiction? The Federal Government in England has authority to define the powers of the municipality, but it would not have that authority here.

Dr. HODGETTS: I take it that the question of the jurisdiction of the Federal Government would extend to certain waterways which are navigable, and then comes the question of the tributary waters to these waters, because these tributary waters in which the sewage is deposited are constantly bringing down sludge.

Hon. Mr. BURRELL: Would you interpret the federal jurisdiction over navigable waters to anything further than navigation.

Dr. HODGETTS: I am not a lawyer.

Hon. Mr. BURRELL: Neither am I. Do you know how the question of the public health is arranged between the Federal Government in the United States and the Governments of the different states?

Dr. HODGETTS: Illinois, at present, is enlarging its sewerage canal and carrying the sewage of Chicago away, and they are ignoring any relationship with the Federal Government, and standing on the sovereign rights of the state of Illinois. You will find to-day that the work is proceeding there and that the state is taking more water out of lake Michigan than the federal authority has permitted.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: They have, however, applied to the Government of the United States for permission to take more water.

Dr. HODGETTS: Yes, but at the same time they had actually let the tenders and had been going on with the work.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: That was probably because they thought permission would be granted.

Mr. BRADBURY: Was not the question of jurisdiction over navigable streams submitted to the Law Department of the Federal Government?

Dr. HODGETTS: A Bill was introduced into the Senate of Canada, and action was deferred on it for a year until it was referred to the Law Department of the Government, and an opinion had as to whether it was not *ultra vires*. I was informed afterwards that this Bill referring to the pollution of navigable waters was pronounced to be quite within the powers of the Federal Government, and the Bill was introduced the next session.

Mr. HOWDEN: Sometimes the Law Department makes a mistake.

Dr. HODGETTS: That is so, it is not infallible.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: Assuming that the Federal Government has jurisdiction to deal with this question, then you believe there ought to be some board established?

Dr. HODGETTS: I say there must be some central authority to administer whatever laws you may enact, or otherwise your law will be worth nothing. That Board must be advised by experts. The people of Canada want advice on this matter. What they are doing in England, and what they are doing in Germany, and what we must do here, are different questions. If the Federal Government thought it wise to enact some legislation dealing with this matter, then we would have a central authority which would deal with each case upon its merits, and the question as to whether this municipality must treat its sewage up to a certain extreme degree of purification would be settled by that central authority. You would have to give a certain amount of elasticity to the central authority in dealing with the different cases. We cannot for example rely too much on the old German method of dilution, because Germany has now found that it cannot treat its sewage by dilution. In western Prussia, the Government has had a board appointed consisting of representatives of all the municipalities in that district, and that board has full power to deal with all questions of the pollution of the waterways in that district. They go further than they do in Great Britain in that respect, for that board has power to decide as to sewage disposal and the laying down of sewers, and they can levy the rates and collect the taxes from the municipalities. Not only that, but if you take the best plan engineers can devise, until the central authority supervises that in the interests of the ratepayers, your best plan may be all wrong and you may be wasting your money; in Canada there should be constant supervision on the part of the central authority, in conjunction with the provincial authorities. It is claimed to-day, under the German scheme I have referred to, that they are working out the problem at a minimum cost to the ratepayers in those municipalities. Then there is the international question to be considered. At Niagara Falls, on the American side, the pollution is great, the sewage of Buffalo and Tonawanda comes down there to the Canadian side, and the engineers have suggested that they should go back and take another water supply rather than run any chance of getting an impure supply from the Niagara river. In Buffalo, the last recommendation in regard to sewage and water is, that the municipality must provide for partial treatment of sewage at present, and immediately look to the filtration of the Lake Erie water, if the lives of the people are to be protected. In that case, they will have both works going on together. I am preparing a report of my summer's work, and these are some of the points that have occurred to me.

Mr. AIRD MURRAY: It would appear to me that in Canada the central authority must necessarily take more authority than an administrative authority. I cannot see how this matter of sewage disposal could be administered by a central authority.

APPENDIX No. 1

Take what happens with regard to any sewage scheme. Suppose a town calls on me for plans for a sewage scheme and I make the plans and the estimates. These plans and estimates have not only to be submitted to the public authority of the province but also to the municipal and railway board in Ontario or Saskatchewan, as the case may be. Before the debentures can be sold it has to be known that the debentures are guaranteed or certified by the Provincial Government, and I cannot see how a central authority, over such a large area of country as Canada, could possibly take the supervision of such works. Neither could the central authority assume responsibility for the design or the details of the work. In Saskatchewan, apart from my particular position as consulting engineer of the Government, we have inspectors and other engineers who watch this work as it goes on and see that the contractors live up to the specifications. We are doing that now in Saskatchewan. These inspectors even see that the concrete is good and they watch the whole work right through. It seems to me that that could be a good deal better done by the province itself than from Ottawa. I do not see how Ottawa could control such work in Alberta or British Columbia, for example. I think the matter of detail must be left to the provinces, but what I am looking for more, as an engineer, is that some general outline policy, some specific thing should be provided, such as we find from the report of the Royal Commission in Great Britain is absolutely laid down, namely, what are the essentials for a country such as Great Britain. I am looking for a pronouncement from the government here, as to what is essential in a country like Canada. So far as I am concerned as an engineer, what I am looking for is some advisory authority, some body at the centre who would delineate some policy that the various provinces could better carry out, instead of each province going ahead on its own account.

Dr. HODGETTS: It was never my intention that the details should be carried out by the central authority. The various provincial boards with their officers are doing good work to-day, but I believe they want a central body to co-operate with them, and that can be very easily provided. Since 1876 in England, commissions have been sitting on this matter *ad infinitum*. The last commission has been in existence for a number of years and its final report has not yet been made. In the meantime, the municipalities have been put to a great expense by these commissions, because the local board has been advised by these commissions, and the municipalities purchased thousands of acres of land because the commission recommended that the disposal of sewage on the land was a proper thing. Commissions sometimes have their disadvantage, as the British ratepayer has found out. That commission has modified its opinions, and even to-day we have not had a final settlement of the question in England. The whole problem, from an engineering and bacteriological point of view, is one which only time will solve. There is no finality at present, and municipalities cannot expect to have a final opinion as to what plans should be adopted, because our theories of a few years ago have all been upset, and we are still studying. The British Commission has recommended that there should be some central authority to deal with the matter.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: Has any such board been established in Great Britain?

Dr. HODGETTS: The Local Government Board to-day has the main charge of the work, but in Great Britain there are other bodies which deal with river pollution. There is, for example, the Mersey and Irwell Board, which have authority to deal with the pollution of these waters.

Hon. Mr. BURRELL: The central authority in Great Britain is the source of all statutory power, but that is not so here; the position is not the same at all.

Dr. HODGETTS: It is not and this is a problem which has to be solved from a Canadian standpoint. I did not mean to convey the idea that the problem is the

APPENDIX A, 1914.

same here as it is in England; this is a Canadian problem and must be solved in the light of the difficulties that confront us. However, the discussion is wandering away from the point which brought about the meeting of this conference, namely, a discussion of matters over which the different provinces have jurisdiction, and in which the Dominion may also be concerned. I suppose what we are chiefly concerned with is, not altogether international streams, but streams which take their rise in one province and flow into another, and which may be polluted in one province although the province through which they flow farther down might have excellent filtration and disposal plants. My idea was that a Department of Public Health of the Dominion might look after such a situation as this and control it. I do not for a moment agree that a Department of Public Health, even if it is instituted at Ottawa, should come out and take charge of the installation of plants, or order the municipalities of a province what plants they should put in and what plants they should not put in. We have properly constituted authority in the various provinces, and up to the present time they have been doing something, and I believe they are amply competent to carry out the work they have undertaken.

Mr. BRADBURY, M.P.: There seems to be some little misunderstanding regarding the purpose of this conference. The discussion is wandering away from what we were really called together to discuss, and that was the provisions of the Bill which I had the honour to introduce into the House of Commons last session. I can understand that the other question was initiated by one of the resolutions passed here, which pointed out to the Government that the time had come when the establishment of a Federal Department of Health might well be considered. Mr. Murray has taken very strong grounds, and others have followed him regarding the advisability of a central body dictating to the different provinces. Now, the purpose of the Bill that I introduced was to provide machinery for the Dominion Government, and even for the provinces to point out what shall be done, it was not to point out how it shall be done. The Bill says:—

“2. Every municipal corporation convicted of an offence against this section shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and an additional sum of fifty dollars for each day during which the offence continues.”

The Bill does not point out who shall enforce the Act; it simply enacts, as a Dominion law, which I take for granted the province would be only too glad to avail themselves of and to enforce.

Hon. Mr. HOWDEN: The provinces would have to enforce it.

Mr. BRADBURY: If the provinces enforce the law I presume the Dominion Government would be satisfied. The law would be there, and unfortunately in this country we find that we have a great many laws that are not enforced; the trouble is that some of our good laws are not enforced. The trouble I see from the provincial standpoint is this: that we have not some federal law which governs the whole, no matter how good our provincial laws may be, if one province enforces its laws properly and another province does not, then everything done by the province which enforces its laws is futile. If, for example, Quebec has a health board which exercises every precaution and enforces its laws, and if Ontario should neglect the enforcement of its health laws, then the water which flows from Ontario into Quebec will be polluted, and no matter how perfect the precautions taken by Quebec, they would be futile. That is what I realize, and everybody who has attempted to deal with this question has realized that there must be some federal law which will govern the whole. But, as to the carrying out of that law, that is another question. The formation of a health department in Ottawa has been discussed for a great many years, and as the Minister of Agriculture has stated it is under consideration of the Government, but to my mind

APPENDIX No. 1

that is aside altogether from what I have attempted to do in this, and what Senator Belcourt attempted to do before me, and what others have attempted. What we have attempted to do is to get a Federal Act passed. I am satisfied that if that were done there would be no difficulty in getting the provinces to work in harmony with the Dominion in enforcing the law.

Mr. WARNOCK, M.P.: We have an example of the Dominion authority acting in the Food Inspection Act.

Hon. Mr. BURRELL: We have jurisdiction there; we deal with that as a matter of interprovincial and export trade; we do not deal with that at all in the matter of any food that is consumed within the province and is not for interprovincial trade or for export.

Mr. WARNOCK: You provide machinery for interprovincial inspection?

Hon. Mr. BURRELL: Yes.

Mr. WARNOCK: And the provinces have to deal with the matter inside of each province?

Hon. Mr. BURRELL: Yes.

Mr. WARNOCK: Does not the enforcement of that Act come under the federal authority?

Hon. Mr. BURRELL: Yes, the enforcement comes under the federal authority with respect to interprovincial trade, and export trade.

Mr. WARNOCK: Does your administration of that Act involve the consent of the province?

Hon. Mr. BURRELL: Our jurisdiction would be there without the consent of the provinces. It is not within the purview of the provinces, where it deals with matters of provincial concern.

Dr. PELLETIER: On one point we are all in accord, namely that the intervention of the federal powers is necessary, in dealing with international and interprovincial watercourses, and all the provinces would acclaim a Federal Act dealing with these streams. It is admitted also that in the case of watercourses wholly within a particular province, that province is well able to look after it, just as well able as the Federal Government would be. Should not the resolution of the conference be, that the consensus of opinion among the delegates is, that so far as interprovincial and interstate watercourses are concerned, the way is clear for a federal law, but that so far as watercourses within only one province are concerned, Dominion legislation should be deferred for further consideration in the future. Give a chance to the provinces to show what they are capable of doing, and if they do not take precaution, then it will be time enough to consider the intervention of the federal power. If I have a seconder I will move a resolution to that effect.

Hon. Mr. HOWDEN: I would possibly be inclined to second that motion, but at this first meeting I doubt the advisability of putting a resolution like that on the minutes as the opinion of the conference. In the first place, the question of a Federal Department of Health is in the air, and so far as we know now it may never come about. I have not the least doubt that members in the House of Commons representing the provinces will be in a position to take care of the provincial interests, when such an Act is proposed. I fully agree with the idea of the suggested resolution, but I doubt the advisability of carrying it at present. That might discourage the Federal Government starting out on the good work, but when we get them started, we have

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

the means under our control to see that the rights of the provinces are respected. I do not think the Federal Government will undertake to deal with any waters which are not within their jurisdiction.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: Do you press the resolution, Dr. Pelletier?

Dr. PELLETIER: I have no seconder.

Mr. LEA: In order to test the question I would second the resolution.

Hon. Mr. HOWDEN: Why have a vote?

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: I do not think it would be wise for us to vote on such a question at the present time.

Hon. Mr. ROSS (British Columbia): I feel that the holding of this conference and the work we have done will have a very good effect. Every movement has to have a serious beginning, and we have shown by our attendance here that the people of all the provinces of Canada are taking an active interest in the work which forms the reason for this conference. I was much interested indeed to hear the expert opinions given by these various gentlemen to-day, and it only goes to show that after all it is a tremendous problem to work out to a final wise solution. We have now adopted well-considered resolutions, and you have truly said to-day, Mr. Chairman, these will have the effect of creating among the people of this country an interest in the question. I do not think that even my friend, Mr. Bradbury, feels that he will be able, by next session of Parliament, to bring in a Bill which will unite together all the different views we have had to-day, and I think he will be quite content to bring in his Bill at some future time when he will have had the benefit of full consideration and advice. I do not wish to speak to the suggestion made about the creation of a Dominion Board of Health, but it does appear to me that a properly constituted Department of Health might take into consideration the various subjects until such time as some effective legislation can be placed before Parliament. If this matter should be brought to a vote as proposed by the last suggested resolution, I would be inclined to think that we should leave well enough alone for the time being.

Hon. Mr. HOWDEN: I think it would be a mistake, when we are all apparently desirous of making some progress, that we should have a decision as to details, because that is what it would amount to if this resolution were pressed. I do not think it would be good business. We are only now starting something which I think will be of untold benefit to the citizens of the State, and once we get it going we can deal with the details rather than trouble about them at present.

The motion of Dr. Pelletier was withdrawn.

Mr. WARNOCK, M.P.: I desire to move that the thanks of the conference be tendered to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the interest he has taken in calling together this conference, and for the manner in which he has presided at our meeting to-day.

Dr. SEYMOUR: I have much pleasure in seconding that motion.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN: I am very much obliged to you for the vote of thanks which you have so kindly accorded to me. I was very happy indeed, last session, to be able to render some small assistance to my friend, Mr. Bradbury, when he brought this matter to the attention of the House, and as I was the member of the Government who had more to do with the committee than any other, I considered it my duty to see that the recommendation of the committee, endorsed by the House of Commons in favour of having a conference, was carried out. For this purpose an Order in Council was passed with regard to the matter, and the convention was called. The attendance is not quite so large as I thought it would be from the representations I received

APPENDIX No. 1

from the different prime ministers of the provinces, but at the same time we must remember that there are representatives here from practically every section of the country, from almost every province. I sincerely hope that the result of the deliberations to-day, carried on in a very sincere way as they have been, will have some educative advantage, so far as the country is concerned, and will still further arouse the attention of the people in this very important matter. It will go forth to the country that there has been only one view entertained by the members of the conference, and that is the extreme desirability of having something accomplished for the purpose of putting an end to the state of affairs under which raw sewage is deposited in the different streams throughout Canada, to the menace of public health. I think it is also apparent that it is the general feeling that the time for taking action should not be deferred to any distant date, because, the population of the country is rapidly increasing, the danger becomes more acute and the difficulty of passing legislation that will meet the evil will become greater. I think the question should be dealt with before the country grows much larger, so that we may not get into the condition which other countries have got into, and which has been referred to by some of the eminent scientific gentlemen, who have been good enough to give us their views. If, as a result of our meeting here to-day, some impetus is given to the movement towards passing legislation in Canada at an early date which will have the effect of preserving the health of the people, then I feel sure that the work of this conference will not be in vain. I have no doubt whatever that the recommendation of this conference to reappoint the parliamentary committee, will be carried into effect by Parliament, and that when that committee is appointed early in the session, it will get a mass of information and statistics before it from which can be drawn conclusions that may be relied upon as being in the public interest, and upon which legislation can safely be founded. The whole question of jurisdiction between the provinces and the Dominion can be satisfactorily worked out, I think in a comparatively short time, so that there may be co-operation and so that the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion and the provinces may be thoroughly understood before any action is taken. I think that co-operation and good-will is absolutely essential in a matter of this kind before any legislation should be passed. We fortunately have in existence now the International Joint Commission which is studying the question of the pollution of international waters, and as I stated this morning, any legislation would fail of its purpose, unless there was joint action between the United States and Canada in regard to those waters which are international in character, and on the banks of which are established large cities in each country. There would be, I think, a very strong feeling among the people living on the banks of the St. Lawrence in Canada, if legislation were passed which made it necessary for Canadian cities to go to large expense for the purpose of purifying their sewage, if similar legislation were not enacted with regard to the United States cities. If a great city like Detroit could go on pouring its sewage into the Detroit river, and if the Canadian towns on the other side of that river were forced to purify their sewage, there would be a feeling among the people of Canada that they were called upon to do work which would involve great cost and which would be unavailing because the people on the United States side were not compelled to do likewise. I trust that the effects of the International Joint Commission may be crowned with such success that regulations for the preservation of public health may come into effect and be acceptable to the people of both countries.

With regard to the question of the interprovincial control of waterways, which run from one province into another, that is a question which will require very careful consideration, and I think that perhaps the opinion of the Department of Justice and eminent lawyers may be obtained with regard to the question, so that the matter of jurisdiction may be determined upon without any question whatever.

I think we are to be congratulated on the fact that the members of this conference have approached the consideration of the questions before them in such a busi-

APPENDIX A, 1914.

ness-like and expeditious manner. It has been a very great pleasure to me to have presided, and I wish to thank you all for your attendance. As has been suggested here to-day, it may be found necessary in the future to convene a similar conference, after we have full information and further experience. I shall see that the resolutions passed here to-day are conveyed to the members of the Government, and I am sure that the Prime Minister and the members of the Privy Council will be glad when I report to them how satisfactory has been the result of this conference.

The conference then ended.

APPENDIX B.

(Submitted by Dr. Hodgetts.)

EXCERPT FROM THIRD REPORT (1903) OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1. THE NEED OF SETTING UP A CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

THE SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

40. In an earlier section of this report we have referred to the necessity of providing machinery for the settlement of differences between local authorities and manufacturers.

The chief questions upon which differences may arise are the following:—

1. The refusal of a local authority to allow a particular trade effluent to enter their sewers.
2. The refusal of a local authority to construct or enlarge sewers for the purpose of a particular manufactory.
3. The question of varying general regulations as to preliminary treatment by the manufacturer.
4. The amount of the special charge to be imposed on the manufacturer.
5. The removal of sludge.

41. We have taken a considerable amount of evidence as to the means which should be adopted for settling these differences.

* * * * *

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT ESSENTIAL.

44. In our opinion a properly equipped central authority is essential, and we unhesitatingly recommend the creation of such an authority.

In the interests of river pollution as well as of the trade of the country, we consider it of the highest importance that the changes in the law which we have recommended should be made. But these changes would not in our opinion be of much use apart from the creation of a central authority for the determination of differences between the local authority and the manufacturer.

If the settlement of these differences be left to the ordinary courts, differential treatment of manufacturers, with all the objections to it, will be certain to continue.

45. The central authority should have the following permanent chief officers:—

1. An administrative head.

APPENDIX No. 1

2. A bacteriologist having special knowledge of the bacteriology of sewage, trade effluents and water supply.

3. A chemist having special knowledge of the chemistry of sewage, trade effluents and water supply.

4. An engineer having a special knowledge of geology and water supply.
It should also be provided with a laboratory.

46. The officers of the central authority must be clothed with the necessary powers to conduct inquiries, to call witnesses, to enter premises to take samples of the trade effluent, and generally to do such acts as are necessary for the proper performance of their duties.

47. At any inquiries which may be held neither counsel nor expert witnesses should be heard except with the special permission of the central authority.

48. The work of the central authority will be so intimately connected with the work of the Local Government Board that it will be desirable to make it a new department under the Local Government Board rather than an entirely separate department.

49. Certain witnesses expressed the fear that the decisions might be less speedy if the authority were placed under the Local Government Board rather than they would be if an entirely separate department were constituted. This objection, however, does not seem to us to be valid. We can scarcely assume that the work will be regarded as less important, and therefore that the staff will be less adequate, merely because the authority is attached to the Local Government Board.

50. We share the desire that differences which are referred to the central authority should be speedily dealt with, but it may be well to point out that some of the questions which will have to be determined cannot properly be decided without careful investigation, that at present a decision in the law courts is only arrived at after long and expensive proceedings, and that, although we think that much of the existing delay and expense will be avoided by the adoption of our recommendations, it will not be possible in all cases to arrive at speedy decisions.

It will be obvious, too, that at the commencement of the operation of the new scheme delays must needs arise which will subsequently be avoided.

61. The central authority which we have recommended should be set up for the determination of differences between the local authorities and the manufacturers, should deal also with this matter. For this purpose it will be desirable to add an epidemiologist to the staff of the central authority.

We do not, however, consider that the central authority should take the place of local bodies in regard to the protection of rivers and other sources of water supply. On the contrary, we think local power should be utilized to the fullest extent possible.

II.—FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

70. The central authority should exercise a general superintendence over the whole country in regard to the prevention of pollution of water. They should direct any inquiries or investigations which they may consider desirable, and generally they should stimulate and encourage River Boards to an active exercise of their powers.

71. As regards dangerous pollutions of public water supplies it should be the duty of the central authority to investigate cases brought to their notice by the Rivers Boards, and in any case in which they are satisfied that the conditions are such as to render the supply dangerous to health they should bring the facts to the notice of the company or local authority which is supplying the water.

72. We should hope that this would usually suffice, and that the supplying authority would willingly take such steps as might be necessary to remove the danger.

But it is perhaps necessary to provide for other cases, and we therefore recommend that the central authority should be empowered, after local inquiry, to order the

APPENDIX B, 1914.

purveyors of the water, or other responsible parties, to adopt such means as in the opinion of the central authority are reasonable and necessary for removing or diminishing the danger.

Such orders should be enforceable by mandamus.

3. For the reasons given (continuous investigations as regards pure effluent and pure water; control over Rivers Boards as to the standard of their work; and judicial functions, in settling disputes out of court) the commission has recommended the creation of a central authority for the whole of the Kingdom, with its office and laboratories in London.

Its functions would be:—

1. To continue the investigation of all processes for disposing of sewage, and to report from time to time.
2. To pay visits (through inspectors) to the various local Rivers Boards, and help them with advice. Indeed, the most thoroughly friendly co-operation should exist between the Rivers Boards and the central authority.
3. To act as a court of appeal, so that in case of dispute between a local authority and a local Rivers Board, the decision of the central authority, after due investigation by its own experts, with evidence from both sides, should be final, and should carry with it the weight of a decision by a court of law.
4. I have omitted to put forward two of the most important duties which would fall to the share of the central authority, both of which should be at once undertaken:
 - (a) The central authority should inquire at once, and should advise the Government as to the particular Rivers Boards which must be created, so as to cover the whole country.
 - (b) The central authority should prepare a plan whereby the water supply of the whole country and the local demands should be mapped out.

APPENDIX C.

(Submitted by Dr. Hodgetts.)

SUMMARY OF THE VARIOUS COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE INVESTIGATED AND REPORTED ON THE SUBJECT OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1. CONCLUSIONS OF THE ROYAL SEWAGE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED IN 1857.

"1. The right way to dispose of town sewage is to apply it continuously to land, and it is only by such application that the pollution of rivers can be avoided.

"2. The financial results of a continuous application of sewage to land differ under different local circumstances; first, because in some places irrigation can be affected by gravity, while in other places more or less pumping must be employed; secondly, because heavy soils (which in given localities may alone be available for the purpose) are less fit than light soils for continuous irrigation by sewage.

"3. Where local circumstances are favourable, and undue expenditure is avoided, towns may derive profit, more or less considerable, from applying their sewage in agriculture. Under opposite circumstances, there may not be a balance of profit; but even in such cases a rate in aid, required to cover any loss, need not be of large amount.

APPENDIX No. 1

"Finally . . . the following two principles are established for legislative application:—

"First, that whenever rivers are polluted by a discharge of town sewage into them, the towns may reasonably be required to desist from causing that public nuisance.

"Second, that where town populations are injured or endangered in health by a retention of cesspool matter among them, the towns may reasonably be required to provide a system of sewers for its removal."

This report was made in 1865.

2. CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED IN 1868 TO INQUIRE INTO THE BEST MEANS OF PREVENTING THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

" For the purpose of efficient legislation, an arbitrary line must be drawn between waters which are to be deemed polluting and inadmissible into streams, and such as may be considered innocuous, and, therefore, admissible into river channels. It will thus become easy, on the one hand, to convict reckless or careless corporations or manufacturers, and, on the other, which is equally important, to protect them from the incessant and uncertain litigation that must ensue if no definition of polluting liquids be adopted. . . . The following standards of purity represent, in a concentrated form, our experience acquired by the incessant investigation for four years of the chief manufacturing processes carried on in this country, and the following liquids should be deemed polluting and inadmissible into any stream:—

"(a) Any liquid containing, in suspension, more than three parts by weight of dry mineral matter, or one part by weight of dry organic matter in 100,000 parts by weight of the liquid.

"(b) Any liquid containing, in solution, more than two parts by weight of organic carbon, or 0.03 part by weight of organic nitrogen, in 100,000 parts by weight.

"(c) Any liquid which shall exhibit by daylight a distinct colour where a stratum of it 1 inch deep is placed in a white porcelain or earthenware vessel.

"(d) Any liquid which contains, in solution, in 100,000 parts by weight more than two parts by weight of any metal except calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium.

"(e) Any liquid which, in 100,000 parts by weight contains, whether in solution or suspension, in chemical combination or otherwise, more than 0.05 part by weight of metallic arsenic.

"(f) Any liquid which, after acidification with sulphuric acid, contains, in 100,000 parts by weight, more than one part by weight of free chlorine.

"(g) Any liquid which contains, in 100,000 parts by weight, more than one part by weight of sulphur, in the condition either of sulphuretted hydrogen or of a soluble sulphuret.

"(h) Any liquid possessing an acidity greater than that which is produced by adding two parts by weight of real muriatic acid to 1,000 parts by weight of distilled water.

"(i) Any liquid possessing an alkalinity greater than that produced by adding one part by weight of dry caustic soda to 1,000 parts by weight of distilled water.

"(k) Any liquid exhibiting a film of petroleum or hydro-carbon oil upon its surface, or containing in suspension in 100,000 parts, more than 0.05 part of such oil."

With regard to sewage effluents, the commissioners remark:—

"There is in the case of town sewage, a condition of things which ought, in our humble opinion, to be taken into careful consideration in the framing of a legislative enactment. The condition to which we allude is that caused by excessive rainfall, or "storm-water," as it is technically called. To provide for the exceptional occasions when this condition prevails would entail in many cases an expenditure in sewerage works, many times greater than that necessary in ordinary weather. We are, there-

APPENDIX C, 1914.

fore, of the opinion that, however, undesirable, it will be necessary to permit storm-water to flow directly into rivers without preliminary cleansing. Unfortunately, chemical analysis shows that storm-water, so far at least as its earlier portions are concerned, is more polluting than dry-weather sewage, owing to old deposits in the sewers being then swept to the outfall; and it will be important to guard against any unnecessary use of this exceptional permission."

3. CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IN 1875 TO INQUIRE INTO THE VARIOUS METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

"1. That the scavenging sewerage and cleansing of towns are necessary for comfort and health. . . .

"That the retention . . . of refuse and excreta . . . in cesspools . . . or other places in the midst of towns must be utterly condemned; and that none of the (so-called) dry-earth or pail-system or improved privies can be approved other than as palliatives for cesspit-middens.

"3. That the sewerage of towns, and the draining of houses must be considered a prime necessity. . . .

"4. That most rivers and streams are polluted by a discharge into them of crude sewage, which practice is highly objectionable.

"5. That as far as we have been able to ascertain, none of the existing modes of treating town sewage by deposition and by chemicals in tanks appear to effect much change beyond the separation of the solids and the clarification of the liquid. That the treatment of sewage in this manner, however, effects a considerable improvement, and, when carried to its greatest perfection, may in some cases be accepted.

"6. That, so far as our examinations extend, none of the manufactured manures made by manipulating town's refuse, with or without chemicals, pay the contingent cost of such modes of treatment; neither has any mode of dealing separately with excreta, so as to defray the cost of collection and preparation by a sale of the manure, been brought under our notice.

"7. That town sewage can best and most cheaply be disposed of and purified by the process of land irrigation for agricultural purposes, where local conditions are favourable to its application, but that the chemical value of sewage is greatly reduced to the farmer by the fact that it must be disposed of day by day throughout the entire year, and that its volume is generally greatest when it is of the least service to the land.

"8. That land irrigation is not practicable in all cases; and, therefore, other modes of dealing with sewage must be allowed.

"9. That towns, situate on the sea-coast or on tidal estuaries, may be allowed to turn sewage into the sea or estuary, below the line of low water, provided no nuisance is caused; and, that such mode of getting rid of sewage may be allowed and justified on the score of economy."

4. CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY OF ARTS IN 1876, TO INQUIRE INTO VARIOUS SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE HEALTH OF TOWNS.

"In certain localities where land at a reasonable price can be procured with favourable natural gradients, with soil of suitable quality and in sufficient quantity, a sewage farm, if properly conducted, is apparently the best method of disposing of water carried sewage.

"It is essential, however, to bear in mind that a profit should not be looked for by the locality establishing the sewage farm, and only a moderate one by the farmer.

"With regard to the various processes based upon subsidence, precipitation, or filtration, it is evident that by some of them a sufficiently purified element can be produced for discharge, without injurious result, into water courses and rivers of sufficient magnitude for its considerable dilution, and for many towns where land

APPENDIX No. 1

is not readily obtained at a moderate price, these particular processes afford the most suitable means of disposing of the water-carried sewage.

"It appears, further, that the sludge, in a manurial point of view, is of low and uncertain commercial value; that the cost of its conversion into a valuable manure will preclude the attainment of any adequate return on the outlay and working expenses connected therewith; and that means must, therefore, be used for getting rid of it without reference to possible profit.

"For health's sake without consideration of commercial profit, sewage and excreta must be got rid of at any cost."

In regard to the question of the interception of excretal matters, generally referred to as the "dry" system, as distinguished from the "water-carriage" system the committee passed the following resolutions:—

"1. That the pail system, under proper regulations for early and frequent removals, is greatly superior to all privies, cesspools, ashpits, and middens, and possesses manifold advantages in regard to health and cleanliness, whilst it results in economy and facility of utilization often compare favourably with those water-carried sewage.

"2. That hitherto no mode of utilizing the excreta has been brought into operation which repays the cost of collection.

"3. That the almost universal practice of mixing ashes with the pail products, though it applies these as a convenient absorbent, and possibly to some extent as a deodorant, is injurious to the value of the excreta as manure.

"4. That for use within the house, no system has been found in practice to take the place of the water-closet.

"8. That all middens, privies, and cesspools in town should be abolished by law, due regard in point of time being had to the condition of each locality."

5. EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE CORPORATION OF GLASGOW IN 1880 TO INQUIRE INTO THE VARIOUS METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

"Probably the only proposition of universal acceptance is that crude sewage cannot be disposed of anywhere, by any means without nuisance or risk of nuisance. Whether poured into a running stream, a tidal river, or the open sea, or distributed on an extended area of land, it is certain, that at some time or other, it will make its presence felt. Some clarifying process whereby the whole of the suspended impurities at least shall be removed, seems to be an indispensable preface even to discharge into the sea or to irrigation.

"There are processes of precipitation now in operation which give an effluent capable of being discharged into a river with perfect inoffensiveness, and without sensibly destroying its purity, provided always that the volume of sewage is small compared with that of the river.

"The successor otherwise of a precipitation process depends largely upon details in the arrangement, construction, and measurement of the various parts of the works. The best process may fail by neglect of these details.

"Whatever be the process of chemical purification to which the sewage is subjected, the effluent is still impure and will putrify and give off noxious gases if kept for some time; and we know of no way in which the purification can be completed but oxidation. Filtration through cultivated land—i.e., irrigation—is probably the best means. But oxidation of the effluent may in most cases be effected by the simple and natural process of running it into the nearest watercourse when, if the proportion of clean water be sufficient, the organic matter will be gradually oxidized, and the effluent water will not become putrid or offensive in any way even in warm weather.

"The sewage-sludge is the troublesome, not to say dangerous, element in all such processes, especially that from lime precipitation, which changes more rapidly than that produced by the action of alumina or oxide of iron. The first, and absolutely essential preliminary to the adoption of any method of treatment by precipitation, is

to arrange for the systematic removal of the sludge from the works. To begin sewage treatment without this is to end in the creation of a gigantic nuisance and become involved in an almost hopeless struggle to suppress it.

"Sewage-sludge may be disposed of in four ways—it may be compressed into portable cakes; or it may be conveyed in a semi-fluid condition to the open sea; or it may be used to make up waste land; or it may be dug into ground, so producing a highly fertile soil."

The committee recommended:—

"1. That the system of having water closets for public-works, jails, workhouses, infirmaries, and railway stations, should be forbidden, so as to reduce the quantity of water-closet sewage now turned into the river; water-closets in small houses should also be discouraged.

"2. That the ordinary privies and ashpits be altered to the tub and pail system, to be cleansed daily, as it has been carried out in Manchester and other important English cities and towns; and that special accommodation be provided for children.

"In the event of it being found necessary to purify the river:—

"7. That the whole drainage of the city be taken into main intercepting sewers, and conducted to a suitable point, and, after being rendered clear by precipitation and filtration, passed into the Clyde.

"8. That the sludge obtained in the precipitation process be got rid of in the cheapest possible manner. A part of it might be used in making up waste land, and a certain quantity might be taken away by farmers; but the greater part would probably require to be disposed of in the same manner as the dredgings of the river."

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONS ON METROPOLITAN SEWAGE DISCHARGE, 1884.

"FIRST REPORT.

"1. That the works of the Metropolitan Board, for the purpose of carrying the sewage of London to the respective outfalls at Barking Creek and Crossness, have been executed in a highly creditable manner, and have been of great benefit to the metropolis.

"2. That the storm-overflows allow the occasional discharge into the river, within the metropolis, of considerable quantities of solid faecal matter accumulated in some of the sewers; but this has not caused, under present circumstances, serious damage or offense.

"3. That the sewage from the northern outfall is discharged partly over the fore-shore, and not, as was originally intended 'through submerged pipes terminating below low-water mark;' this arrangement increasing the risk of nuisance from the discharge.

"4. That the discharge of the sewage in its crude state during the whole year, without any attempt to render it less offensive by separating the solids or otherwise, is at variance with the original intention, and with the understanding in Parliament when the Act of 1858 was passed.

"5. That the sewage discharged from its main outfalls becomes very widely distributed by the motions of the water, both up and down the river, being traced in dry seasons through the metropolis and almost as high as Teddington; and that it oscillates for a long period before getting finally to sea.

"6. That the dilution of the sewage by the land and seawater, aided by the agitation produced by the various motions in the river, effects a partial purification of the sewage by oxidation; and that this purification is carried further by the action of animal and vegetable organisms.

"7. That the sewage, which becomes distributed to the higher and to the lower portions of the river, thus gradually loses its offensive properties. The limits above

APPENDIX No. 1

and below the outfalls where this purification becomes efficient, vary with the meteorological conditions; but it may be stated that, in general, above Greenwich and below Greenwich the river does not afford ground for serious complaint.

"8. That between these limits the effects of the sewage discharge are more or less apparent at all times.

"9. That in dry seasons the dilution of the sewage is scanty and ineffective, especially in neap tides.

"10. That it does not appear that hitherto the sewage discharge has had any seriously prejudicial effect on the general headlines of the neighbouring districts. But that there is evidence of certain evil effects of a minor kind on the health of persons employed upon the river; and that there may reasonably be anxiety on the subject for the future.

"11. That in hot and dry weather there is serious nuisance and inconvenience, extending to a considerable distance both below and above the outfall from the foul state of the water consequent on the sewage discharge. The smell is very offensive, and the water is at all times unusable.

"12. That foul mud, partly composed of sewage matter, accumulates at Erith and elsewhere and adheres to nets, anchors, and other objects dropped into it.

"13. That sand dredged near the outfalls, which used to be obtained in a pure state, is now found to be so much contaminated with sewage matter as to be unusable; compelling the dredgers to go farther away.

"14. That for these reasons the river is not, at times, in the state in which such an important highway to a great capital, carrying so large a traffic, ought to be.

"15. That in consequence of the sewage discharge, fish have disappeared from the Thames for a distance of some fifteen miles below the outfalls, and for a considerable distance above them.

"16. That there is some evidence that wells in the neighbourhood of the Thames are affected by the water in the river, and although there is no proof of actual injury due to the sewage, that anxiety may be felt in that point.

"17. That there is no evidence of any evil results to the navigation of the river by deposits from the sewage discharge; but that this discharge adds largely to the quantity of detritus in the river, and so must increase the tendency to deposit.

"18. That the evils and dangers are likely to increase with the increase of population in the districts drained.

"19. That it is desirable we should inquire further what measures can be applied for remedying or preventing the evils and dangers resulting from the sewage discharge."

SECOND REPORT.

"1. Our opinion of the evils described in our first report, as resulting from the present system under which sewage is discharged into the Thames by the Metropolitan Board of Works, is much strengthened, and we believe these evils imperatively demand a prompt reply.

"2. We are of the opinion that it is neither necessary nor justifiable to discharge the sewage of the metropolis in its crude state into any part of the Thames.

"3. We are of opinion that some process of deposition or precipitation should be used to separate the solid from the liquid portions of the sewage.

"4. Such process may be conveniently and speedily applied to the two present main outfalls.

"5. The solid matter deposited as sludge can be applied to the raising of low-lying lands, or burnt, or dug into land, or carried away to sea.

"6. The entire processes of precipitation and dealing with the sludge can be, and must be, effected without substantial nuisance to the neighbourhoods where they are carried on.

"7. The liquid portion of the sewage remaining after the precipitation of the solids may, as a *preliminary and temporary measure*, be suffered to escape into the river.

"8. Its discharge should be rigorously limited to the period between high water and half-ebb of each tide, and the top of the discharging orifice should be not less than 6 feet below low water of the lowest equinoctial spring tides.

"9. By these means much of the existing evil will be abated.

"10. But we believe that the liquid so separated would not be sufficiently free from noxious matters to allow of its being discharged at the present outfalls as a *permanent measure*. It would require further purification; and this according to the present state of knowledge, can only be done effectually by its application to land.

"11. In the case of the metropolis, the best method of applying the liquid to land with a view to its purification would be by intermittent filtration. We have reason to believe that sufficient land of a quality suitable for this purpose exists within a convenient distance to the northern outfall. The liquid portion of the sewage would be pumped up to this land from the separation works and other filtration would be conducted to the river.

"12. We do not know whether suitable land in sufficient quantity can be found in convenient positions near the southern outfall. If not, the liquid must be conveyed across to the north side by a conduit under the river.

"13. If suitable land in a sufficient quantity and at reasonable cost cannot be procured near the present outfalls, we recommend that the sewer liquid, after separation from the solids, be carried down to a lower point of the river, at least as low as Hole Haven, where it may be discharged. In this case it will also be advisable that the liquid from the southern sewage should be taken across the river, and the whole be conveyed down the northern side. It may be found that the separating process can be effected more conveniently at the new than at the present outfalls; this will depend on various considerations of cost and otherwise.

"14. If the outfalls are removed farther down the river, the main conduit or conduits may, if thought desirable, be made of sufficient capacity to include a general extension of the drainage to the whole of the districts around London, as recommended by Sir Joseph Bazalgette and Mr. Baldwin Latham. In new drainage works the sewage should be, as far as possible, separated from the rainfall."

APPENDIX D.

(Submitted by Dr. Hodgetts.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Local authorities are required by the Public Health Act, 1875, section 15, to keep in repair all sewers belonging to them and to make such sewers as may be necessary for effectually draining their district for the purposes of this Act.

Section 17 of the same Act prohibits the local authority from making or using any sewer for the purpose of conveying sewage or filthy water into any natural stream or watercourse, or into any canal, pond or lake until such sewage or filthy water is free from all excrementitious or other foul or noxious matter such as would affect or deteriorate the purity and quality of the water of such stream, watercourse, canal, pond or lake.

APPENDIX No. 1

By section 27 the authority is authorized to:—

- (1) Construct works for the purpose of sewage disposal.
- (2) Contract for the use of, or purchase or lease of land or works for sewage disposal.
- (3) Contract to supply, for any period not exceeding twenty-five years, any person with sewage.

These duties are placed upon the local authority by the Act, and they are entitled to carry them out in any manner they think fit, provided the expenditure is paid out of current rates. Works of sewerage and sewage disposal, however, are permanent works which benefit future generations of ratepayers and are usually of such magnitude that it is desirable to borrow money for their execution.

Loans may be contracted for these purposes in two ways: (1) by direct sanction of Parliament in a Private Act, or (2) under the borrowing powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 233 of that Act authorizes any local authority to borrow money for the purposes of the Act subject to the approval of the Local Government Board; and in order to secure the sanction of the board the works must be of a permanent character and of an adequate nature.

Section 234 contains regulations as to borrowing as follows:—

(1) Money may not be borrowed except for permanent works (including under this expression any works of which the cost ought in the opinion of the Local Government Board to be spread over a term of years).

(2) The sum borrowed shall not at any time exceed, with the balances of all outstanding loans contracted by the local authority under the Sanitary Acts or of this Act, in the whole the assessable value for two years of the premises assessable within the district in respect of which such money may be borrowed.

(3) When the sum to be borrowed with such balances (if any) would exceed the assessable value for one year of such premises the Local Government Board shall not give their sanction to such loan until one of their inspectors has held a local inquiry and reported to the board.

(4) The money may be borrowed for such time, not exceeding sixty years, as the local authority with the sanction of the Local Government Board determine in each case.

It is the practice of the Local Government Board to hold local inquiries through one of their engineering inspectors in almost every case in which their sanction is sought whether the amount brings the total loans within the limit fixed by the Public Health Act, 1875, section 233, or not.

The lengths of terms for repayment of loans vary with the character of the works; usually fifty years is given for land, thirty years for works of sewerage and the permanent works of disposal; fifteen years for machinery and ten years for fencing. The board will not allow any payment to a salaried official of the local authority to be included in a loan except in cases where the clerks are solicitors in practice, when they will allow legal costs for conveyance of land, etc.

The procedure to be followed commences with a formal resolution of the local authority approving of the scheme and asking the board to sanction a loan of a definite sum for carrying out the works. This formal application must be forwarded to the board accompanied by detailed plans and sections of the works and an estimate of the cost in duplicate on printed forms supplied by the board and signed by the engineer.

The plans may be published ordnance maps of the district if revised and brought up to date, tracings on cloth or sun prints, and they must comprise:—

(1) A 6-inch scale ordnance map, showing the whole of the area to be rated for the works, on which the intended works must be drawn with red lines.

APPENDIX D, 1914.

(2) A general plan of all sewers and works, which may be an ordnance map of the 1:2500 scale, and should show all sewers and the positions of all man-holes, lamp-holes, flushing chambers, purification works and outfalls.

(3) Longitudinal sections of all intended sewers. These should be plotted on sheets of double elephant size, and not on long rolls; they should be referenced with letters or numbers at the end of each section and at all cut lines and junctions of tributary sewers, and corresponding letters or numbers should be marked on the general plan. All levels should be reduced to ordnance datum, and the levels of the ground should be figured in black ink at all important points. The levels of the inverts of the sewers should be figured in red at every change of gradient, also the gradients and depth below bench marks. The positions of man-holes, lamp-holes and flushing chambers must correspond with the plans. The horizontal scale for sections may be $\frac{1}{500}$ and the vertical scales large enough to check the figured heights and depths; 20 feet, 10 feet or 4 feet to the inch being the usual scale adopted.

(4) Detail drawings of manholes, lamp-holes, flushing chambers, etc. These should be one-quarter or one-half inch to the foot scale.

(5) A site plan of the sewage disposal works drawn to a scale of $\frac{1}{500}$ or 30 feet or 20 feet to an inch, with spot levels reduced to ordnance datum. It should show the boundaries of the land to be taken and the general arrangement of the works in block plan and the position of carriers and underdrains if land be used as a final process.

(6) Detail plans of all buildings, reservoirs, tanks, filter beds, bacteria beds, carriers, effluent chambers, etc., must be included, and these must be drawn to scales of sufficient size to disclose the mode of construction in every detail; in fact, it is usual to make these drawings so that they may be subsequently used as contract drawings. The levels of all important points such as inlets, inverts, and outlets of tanks and filters, sills of overflows, etc., reduced to ordnance datum should be marked in figures on these plans.

(7) If the final effluent is to be discharged into tidal waters a special plan showing the outfall must be prepared for submission to the Board of Trade.

The estimates must be prepared in detail on printed forms, which can be obtained from the Local Government Board, of which the following is a copy:—

WORKS OF SEWAGE—ESTIMATES AND DETAILS.

Name of Council

Will any of the proposed works be outside the limits of the district of the council, and if so, in what parish and sanitary district will they be situate?.....

In the case of a rural district—(a) Name of contributory place for which the works are required..... (b) If any of the works are to be executed in another contributory place, name of such contributory place.....

In the case of an urban district, state whether all the streets to be sewered are highways repairable by the inhabitants at large.....

NOTE.—Estimates must be accompanied by plans and a full description of the works, and by the figures generally upon which the scheme is based.

The following rules should be observed in the preparation of the plans:—

1. No drawings of works, other than ordnance maps, or plans showing large areas, should exceed double elephant size.

2. All drawings and plans other than ordnance maps, should preferably be made on the dull side of tracing cloth. If such prints are furnished they should be “black lines on a white ground.” Blue prints are objectionable. No tracings should be made on paper, and any drawings, etc., on paper which tears easily should be mounted on linen.

APPENDIX No. 1

3. All plans, maps and drawings should be: (1) numbered in the top right hand corner, (2) signed by the engineer for the scheme, and (3) securely fastened or bound together along the left side.

4. All drawings must be fully dimensioned, with scales drawn on them, and levels shown reduced to O.D. Plans and maps other than ordnance maps should have the north point put on them, and the boundaries of parishes and of urban or rural districts should be clearly marked. Longitudinal sections should run in the same direction as the plans.

5. Places referred to in the general description should be indicated on the plans or drawings by distinctive marks for purposes of reference.

BRICK SEWERS.

Name of Street or Road.	Gradient.	Average Depth of Sewer.	Internal Diameter or Dimensions of Sewer.	Length in Yards.	Price per Lineal Yard.	Amount.			Remarks.
						£.	s.	d.	

N.B.—State whether the sewers are to be constructed of common bricks, or of radiated bricks, or of rubble, concrete or some other material. Radiated bricks should be used when they can be obtained.

Side junctions for house drains should be inserted in brick sewers at the time of construction. Junction pipes should be provided on all pipe sewers.

Forward a description of the subsoil to the extent of the greatest depth of any sewer-trench, tunnel or heading, ascertained by trial holes or by borings at certain distances.

Main sewers should, as far as practicable, be held at depth and with such gradients as to afford means for draining the cellars and basements of houses.

EARTHENWARE PIPE—SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Name of Street or Road.	Gradient.	Average Depth.	Dimensions.	Length in Yards.	Price per Lineal Yard.	Amount.			Remarks.
						£.	s.	d.	

N.B.--Describe the pipes.

Describe the materials to be used in making the joints, and the mode in which the joints are to be made good.

All sewers under roadways should have at least four feet clear of cover. When this is impracticable the pipes should be surrounded with six inches of concrete.

MANHOLES, GULLIES AND VENTILATORS.

Description of Work.	Number.	Price.	Amount.			Remarks.
			£.	s.	d.	
Manholes, with movable covers, complete						
Gullies, complete						
Lamp-holes, complete						
Sewer and drain ventilators						

N.B.—Describe the manholes, lamp-holes, gullies and sewer ventilators.

Description of Work.	Amount.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	
Particulars of outfall works in detail				
Particulars of special flushing works in detail				
Particulars of pumping in detail				
Particulars of sewage irrigation works in detail				
Particulars of sewer and drain flushing arrangements in detail				
Other expenses, if any				

Date

(Signed)

N.B.—This form should be signed by the engineer of the proposed works.

On receipt of these documents the board appoints a date on which one of its engineering inspectors will hold a local inquiry. Notice of this date will be sent on printed forms to the clerk of the council, who is directed to have the same posted in certain places. The notice states the name of the inspector, the sum of money to be borrowed, the purpose for which it is designed, the time and place of the inquiry, and that the inspector will be prepared to hear any persons interested on the subject of the inquiry. No other notice is given or required than this, and it therefore behoves the opponents of any scheme if they desire to oppose the application, to take steps to keep themselves posted of the course of events.

The inquiry is usually held in the council chamber of the council, and the hour 10 a.m. This time is frequently objected to by ratepayers who cannot afford the time to attend during the working hours of the day, but it is very rarely that the board will alter the time.

If the application be not opposed, the case for the local authority is presented by the clerk of the council, assisted by the engineer, medical officer, and other officials, and the attendance is usually limited to one or two members of the council and a few ratepayers.

On the other hand if there be an organized opposition, there may be counsel and an array of expert witnesses on both sides, and the inquiry is then conducted on the same lines as an ordinary court of law, and there may be such a large attendance of

APPENDIX No. 1

the members of the council and the general public that it is necessary to adjourn the meeting to some large public hall; such inquiries sometimes last several days and create a large amount of interest.

Strictly speaking, the only question to be inquired into is the merits of the scheme put forward by the council; it usually happens, however, that the most effective method of combating the scheme is to show that there is a better alternative, and it is then a matter of argument how far the counsel and witnesses can go in referring to the alternative which is not before the tribunal; a certain amount of latitude is usually given by the inspector in this direction, and it not infrequently happens that a scheme put forward by the opposition is manifestly so superior to the original proposal that the application of the council is refused by the board; in this event the council occasionally adopt the alternative and make a fresh application for a loan to carry it out.

The inspector requires proof of the posting of the notices of the inquiry, and after taking the names of those appearing on behalf of the local authority and the opposition, he must be furnished with particulars of the area, population, rateable value and outstanding loans of the district.

The circumstances leading up to the necessity of the scheme and a general description of the same are then given by counsel or the clerk to the authority, and evidence is called of a technical character from the medical officer, engineer, etc., and their views are supported by the views of the experts, if any, retained by the local authority, and these can all be cross-examined by counsel for the opposition or by any person interested.

Counsel for the opponents present their case supported by evidence, and the inspector then asks whether any other person interested desires to be heard, when it is open to any ratepayer or a person who is not a ratepayer, but who thinks that his interests or estate will be injured by the scheme put forward, to address the inspector.

The representative of the local authority may then reply and the inspector declares the inquiry closed, and he then proceeds to inspect the site of the works, unless he has already done so. If the opposition desire it they can accompany the inspector on his inspection.

It will thus be seen that if a scheme be opposed ample opportunity is given to the opponents to lay bare the weaknesses of the official scheme, and in doing so to refer to possible alternatives. If on the other hand there is no opposition the inspector, who is a trained engineer, makes a searching examination of every particular of the scheme.

In preparing evidence for such an inquiry the responsible engineer must produce particulars of the existing methods of drainage and sewage disposal, if any, and show that they are inadequate; he must have statistics of the population of the district for the last two or three census returns, the present estimated population and an estimate of the probable rate of increase in the future. He must be able to show that his scheme is not only capable of dealing with present requirements but that for such work as sewers is sufficient to provide for the reasonable future population to be drained; and that for such works as filters, engines and pumps, etc., the units proposed are such that additional units can be added as the population increases without upsetting the proposed installation or requiring an extension of the site.

In the same way he must ascertain the present dry weather flow of sewage; or in the absence of this (e.g., if the sewers are not sufficiently well organized to enable gaugings to be made) he must give details of the water supply, separating the domestic from the trade consumption, and an estimate of the future quantity of sewage to be dealt with, and the quantity of rainwater to be admitted to the sewers. Particulars must be given of the proportion of population using water closets and baths, and of the character of the trade waste (if any).

The sewers proposed to be constructed must be described with particulars of sizes, depths, gradients, velocities, manholes, flushing arrangements, methods of ventilation, quality of pipes and methods of jointing.

On this part of the subject he must expect to be asked as to the nature of the ground to be passed through, and give an estimate of the quantities of rock, running sand or other exceptional strata, and this information should be supplemented with details of trial holes, and as to mining operations in the neighbourhood.

Storm overflows must be clearly marked on the plans, and details given of the construction and degree of dilution of the sewage at which they will come into action. Unless under very exceptional circumstances the board will not allow any form of overflow except a relief weir over which the sewage can discharge when it reaches the predetermined number of dilutions of the dry-weather flow.

When dealing with the purification works, the first question is the land, and the board will in every case require information as to the ownership. If the local authority are already in possession of the land, it must be shown how they became owners and that it is competent for them to devote it to the particular purpose; if the land is to be purchased or hired, a provisional agreement must be produced showing the terms on which it can be acquired; or if compulsory powers of purchase are asked for, it must be shown that the owner is not a willing seller.

If the land is to be used for filtration or irrigation purposes, trial holes must be opened to enable the inspector to ascertain for himself the suitability or otherwise of the soil for the purpose in hand. Full particulars of area and allocation to tanks, filters, buildings, roads and actual irrigation area; the levels as already stated must be disclosed by spot levels on the site plan.

If the scheme is not a gravitation one, a full description of the pumping plant must be given, the power required to drive same and the pipe connections for distributing the sewage to various parts of the purification plant, the total lift and losses by friction in pipes, and the provision of reservoirs or otherwise for containing the night flow of sewage if it is not intended to work the pumps day and night.

The precipitation tanks and chemicals to be used or septic tanks, detritus tanks, contact beds, streaming filters and methods of distribution, intermitting valves, etc., must next be described and the arrangements for dealing with sludge, particular attention being paid to the disposal of the liquid from sludge beds or filter presses; and the methods of dealing with the stormwater.

If land filtration or irrigation is proposed, the details of carriers for distribution and picking up, and under-drainage must be given and particulars of the quantity of sewage and population per acre and the method of rotation and cropping proposed.

If the works are within five miles of any collecting ground or wells for a public water supply the possible contamination of the water either by means of surface streams or by underground percolation must be discussed with full geological data, the relative volume of sewage effluent and the dry-weather flow of streams and the possible effect of floods and frosts.

The requirements of the board with regard to area of land, capacity of tanks, and sizes of contact beds and filters are not fixed, and much difficulty is experienced in designing works to secure their approval. Hitherto the board has steadily refused to publish any formal rules owing to the great variation in the circumstances of different cases in relation to the quantity and quality of sewage and trade refuse, the size of the rivers and streams into which the final effluent is discharged and the presence or otherwise of waterworks in the neighbourhood.

As the result of considerable experience of the requirements of the board, the following have been collected and are believed to represent the minimum asked for at the present time, but in special cases the board will be more stringent in their demands:—

APPENDIX No. 1

(1) Quantity of sewage per head is usually reckoned at the rate of 30 gallons per day for dry-weather flow for domestic purposes. In some cases this figure is modified to 20 gallons. If there be trade refuse to be dealt with this must be added.

(2) The quantity of sewage and rainwater to be fully treated at the works is:—

(a) Where the sewers are on the combined system, three times the domestic sewage plus $1\frac{1}{10}$ trade refuse.

(b) Where the sewers are on the separate system, twice the domestic sewage plus $1\frac{1}{10}$ trade refuse.

(3) The quantity of sewage and rainwater to be partially treated on storm filters, or a separate area of land specially set apart for the purpose is:—

(a) Where the sewers are on the combined system, three times the domestic sewage plus $1\frac{1}{10}$ trade refuse.

(b) Where the sewers are on the separate system four times the domestic sewage plus $1\frac{1}{10}$ trade refuse.

(4) Any excess over these quantities may be discharged over the stormwater overflows.

The above degrees of dilution are to be calculated on the average rate of flow throughout the twenty-four hours. The effect of this is that during the daytime when the average rate of flow is exceeded the degree of dilution will be less than those stated above, and on the other hand during the night the degree of dilution will be largely exceeded.

(5) When the sewage, after previous sedimentation, is applied to land filtration, the quantity per acre of the most suitable land shall not exceed 15,000 gallons of dry-weather flow per acre per day, or the sewage from 500 persons. Surplus land up to 25 per cent is usually required to enable the land to be rested. This area will be increased if the land be not of the first quality.

(6) When the sewage, after previous sedimentation, is applied to land by broad irrigation, the quantity is not allowed to exceed 4,500 gallons of dry-weather flow per acre per day, or the dry-weather sewage from 150 persons. Surplus land must also be provided in such cases from 25 per cent to 50 per cent for resting purposes. Where the land is less suitable the quantity per acre may be reduced to as little as 1,000 gallons per day.

(7) When sewage is treated by precipitation or bacterial processes and the final purification is effected by land, the tank or filter effluent may be applied at the rate of 30,000 gallons per acre per day, or the sewage from 1,000 persons as a maximum.

In all cases where land of sufficient area and of a not unsuitable character can be obtained at a reasonable cost, the final purification must be by land.

(8) Where chemical precipitation is the preliminary process the tank capacity may vary from twelve to twenty-four hours dry-weather flow depending upon the chemicals used.

(9) Septic tanks are required to have a capacity of 24-hour dry-weather flow of sewage, and must not deal with the diluted sewage to be sent to the stormwater filters or land.

(10) Contact beds should be not less than 3 feet deep, and be worked on an eight-hours cycle of one hour to fill, two hours resting, one hour to empty, and four hours to aerate.

(11) The capacity of contact beds where crude sewage is used is calculated at 25 per cent of their total cubic contents and where septic tanks or settled sewage or chemically precipitated sewage is used at 33 per cent. With slate filters these percentages are doubled.

(12) Contact beds operated by automatic valves are allowed three fillings per day, but where operated by hand valves two fillings per day are allowed, and storage must be provided for the night flow. With these numbers of fillings, the beds must be capable of taking the dry-weather flow and as much stormwater as is required to be fully treated.

(13) When land is provided for final treatment, single contact will be considered sufficient, but if land is not provided, second contact beds must be provided, the capacity of which shall be calculated at 33 per cent of the total contents and the fillings as provided in (12).

(14) Trickling filters shall not be less than 4 feet deep, with 1 foot 3 inches for distribution.

(15) Where trickling filters are preceded by tank treatment and followed by land treatment, the tank effluent shall not exceed 56 gallons per square yard per foot in depth if working continuously, or 37 gallons per square yard per foot in depth when resting at night, storage capacity being provided for the night flow of sewage.

(16) Where trickling filters are preceded by tank treatment, but are intended to effect the final treatment, the tank effluent shall not be applied at more than 28 gallons per square yard per foot of depth per day if worked continuously, or 18 gallons if resting at night, and storage for the night flow being provided.

(17) When trickling filters are used with crude sewage they must be of twice the capacity of those calculated in (15) and (16).

(18) Storm-water filters, for the sewage and storm-water required to be partially treated, shall not be less than 3 feet deep, and the liquid shall be applied at a rate not exceeding 500 gallons per square yard per day.

(19) Storm-water may be dealt with by providing for it special large detritus tanks and adding to the ordinary trickling filters a cubic capacity equal to that calculated for stormwater beds by (18).

(20) If storm-water be dealt with on separate area of land specially set apart for it the area shall be calculated at 30,000 gallons per acre per day if the land be suitable, or less in ratio to its quality.

The chief causes for which the board refuse their sanction to schemes may be summarized as follows:—

- (1) Gradients of sewers too flat.
- (2) Outfalls if into tidal waters in unsuitable places.
- (3) Overflows in unsuitable places.
- (4) Land not suitable for irrigation or filtration.
- (5) Tanks and filters not adequate.
- (6) Sludge disposal unsatisfactory.
- (7) Danger of contamination of water supplies.
- (8) Purification works too near to dwelling-houses.

Some of these objections are fatal to the whole scheme and involve the preparation of entirely new proposals and a further inquiry, whereas others may be met by modifications which may or may not receive the sanction of the board without a public inquiry.

APPENDIX E.

(Submitted by Dr. Hodgetts.)

SLUDGE DISPOSAL.

A consideration of sewage disposal would not be complete without a reference to the value of sludge as a manure. It is this phase of sewage disposal which caused in the first place the disposal on land, but it has been found in practice that all muni-

APPENDIX No. 1

cipalities cannot so dispose of sewage and consequently as in all methods of sewage disposal at present in operation there is the ever present sludge problem. Scientists have been looking out for a method or methods whereby the sludge can be made of economic value from the manurial standpoint.

The fifth report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal—Appendix VIII—contains a special report on experiments with sewage sludges as made in the year 1905 with some five experimental stations of the Board of Agriculture. The land on which the experiments were carried out consisted of:—

- (a) Stony flinty loam overlying chalk.
- (b) Moderate flinty loam overlying gault.
- (c) Stony drift soil overlying coal measures.
- (d) Stony flinty loam overlying chalk.
- (e) Stony loam on the carboniferous formation.

The tests were made on roots, as turnips, swedes and mangels, each plot being one-twentieth of an acre in area.

The artificial means used in the experiment were taken from Leeds, Glasgow, Rothamsted, Cambridge and Nye.

The general conclusions for the season of 1905 were that none of the sludges experimented with produced any consistent manurial effect in the growth of either of the above-mentioned roots, although the season was not a good one for the growth of the root crop, but it permitted artificial manures to exert considerable influence on the yield of this crop. We would therefore appear to be justified in drawing the conclusion that the nitrogen and phosphoric acids of sludge are in much less available form than the same substances in sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate and fish meal.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SLUDGES USED.

Grit, etc., (matter insoluble in hydrochloric acid after ignition)	22.33	6.84	25.30	9.35	11.09	16.51	10.75
Oxide of iron and alumina.	10.10	3.46	9.37	14.61	10.94	9.22	13.42
Lime	3.30	23.16	10.32	14.71	9.28	11.93	12.09
Magnesia							
Potash (soluble in hydrochloric acid)	0.16	0.07					
Potash (soluble in water)	0.06						
Phosphoric Acid (P. 2.05)	1.74	0.66	0.98	2.12	0.66	0.84	1.11
Equivalent to tri-basic phosphate of lime	3.80	1.44	2.14	4.63	1.44	1.83	2.42
Nitrogen	1.93	0.89	1.28	1.04	1.38	1.44	1.30
Nitrogen evolved in boiling the sludge for 2 hours with dilute sol. of potash (0.5%)	0.41	0.03	0.13	1.08	0.38	0.21	0.06
Moisture-matter	25.67	36.67	12.50	22.06	35.49	17.55	22.57
Organic and volatile matter	37.99	24.81	36.76	47.27	25.02	39.20	33.98
Matter	36.14	37.52	50.74	30.67	39.49	43.25	43.51
Non-volatile							
Per cent.							

There were seven varieties of sludge used in the experiments:—

No. 1.—The precipitated deposit of continuous flow tanks after the addition of aluminofuric, flood and clay, to a domestic sewage containing a small proportion of brewery and gas works waste. In pressed cakes, artificially dried.

No. 2.—The precipitated deposit in continuous flow tanks after the addition of lime (9 grains per gallon) and aluminofuric (5 grains per gallon) to a domestic sewage, with the further addition of 120 pounds of lime per ton of cake. In pressed cakes, dried.

No. 3.—The precipitated deposit in quiescent settling tanks after the addition of aluminofuric (9 grains per gallon) to a domestic sewage, with the further addition of 1 cwt. of lime per ton of cake. In pressed cakes, dried.

APPENDIX E, 1914.

No. 4.—The precipitated deposit in a continuous flow tank after adding calcium phosphate (4 to 5 grains per gallon) in acid solution, subsequently lime (1 grain per gallon), to a rather dilute sewage containing a considerable proportion of waste liquors from factories. In this case the sludge was lagooned and then artificially dried.

No. 5.—The deposit from an open septic tank had been receiving domestic sewage and factory waste for a period of three years. The sludge was lagooned and artificially dried.

No. 6.—The deposit settling in the second tank after first passing through a pu-sulphate of iron (8 grains per gallon) lime (4 to 5 grains per gallon) to domestic and factory waste. The sludge was lagooned and dried.

No. 7.—The precipitated deposit in a continuous flow tank after the addition of pu-sulphate of iron (8 grains per gallon) lime 4 to 5 grains per gallon) to domestic sewage plus factory waste, the sludge being pressed and artificially dried.

In the year 1907 experiments were carried out at eight different experimental stations of the Board of Agriculture upon hay, with the object of (1) comparing among themselves as regards manurial value, seven different varieties of sludge, and (2) comparing the action of the several sludges with that of certain artificial manures.

The artificial manures employed consisted of basic slag and sulphate of ammonia.

Without entering into the full details of these very interesting experiments which were carried out with soil of varying characters, the following is an epitome of the experiments:—

All the sludges supplied the soil with considerable quantities of nitrogen, and therefore it might have been expected they would produce the effects of a nitrogenous manure upon the hay crops. In the north, where the summer was wet and favourable to slow acting nitrogenous manures, they appear to have been useful (an increase of 5 to 9 cwt. per acre), but in the south, where the hay crop is cut earlier, they produced no results whatever.

The report states: "The only definite conclusions which may be stated is that both for root crops and grass, the action of the nitrogenous and phosphatic constituents of sludge is very low as compared with the effect produced by nitrogen and phosphates supplied in ordinary artificial manures. For such crops as mangels, potatoes and swedes, which have a short period of growth and require quick acting manures, sewage sludge would not appear to be well adapted, and if they are employed they should be applied in tons rather than in hundredweights per acre. On the other hand, although the experiments do not supply the evidence, it seems likely that sludge used in proper quantities would form a good dressing for the slow-growing plants of many permanent pastures and meadows. Sludge is unlikely to give satisfaction in the very poor clay-soil pastures which are so much benefited by basic slag, but for old grass land of moderately good quality it should prove useful."

In summing up his report in the foregoing as well as of two other series of experiments, Dr. J. A. Voelcku says:—

It is hardly possible to leave this subject, without coming to the conclusion that these points, viz., the contents of moisture, of lime, of organic matter and of nitrogen have a distinct bearing on the results.

Whether these influences are connected or distinct is a matter for further inquiry, but it would at all events seem to be made clear that lime is not without beneficial action, and that its inclusion in the process of preparing sludge for use is advisable. Further, that the obtaining of the sludge in a very dry state, though it may have advantages in the matter of transport and keeping, is not directly beneficial from an agricultural point of view. Thirdly, that the value of sludge does not depend mainly upon its containing a considerable amount of organic matter and nitrogen. * * * At all events, it is made clear that it is not on the nitrogenous matter in sludges that their value is to be based, so far at least as their effect on a first crop of corn is con-

APPENDIX No. 1

cerned. The action may be delayed one. * * *

Lastly, in regard to cost, the result of using such sludges in such quantity as a farmer might be expected to use them is in no way equal, when a wheat crop is taken, to that produced by a dressing of artificial manure, costing 30 shillings (\$7.50) per acre, or even costing 20 shillings (\$4.86) per acre. This would point to the conclusion that it would not "pay" the wheat grower to give anything like 10 shillings a ton for even the best of such sludges as were the subject of the inquiry.

The foregoing statements are all the more interesting to Canadians when it is noted that in 1899 "Experimental Farm Report," Prof. Shutt reports upon the analysis of sludge from the Sewage Disposal Works of Hamilton, Ont., where lime was used in the precipitation of the sewage. The analysis having been made upon the request of several fruit growers in the Niagara District. The analysis showed:—

Moisture, 31.75 per cent; organic and volatin matter, 39.05 per cent, and manurial matter, 39.20.

Clay, sand, etc.	9.66
Aluminum (plus small amount of oxide of iron)	4.74
Lime Ca O	9.23
Magnesia, MgO	10.40
Phosphoric Acid, P ₂ O ₅	0.69
Potash, K ₂ O	0.19
Nitrogen	0.84

The professor's statements are corroborated by the report of the Royal Commissioner; he says: "The percentages of the essential elements of fertility * * * do not approximate those found in commercial fertilizers, nor can we suppose the plant food in sludge to be as available as in the latter * * * these facts would not permit its transportation to any great distance with profit; but providing it does not effect injuriously the condition of the soil, that it could be got cheaply, and that it was supplemented with other manures (more especially those containing potash) it could be used locally with advantage." * * * "Unless sludge is thoroughly weathered, as by exposure throughout the winter, it is refractory and not easily incorporated with the soil. This is a serious objection to its general use. Again heavy clay loams might be injured by a continued use of such a plastic, mud-like material, and we could, therefore, only advise its trial upon sands or gravels, especially those in need of lime and organic matter."

From the report of Dr. A. C. Houston upon the bacteriological examination of the sludges noted in the report of the Royal Commission, it may be noted that all the sludges were rich in microbial life, in some cases the bacilli were killed but not their spores, while in others both the bacilli and their spores were visible.

The doctor's closing remarks are particularly interesting as it is claimed that the beneficial results from sterilizers are in part due to the presence of nitrifying bacteria. He is of the opinion as regards the nitrifying bacteria in sludges, that "it may be doubted whether any of the sludges (examined) could be regarded as effective bacteriologically, in view of the absence seemingly of nitrite-producing microbes. Unless the presence of multiple spores of bacteria can be thought of as paving the way toward decomposition of the sludge, and the setting free of substances suitable for plant life, I am of the opinion that the physical characters and chemical composition of the sludges will be found to be the determining factors in their agricultural value."

THE TREATMENT OF SLUDGE AT PENRITH.

Penrith is a town of less than 10,000 population and being without main factories the sewage is purely domestic in character.

APPENDIX E, 1914.

The original sewage works were carried out in 1850 and comprised a system of main sewers and sewage disposal works on the broad irrigation system.

The new works comprise besides a system of main sewers a disposal plant, which consists of sedimentation tanks and filtration through land on the intermittent downward principle.

As the interest in this work relates to the disposal of the sludge the works will not be further described except in so far as they relate thereto.

The sludge drying beds are four in number, each 25 feet long by 10 feet wide by 6 feet deep; they are constructed of brickwork, backed on the outer side by concrete; the floors are made of concrete laid with proper falls in the direction of the drains. Each bed is provided with doors, constructed in sections, extending the full width of the bed at the lower end, which can be raised or lowered at will as the material in the beds increases or decreases. Cross walls are formed of perforated boards laid in grooves, so as to be easily adjusted.

When the sludge is about to be emptied from the sedimentation tanks, a layer of straw, litter, dried weeds, or the like, is first laid in each tank or compartment in such a manner that the whole surface of the bed is covered; the litter is also drawn slightly up the sides of the beds or compartments as well as round the vertical perforated pipes or shafts. These vertical pipes are about 6 inches in diameter, in lengths of about 2 feet, provided with sockets and spigots so that they can be built up in continuous shafts to the top of the bed, as it is being filled.

The operation of filling the beds consists in running in a layer of sludge to the depth of 4 to 6 inches on the bottom layer of litter and so alternately until the bed or compartment is filled, a layer of litter being always placed on the top layer of sludge. The litter acts as a rough filter as it allows the liquid portion of the sludge to pass through, it then finds its way to the perforated pipes, which in turn are connected to drains laid on the floor of the beds. This liquid is conveyed to a well from which it is pumped into the feed channels of the tanks for retreatment.

APPENDIX F.

(Submitted by Dr. Hodgetts.)

October 28, 1913.

Notes of an interview with Mr. Charles J. Lomax, Civil Engineer, 37 Cross street, Manchester, and 28 Victoria street, Westminster.

Mr. Lomax is a member of the Association of Consulting Engineers, and a member of the committee of that body.

He is an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a member of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.

He has carried out sewerage and sewage purification schemes for the following towns: Glossop, Belper, Sale, Hale, Fulwood, Totnes, Durham, Christchurch, Dorchester, Bowness, Gorton, Failsworth, Modling (Vienna), and Shess, and has acted as consulting engineer for many authorities, including the Lancashire County Council.

He has also carried out a large number of schemes for the treatment of manufacturers' waste water.

APPENDIX E, 1914.

APPENDIX No. 1

Mr. Lomax in the course of the interview said:—

I have been engaged as consulting engineer for upwards of twenty-six years, during which time I have had experience with almost every method of treating sewage and manufactories waste water not only in Lancashire but throughout the country.

In Lancashire especially we have had to face the problem of sewage disposal in its most acute form. The population of Lancashire, as you are no doubt aware, is very great, it being distributed amongst a large number of manufacturing towns where various industries are carried on.

The question of treating the sewage from towns in Lancashire is complicated in many ways.

Waste water from manufactories is frequently turned into the public sewers, and in many instances it is discharged into them without restriction as to its volume or the time over which it is discharged.

The chief rivers, the Mersey and the Ribble, drain practically the whole of the county **that is given up to manufacturing purposes.**

As a result of the trades carried on, and the ever-increasing population draining in to them, both rivers became so greatly polluted that it was necessary to prevent as far as possible the discharge of waste water and sewage into them.

The necessity for prompt action was emphasized by the completion of the Manchester ship canal, which is fed by the Mersey and Irwell, it being feared at the time that the impounding of the foul water from the river in the canal where it would be comparatively stagnant, would lead to a very great nuisance and silting that would entail great cost in dredging.

These fears and the condition of the rivers and streams generally rendered a scheme for their improvement necessary and brought into being two committees, one the Mersey and Irwell, and the other the Ribble Joint Committee.

It is the duties of these committees to carry into effect such Acts of Parliament that have reference to rivers and streams.

I may say that prior to the formation of these committees a considerable amount of work had been done in the way of purifying sewage, but the constitution of these committees undoubtedly marked the time when local authorities first seriously commenced to deal with the sewage from their districts.

With the information then available, local authorities were in a difficulty as to the best process to adopt, having regard to the population of the district to be dealt with, the trades carried on, and the standard of purity with which the effluent would have to comply.

Many methods of treatment were put forward by companies formed to exploit proprietary articles, and for many years the efforts of local authorities did not carry the treatment of sewage beyond the experimental stage.

Authorities were left to carry out such schemes as they considered necessary, and being left to their own resources the inevitable result was the creation of a large number of purification works, in which a variety of processes were carried on more or less successfully for a time. Some of the schemes would have been entirely successful had the promoters been less ambitious and not attempted to accomplish the impossible.

In many cases failure was due entirely to inadequate capacity either of tanks or filters, or both, it being the aim especially of the exploiters of proprietary articles to prove that their particular processes were capable, either by virtue of some precipitant, or filtering medium, to accomplish on a small scale that which in other circumstances would have entailed a large area of land and costly structural work.

Indeed it may be said that in England generally local authorities launched costly schemes, and spent an enormous amount of money, without any guidance other than that which they were able to obtain from experts independently engaged.

There was no preliminary government inquiry as to the best methods to be adopted or extent to which they should be carried.

The results of authorities acting independently not being entirely satisfactory, and as there appeared to be great reluctance on the part of many authorities to expend public money on what might end in failure, a movement was eventually made and a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the whole question. The commission have reported from time to time as you are no doubt aware, and after many years of inquiry the subject is still under consideration by them.

As an outcome of experience gained, and I think it may safely be said that, given adequate tank capacity and filter bed area, there is no reason why the sewage from any town should not be satisfactorily treated.

In all cases where I am called in to advise, I obtain the following information:—

- (1) Population.
- (2) The industries.
- (3) The nature of the sewage.
- (4) The water supply. (Volume used for trade and domestic purposes.)
- (5) The land available and its character.
- (6) The general character of the river or streams into which the effluent must be discharged.

Depending upon circumstances, I then decide whether the case can be met by broad irrigation, or chemical precipitation and filters, chemical precipitation and bacteria beds, septic treatment and bacteria beds, or sedimentation and bacteria beds.

From my experience of the great nuisance attending the distribution of the effluent from septic tanks over bacteria beds, and the character of the effluent produced, I never recommend such treatment for the sewage from large towns, if the works are to be in the neighbourhood of dwellings, or where the effluent would be discharged into a river or stream used for domestic purposes or for watering cattle.

In all cases I advocate the passage of the effluent from the bacteria beds through small settling tanks before turning it into a stream, and where the stream water is used for domestic purposes or the watering of cattle, I consider it imperative to subject the effluent to filtration through the fine sand filters as a final process.

With regard to chemical treatment, I may say that the danger of nuisance arising either from the tanks or bacteria beds, or the treatment of sludge is remote, providing due care is taken as to general cleanliness.

With chemical treatment there is always more sludge to be dealt with than is the case with septic treatment, but the difference in quantity is not so great as to weigh heavily in favour of the latter process.

With regard to the initial or annual working expenditure, I am of opinion that in the long run there is nothing to choose between any of the processes now in operation, and I think in making a selection for application to any particular case, the one most suitable having regard to locality, nature of sewage, and character of river should be the guiding factor.

I shall not enter into a description of the various processes, as you have all the information you require in that direction.

If you are familiar with the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts, 1876 and 1893, and the Public Health Act, 1875, the two principal Acts controlling rivers and streams, you will have realized their shortcomings and appreciate the difficulties under which we are content for the time being to work.

I need not refer to these Acts, as you will no doubt have copies of them, beyond saying that whilst under the Rivers Pollution Act, every authority must grant facilities to manufacturers for the drainage of waste water from their works, it puts a restriction upon such facilities.

It is almost impossible under the existing laws to compel a local authority to admit trade waste water because the Acts provide that,—if a local authority can show that

APPENDIX No. 1

the sewers are not sufficiently large or that the waste water is likely to damage the sewers or to interfere with the treatment of the sewage they cannot be compelled to admit waste water to their sewers.

The consequence is that every article is as a rule placed in the way by authorities who fear to incur the expenditure that would necessarily fall upon them if they took waste water.

There have been many instances where the inclusion of waste water seriously complicated the treatment of the sewage, but I think in most cases it could be shown that the complications arose not so much from the inclusion of the waste water as from the inadequacy or unsuitability of the process of sewage purification being carried on by the authority.

If I had to advise you as to the best course to take when drawing up regulations for the guidance of local authorities, I should in the first instance strongly recommend you to insist as far as possible on authorities giving facilities for the drainage of manufactories, as I am firmly convinced that waste water can be more efficiently dealt with by the local authorities in combination with the sewage than can be the case where each manufacturer is left to his own resources.

In bringing the whole of the sewage from a town to one works the necessity for a large number of small works for the purification of manufactories waste water is obviated, with the result that serious pollution of the streams from time to time owing to the break down of one or more of the smaller works, or owing to negligence in their working, is prevented.

I should so draft the regulations as to leave both the local authority and manufactories under the control of one central authority.

The central authority should be endowed with full powers and their decisions on any matter or question should be final and decisive.

The central authority should I think have the following powers:—

To sanction the borrowing of money by local authorities to carry out sewerage and sewage purification works.

To authorize the taking of land for the said purposes compulsorily, subject to full compensation being paid to the owners of land or property acquired.

To compel local authorities to efficiently drain their districts for the purposes of removing the sewage and manufactories waste water.

To compel authorities to carry out purification works, having regard to—

Population of the town.

The trades carried on.

The volume of sewage and waste water.

The character of the stream into which the effluent will be discharged and the uses to which it is put.

To compel local authorities to receive trade waste water.

In all cases where it is impossible for manufacturers' waste water to be admitted to the sewers from any cause whatsoever, the central authority should have—

The power to compel the owner or owners to carry out the necessary purification works.

In all cases where a manufacturers' waste water is admitted to the sewers, the central authority should have the power to limit the period over which the waste water may be discharged into sewers.

Also the power to compel a contribution to be made by the manufacturer to the general rates of the district, such contribution to be equal to the interest on the capital that would be required to enable said manufacturer to carry out a purification scheme sufficient to meet the requirements of the central authority.

The central authority should advise the local authority as to the best methods to adopt, and should have power to specify the character of work to be carried out.

They should fix such standard of purity as might be necessary to meet the requirements of various rivers or streams.

The said standard to be either chemical or bacteriological or both.

They should have power to control the purification works carried out by the authority or manufacturer, and in the case of local authority they should appoint and control the manager of the purification works.

Also powers with respect to the disposal of sludge and as to the nature and quantity of chemicals required.

They should have power to describe the treatment of such surface or storm water in the sewers where necessary, and they should have power to insist upon dual system of drains being carried out where necessary.

They should have power to prescribe the treatment of such surface or storm water before it is allowed to enter any river or stream.

In the conduct of purification works belonging to local authorities they should have power to require—

(1) Recorders to register the volume entering the works.

(2) Recorders to register the volume leaving the works.

In all cases where manufacturers carry out their own purification works the central authority should specify—

The kind and extent of works required. .

The precipitant or precipitants, if any.

The period over which the effluent should be discharged into the stream.

The central authority should be the body to hold the public inquiry as to the necessity for, and the character of any sewerage or sewage purification works to be carried out.

They should also have power to control the tipping or disposal of waste or noxious materials in the proximity of rivers and streams.

In the event of any authority or manufacturer failing to comply with the demands of the central authority, either with respect to the carrying out of necessary works, or in their general conduct after completion, the central authority should have power to appoint an engineer or other person to carry out the necessary works, with the power to charge the cost of so doing upon the local authority.

Generally speaking, and subject, of course, to very careful consideration, I think if a central authority were established and endowed with the above powers, and such others as might be necessary, many of the mistakes made in this country would be obviated.

Local authorities would have the benefit of the advice and guidance of an experienced body who would take into consideration not only the requirements of any particular district, but the effect any purification works might have upon districts situated below and through which the various rivers and streams might flow.

In this way the interests of all parties could be safeguarded, and a standard of purity, varying according to the character of the rivers or streams might be adopted.

The standard of purity upon any particular river might vary according to circumstances.

APPENDIX G.

(Submitted by Dr. Hodgetts.)

WATER POLLUTION AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Legal provisions for the protection of water supplies from pollution and the disposal of sewage are usually combined in one act, as the one implies the other.

The United States Public Health Bulletin No. 54 (1912) gives the following outline of existing state legislation on this subject:—

Health authorities have everywhere by implication certain powers and duties relative to the protection of the public water supplies. Municipal authorities are usually given statutory power for this purpose. In Illinois, a special organization known as the "State Water Survey" performs this work in co-operation with the state and local boards of health. In many states, however, the laws vest specific powers in the state board of health with a view to preventing the pollution of water supplies. In some (Massachusetts, Montana, North Carolina, Vermont) the board has the general oversight and care of all inland waters and of all streams and ponds used by any city, town, or public institution, or by any water or ice company in the Commonwealth as sources of water supply, and of all springs, streams, and watercourses tributary thereto (sec. 112, ch. 75, R.L., Mass.); in others (California, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota), power to prevent the pollution is granted; in some (California, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont) rules or orders may be issued by the state health authorities to accomplish this object; or the use of contaminated water may be forbidden (New Hampshire); while in others (Michigan, New Jersey), the board is also charged with the duty of supervising water-supply plants.

Practically all these boards have the power to inspect or examine water supplies, as do also those of other States, (Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, West Virginia, Wyoming) while the Kentucky Board is required to spend part of its appropriation "to make survey of the rivers, creeks, watersheds, springs, wells, and other matters relative to the sources and purity of the water supply in all sections of the State," and the Washington Board for "investigation and controlling of public waters." In a number of States (Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, etc.) the State boards of health are required to advise with local authorities as to water supply, drainage, etc.; in many others (California, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Wisconsin), plans for new water supplies and sewerage systems must be approved by the State health authorities, while the Florida and Virginia boards have power to regulate local disposal of garbage and sewage.

The bulletin issued by the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service contains a full summary of the State laws mentioned above.

The following is a summary of the most important state laws and those most successfully enforced:—

The California law makes it unlawful to discharge "sewage, garbage, feculent matter," etc., into any waters used for human or animal consumption.

The law also gives the State Board of Health power to examine and prevent the pollution of sources of public domestic water and ice supply.

Kansas has a water and sewage law passed in 1907 and 1909. It calls for "registration of all water works and sewage plants existing at time of passage of this law." It requires all corporations or municipalities intending to construct new water works or sewage systems, or the extension of established systems, to obtain a written permit from the State Board of Health, and to furnish maps, plans and specifications of plants. The State Board of Health can order changes in the source of water-supply, manner of storage, purification, or treatment before delivery of water for drinking purposes. Pollution of streams by sewage is forbidden except where each system is in operation at time of passage of law. Sewage is defined "as any substance that contains any of the waste products or other discharges from the bodies of human beings or animals, or other wastes from domestic, manufacturing or other forms of industry."—(Everhardy.)

Louisiana law gives to State Board of Health the power to make rules and regulations for the protection from contamination of all public supplies of potable waters and their source. It is also declared to be unlawful and a misdemeanour to "knowingly and wilfully contaminate" any body of water.

The Massachusetts law gives the State Board of Health general supervision over all public water supplies, directing all local officials to refer plans for sewerage and water supply systems to the board, and also gives the board power to remove any source of pollution within 100 feet of high water mark of any stream or pond used as public water supply. A later amendment gives the state board power to make rules governing the entire watershed above any municipal water supply intake on the request of the city or town.

The Michigan law gives the State Board of Health supervision over water supply systems, only when they are not owned and operated by the municipality. In such cases, plans of the system must be filed with the board, and the board has the right to investigate and to prescribe rules for the conduct of the system either on its own initiative, or on the complaint of municipal authorities.

Montana, in 1907, passed a law forbidding the discharge of any polluting sewage or human excrement into any stream which is the source of water for a city or town until such deleterious matter is rendered harmless by some means of sewage purification acceptable to the State Board of Health.

New Jersey law forbids the discharge of any "sewage, drainage, domestic or factory refuse, excrement or other polluting matter" into a river, lake, or stream that is, or may be, a source of water supply for domestic use. This Act does not apply to city or town sewage systems established before the passage of the Act. The State Board also has "general supervision with reference to their purity" of all waters within the State.

Under the latter clause, some municipalities have been compelled to purify their sewage before discharging it into sewers.

New York, by law of 1903, provides that no person shall discharge any sewage into the waters of the state unless by permission of the State Commissioner of Health, and that all plans for sewer systems and for extensions or modifications to existing sewer systems must be approved by the State Commissioner of Health. In 1911 this Act was amended to give the State Commissioner of Health authority where a municipality is already polluting a stream to order that such sewage be taken out where such pollution is a nuisance or a menace to health.

Ohio requires that the plans for every new water supply or sewage system, and every change or extension of existing works shall be submitted to and approved by the State Board of Health; also that any garbage disposal plant or manufacturing plant having a liquid waste which may enter any stream within twenty miles above the intake of a water supply must have location and plans approved by the State Board of Health. The Board of Health also has power, after due investigation and on approval of the governor and attorney general to order a change or improvement

APPENDIX No. 1

in sewerage or water supply systems when complaint is made by certain municipal authorities.

Pennsylvania gives authority to Health Department to order discontinuance of the discharge of sewage into the waters of the State when it is injurious to public health, also requires every new water system and every new sewerage system or extension of an old system to be submitted for approval. A written permit must be obtained before such system can be installed or extended.

Vermont law gives to the State Board of Health general supervision of waters used as a source of supply, and provides that plans of water supply systems shall be given the board "on request;" the board has power to forbid the use of such waters as it deems so polluted as to endanger the public health, and may make regulations to prevent pollution. Plans for sewerage and drainage systems are to be submitted to the board for its "advice." The board has also power to prevent pollution of streams after investigation and hearing, on complaint of users of the stream. Under this law the State Board of Health has forbidden the discharge of sewage into any stream or body without a permit from the board.

Wisconsin law (1905) requires that before any city or village can institute a system of water supply or sewerage disposal the plans and specifications must be submitted to the State Board of Health, and that such systems cannot be installed without the certificate of this board.

EVIDENCE

GIVEN BEFORE THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

FIFTH SESSION, TWELFTH PARLIAMENT

1915

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Members of Committee.	V
Reports.	VII

EVIDENCE.

Evidence of Dr. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., Etc., Etc., Dominion Chemist, on “Manures and Fertilizers.”	9
--	---

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

(J. A. SEXSMITH, Esq., *Chairman.*)

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Garland,	Pacaud,	Wilson (Wentworth), and
Gauthier (Gaspé),	Paquet,	Wright.
Gauvreau,	Paul,	

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization beg leave to present the following as their

FIRST REPORT.

Your committee having taken certain evidence respecting Manures and Fertilizers, submit the same herewith for the information of the House, and recommend that it be printed as an Appendix to the Journals, and that rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

J. A. SEXSMITH,
Chairman.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 105.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here at eleven o'clock, the chairman, Mr. Sexsmith, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I am sorry that this, our first meeting this year, clashes with the Committee on Banking and Commerce, which accounts for the small attendance. By way of explanation I might mention that when the committee was called for to-day we were not aware that any other committee would be sitting simultaneously. Dr. Shutt, of the Central Experimental Farm staff, will address the committee this morning on the subject of manures and fertilizers and the benefits to be obtained from their use. We thought that at the present time when so much interest is being taken in the question of increased production it would be a good thing to have the doctor address the committee and I am sure you will all enjoy it, and that his address will be of benefit to the country generally.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS.

Dr. SHUTT: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—When I received the notice to attend this session of the committee, to which I was very glad to respond, I inferred from what the chairman said that you desired me to come prepared to speak on the subject of manures and fertilizers. This is an important subject at any time, but more particularly so when, owing to the great needs of our Empire, we are urging upon our farmers in a Dominion-wide campaign an increased production of all that the farm can supply towards the maintenance of life. We shall all agree that for increased production we must first have a productive soil; a fertile soil lies at the very base of successful farming. One of the factors which goes towards making a productive soil is the amount of plant food which we can incorporate in that soil, and the oldest and most universal way of supplying that plant food is in the form of manure. Now I take it, but I may be mistaken, that you wish me to say something as to our present teaching in regard to this important, fundamental subject, and more particularly as to what we are advocating as the results of our experimental work on the farm system, and how we hope this teaching may be of benefit to the farmers in the present stress which exists, enabling them to do their part towards meeting the food needs of the Empire.

Now, in the first place, as I take it, in this campaign we are not so anxious to urge upon our farmers an increase in the acreage or area to be put under crop as to obtain a larger yield from the acreage at present under crop. I think that the majority of those who are engaged in this campaign have that point well in view, and I might say with regard to that phase of the question there is plenty of scope for improvement in Canada. We realize, speaking generally, that our crop yields are very much below what is possible, probably in many cases below what is profitable, I do not mean below the maximum, but below a decent average. There is plenty of margin for improvement in that regard, and I think our energies, at the present time, should be more particularly bent in the direction of getting the farmers to bring up the average of the yield rather than to extend the acreage to be put under crop, although there are places where that may be both necessary and desirable.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

It has occurred to me, that in the history of every country we find, in connection with its agriculture, at the outset, an extensive rather than an intensive method of farming. Such is almost inevitable. The question of markets, and many other essentials, make it absolutely necessary, if the work is to be carried out at all profitably, to farm large areas and to be content with a comparatively small yield. But, I think, and there are many who think with me, that we are very rapidly passing through that stage in our agricultural history. We have been terribly wasteful of plant food, especially in the Northwest, where farming has been likened to mining, and it is by sounding a note of warning for the future that we are endeavouring to get our farmers to maintain and increase the fertility of our farming and, by better, more rational methods, to put a stop to that waste. The national conditions, as it were, the conditions of the country have been such that it has been more or less inevitable, I think, there should be that waste. Every country more or less goes through that stage. It has been the same thing with regard to our forests; we have destroyed large areas of timber, but we have had to do it in order to clear the land to grow crops. We have been terribly wasteful of wood, the price of which is now extravagantly high to what it was but a few years ago, and we are very sorry for what we have done. But if we were commencing *de novo* and had to clear the land we could scarcely expect anything else than what we have done in the past. And so we must not blame the farmers too much for using methods, if such they can be called, that have impoverished their soil. We have now, however, arrived at that stage where we can change from the extensive to intensive farming. And we must change. I think it is going to be easier, more profitable, for the farmer to get 60 bushels from one acre than it will be for him to get 40 bushels per acre from two acres; of course that is a very rough and ready illustration, but it will convey the idea I wish to bring forward, viz., that there will be more profit coming to the farmer from the extra increase in his yield than by putting more land under tillage. Consequently you can see that in this present campaign we are placing a great deal of weight upon this matter of increasing the soil's fertility. We must not suppose that the yields are absolutely, entirely and exclusively dependent upon the plant food in the soil, or even upon the available plant food in the soil; there are other factors, the moisture in the soil, the temperature and a number of other conditions which go to make the crop a success or failure. Nevertheless, the amount of plant food in the soil which is available is a prime factor in determining the yield. That is the question we are taking up, we are urging our farmers as a fundamental proposition to increase the plant food in the soil by every legitimate, economic means, and we will discuss this morning some of our teachings in that direction.

I might say that, looking to this campaign, we have been preparing literature of various kinds, and it has fallen to my share of the work to put out a number of circulars. For instance, I have written one in connection with the sources and uses of potash, which, you may know, is a fertilizing element we derive almost entirely from mines in Germany, and the market for which has been cut off entirely by the present war. I have pointed out how certain natural sources in Canada might be drawn upon to supply the want of potash due to the cutting off of the German supply.

Again, there has been, I might say, a revived interest in a very old practice, namely, of liming soils, and we have consequently written a bulletin, which is now ready for distribution I believe, on the function of lime in soil, and what we might expect on different classes of soils from the application of lime and ground limestone. It treats of the uses and abuses of lime. These bulletins are for the guidance of farmers, and we have avoided technical language as far as possible, so that they may be easily understood by any intelligent farmer.

Following this course I prepared some two or three weeks ago a digest of the results we had reached since we started the Farm System more than twenty-five years ago, in connection with this subject of manures and fertilizers; and on receiving

APPENDIX No. 2

the notice to attend this meeting I thought I could not do better than to bring the draft of that bulletin with me and discuss with you its contents. It more or less traverses the whole field in a concise way. It is a digest, comprehensive and at the same time as concise as possible; its consideration may help you in such questions as you wish to ask me. I do not propose to give a lecture; I shall merely introduce the subject; with your permission I shall rapidly present to you the main features of this concise bulletin, which as I have said deals exclusively with the nature, composition, and our advice regarding the use of farm manures and of commercial fertilizers.

FARMYARD MANURES.

All our work has emphasized the value of farmyard manures as the most effective fertilizer that we can apply. Looking over our experimental plots and field work conducted under our late director for a number of years, and work that has been done since, not only in Ottawa, but upon other of the branch farms, we find that we have not been able to obtain the same yields from commercial fertilizers that we have obtained from the use of good farmyard manure applied at such rates as would furnish the same amount of plant food as we have applied in fertilizers to other plots. We may put that statement in another form that may serve to emphasize this important conclusion. Let us imagine a series of plots lying alongside one another, to several of these we apply commercial fertilizers in known amounts so that we know the amounts of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid that had been applied to them; on adjoining plots we apply barnyard manure in such amounts that its plant food will equal the amounts we have furnished to those dressed with fertilizer. Considering these two series of plots those dressed with farmyard manures have proved the most effective, that is to say, that we obtained larger yields from them. That is my first point. I will elaborate it, more or less, in discussing particularly one or two other phases of this matter.

By the Chairman:

Q. How do you account for that when both series of plots received equal amounts of plant food?—A. The explanation, I think, is readily found. We make this statement that manure has a greater productive value than can be attributed to it from the plant food that it contains than is indicated by its percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Commercial fertilizers are bought, or ought to be bought, on the basis of the amounts of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid that they contain. If we know the percentages of these in the fertilizer, and we know the market price of these materials, we can calculate the exact value of the particular brand and say if it is worth \$25 or \$35 a ton. I may take a sample of the manure and analyze it. I ascertain the percentages that are present of these various plant foods, and from them we calculate that at the present time such a sample of barnyard manure—of course manure is an extremely variable material—should be worth, say, \$2.50 a ton. Then this manure has a greater value than can be attributed to it from the amount of its plant food content, that is over and above \$2.50 per ton. The reason is not very hard to find. In my bulletin, I have stated this as follows (reads):—

“Manure has a much higher crop-producing power than will be indicated by the percentages of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. This is abundantly shown, etc.”

The explanation is that manur^é furnishes humus-forming material. It is not necessary for me on this occasion to go into any lengthy definition of humus. It is simply semi-decomposed organic matter, and it is probably the most valuable constituent of soils. I may repeat that humus is probably the most valuable of all our

soil constituents. We find that all our virgin soils of extraordinary richness and fertility are well supplied with this vegetable matter, this humus-forming material, and soils exhausted by cropping and irrational systems of farming have had this material dissipated, destroyed. Moreover, humus is important because it is the storehouse of nitrogen. Nitrogen is an important element of plant food, not merely because it is essential to the life of the plant, but because it is a very expensive form of plant food when we have to buy it for fertilizing purposes, something like three times the price of phosphoric acid and potash, weight for weight. When the humus is burned out of the soil by irrational methods of farming the nitrogen goes with it, for this humus is nature's guardian for this important element. We have, therefore, to consider the humus content of the soil as indicating in a very large measure its relative fertility. Further, humus has a very remarkable influence upon the mechanical texture of the soil. As I said a moment ago, the fertility of the soil did not depend altogether on the amount and availability of the plant food present: productiveness depends in large measure upon the physical or mechanical condition of a soil. It must offer a very comfortable, or convenient and suitable, medium for the germination of the seed and for the growth of the young and tender rootlets, and the extension of the root system. It must also be well aerated, and it must hold moisture. Well, in a word this humus material in the soil has all that for its function, the bringing of the soil into a right condition of tilth; humus or semi-decayed organic matter makes a soil a comfortable medium for the growth of crops. We have to house our families and our live stock. It is the same with our crops; it is not merely the plant food that is essential, but we must have the soil comfortable for them to live in, or they will not thrive. Then there is another matter: humus supports the microscopic life of the soil. We understand now from recent researches that the soil is crowded with micro-organisms, bacteria, and these perform a very useful function. Their prime function is to convert unavailable plant food into available forms for crop use. They feed on this humus-forming material, provided the soil is warm, moist and well aerated. The more we can give them the more they thrive and develop. It follows that the more available plant food we have in the soil the larger will be our crop yields, speaking roughly, other things being equal. So that it is evident there are many useful functions that this humus material has to perform in the soil. Apart from the purely chemical one of plant food, it has a biological function in supporting the life of the soil, and it has a mechanical and physical function in improving the tilth. These are the reasons, gentlemen, why I say that manure has a greater value than might be indicated, than is indicated, by its percentages of plant food, and that is really the fundamental difference between manure and fertilizer. Manure furnishes a large amount of this humus-forming material; and, more than that, it supplies with it the elements for these soil bacteria to live on and to transform into food useful for farm crops.

Manures are teeming with bacterial life, and it is for this reason chiefly I believe that we have found it a successful practice to apply manure to muck soils. Muck, as you know, is very largely semi-decayed vegetable matter. It looks like carrying coals to Newcastle to put more organic matter on such a soil but, nevertheless, we do find that even small amounts of barnyard manure are very useful at the outset in reclaiming these muck soils. Why? Partly because the plant food in the muck is not in an available condition, and there is a certain percentage of plant food in manure in an active, readily soluble and available condition. I believe, more than that, the value of manure follows from what we may term an inoculation of the soil, the seeding of that soil with germs, with bacteria, and these cause a further breakdown that will make and render the plant food of the muck soil available for crops. Consequently I say there is a striking line of demarcation to be drawn between manures on the one hand and fertilizers on the other; and now you will understand why manure is undoubtedly, and must necessarily be, more effective than fertilizers.

APPENDIX No. 2

By Mr. Ross:

Q. I would like to ask a question. In the paper a day or so ago it was reported that the German Parliament were going to consider the budget, and then direct their attention almost exclusively to the question of protecting nitrogenous fertilizers in Germany. What do they mean by that?—A. I do not know. I am sorry I did not see the reference. What was meant in the report by nitrogenous fertilizer?

Q. It dealt with conserving it and increasing it.—A. I presume they feel they have the potash within their own territorial limits, and as long as the English are not on German ground they can get all the potash they require out of their own mines. With regard to nitrogen the matter is different. I am not sufficiently conversant with what prompted this report you saw; but I may say this: there is no native mineral sources of nitrogen suitable as plant food within the confines of Germany. Consequently, since all farming operations tend to the dissipation and destruction of the nitrogen in the soil, it behooves them to conserve as far as they possibly can the nitrogen in that soil for crop use, as it does to conserve their food supplies.

Mr. DUNCAN ROSS: Would there be any line of demarcation, would you consider manure a nitrogenous fertilizer?

Dr. SHUTT: Undoubtedly, manure is a nitrogenous fertilizer, but not exclusively.

Mr. DUNCAN ROSS: Would you say that a mineral fertilizer is nitrogenous?

Dr. SHUTT: Yes, if for instance it contained sulphate of ammonia, or nitrate of soda. I should also call dog-fish scrap nitrogenous, because nitrogen predominates. You can easily see, gentlemen, that our deduction is sound that fertilizers are no substitute for manure. If we get an opportunity to carry this discussion further, I shall try to make clear that there are opportunities when fertilizers may be profitably employed, but we claim that it is impossible by their exclusive use to economically maintain soil fertility; partly because of the cost of the fertilizers, and partly on scientific grounds, because they do not furnish the humus material which is absolutely essential for a proper physical condition, a proper tilth of the soil suitable for crop growth. I think, Mr. Chairman, that that may probably answer your inquiry.

The next deduction we made from our work was that there was a value in frequency of application. The reason for that is this: There is a natural destruction or dissipation of the organic matter in the soils from oxydation and chemical reactions following the tilling of the soil which result more or less in the loss of this organic matter from the manure. We have found, for instance, that when we first till our rich soils in the Northwest, there is for the first five years or so a very heavy destruction of that humus material. As we proceed we reach a minimum, or at least, a limit below which the destruction of the humus becomes slower and slower. There is always a loss; good farming methods seek to constantly replenish the soil with humus and plant food. The point is, the richer we have our soils by the addition of manure, the larger will be the inevitable loss due to natural farm operations. There is a limit to which we can enrich soils, and that limit is determined probably by climatic conditions, and partly probably by soil conditions; there is a limit beyond which it would not pay to put plant food in the soil. As I have said, therefore there is greater economy in frequency of application, for thereby we reduce the natural waste of fertility. On most soils, particularly light soils, because there is a greater waste from those natural processes in light soils than in heavy soils (heavy soils being more retentive, and more conservative than light soils) I will say, to put it in concrete form, that 5 tons per acre every third year will give a better return than 20 tons every sixth year, simply because there will be less loss. Of course, the question of labour has to be considered in a matter of this kind; but inasmuch as we require three

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

meals a day, and cannot get the same benefit by taking one meal a day, so we think it would be more economical for our plants to be fed year by year than to endeavour to load up the soil, say once in five or in ten years, as the case might be. I think you may get some idea from this argument as to the reasons for our advice in this matter. It is briefly that comparatively small applications at short intervals are more effective than larger dressings applied less frequently.

I shall now pass on to the next point; that is, in regard to the position of the manure in the soil. The larger number of the feeding roots lie fairly close to the surface; at least, that is, in humid districts. In arid and semi-arid countries there is a tendency for the roots to go down after moisture, and we may have, as I have seen in certain portions of this country, a dry earth mulch of six or eight inches in which there will be no feeding roots, or practically none. The roots of plants take in their food in the form of a solution, and therefore the roots must go down to water to get their food. Speaking of Eastern Canada, where there is an ample precipitation usually and this is fairly well distributed throughout the season, we find the larger number of the feeding roots fairly close to the surface, say within the first six inches of soil. If such is the case, we want the food where the feeding roots are, where the moisture is; and, consequently, we do not think there is any economy in burying the manure. There will be a larger return from a limited amount of manure by lightly turning it under, or by merely carrying it into the prepared surface, as by disking, than by burying it by deep ploughing. Of course, there are soils which need deepening, and that should be done gradually; and there is no doubt that the deeper the surface soil is, the better condition the soil is in to conserve moisture. But we have to consider that we have only a limited amount of manure—and unfortunately it is in all too small quantities on the majority of our farms—and we have to make the most of it. Consequently, we think it is going to be a more profitable practice to keep the manure comparatively near the surface.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Would there be any loss by way of evaporation?

Dr. SHUTT: There may be losses, but not from evaporation. If the surface of the soil were frozen hard, there would be no entrance in the material washed out of the manure into that soil. You are all familiar with the streams of coffee-coloured liquid that flow from our barnyard, these are rich in plant food; and for these in spring-time the soil may be non-absorbent. Similarly on steep, frozen slopes there may be a loss. There may be a large loss of plant food in that way. We have done some experimental work in this connection, that is as regards loss of volatilization of ammonia, and we found that after manure is put out there is a very small loss of nitrogen from escaping into the air in the form of ammonia. It is very small, practically negligible. Of course, the manure dries up if there is no rain, that is to say, it loses water, but I do not know that the water so lost is of any particular value. There is, however, this fact, that when the manure goes into the soil while it is still moist; that is, not dried up, it more readily incorporates with the soil, and becomes intimately mixed, and part and parcel of the soil; whereas if the manure first dries up it takes longer to become part and parcel of that soil; in this there is a disadvantage. But there is very little loss from the volatilization of the nitrogen; the losses from manure on the land, when such occur, are from the washing out of plant food and its inability to penetrate the frozen soil.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Take manure that is spread over the fields in the winter time; in a great many cases it lies on the top of the ground, and that ground is bleached every morning, probably in the fore part of May. That manure then becomes very dry before it is put down, and my idea was that there must be a certain amount of loss.

Dr. SHUTT: Into the atmosphere?

Mr. ELLIOTT: Yes.

APPENDIX No. 2

Dr. SHUTT: No, I do not think so. I think that any loss from volatilization is negligible. With regard to the putting out of fresh manure, we cannot say there is a loss from volatilization. In so far as there is in that manure an opportunity for the development of bacterial life, that is, if the manure is in large heaps, then of course we are approaching conditions similar to those in the manure pile, and there is a loss. But spread manure does not lose from this cause.

Mr. ELLIOTT: But is there the same opportunity for bacterial life in manure that is thoroughly dried out?

Dr. SHUTT: No, bacterial life needs moisture, in addition to air and warmth. The manure which is thoroughly dried up is in a certain sense similar to manure which is thoroughly frozen through. We made experiments in that direction, and we found that once manure is frozen through it is as if we had turned the key in the lock, there is no further loss or waste of plant food. That is one advantage we have from our rigorous winters. There is no doubt in my mind that our very rigorous winters play a very important part in the conservation of plant food in soils, as well as in our manures, simply because the material is held there, unchanged, and is not leaching away; whereas in a mild winter with rains it might be largely lost. However, that is apart from the question we are considering.

We may now take up the question of fresh versus rotted manure, and we have made very careful and thorough experiments with regard to that phase of the subject. The results at first sight may seem very surprising, and difficult to explain, because we say that, weight for weight, our fresh manure has given yields almost equal to those obtained from rotted manure. It seems a remarkable result, but nevertheless it must be true, because we have tried it out over and over again. We do not mask the fact that rotted manure, weight for weight, contains more plant food than fresh manure. That is, a ton of rotted manure will contain more plant food than a ton of fresh manure, and it is very easy to understand why this is the case; yet, nevertheless, when you make a practical field test you find that the yield from a ton of fresh manure is almost equal to the yield from a ton of rotted manure. Now, many explanations could be advanced, but I am not quite sure that I could make those explanations altogether satisfactory to you because I do not know that they are altogether satisfactory to myself. I think there are various reasons for the fact, for fact it is. I think that possibly chemistry, biology and physics all play some part in this matter, but as practical farmers all we need is to realize that this conclusion regarding fresh manure is correct. We do not seek to make our farmers scientific men, all that we want to do is to induce them to work on scientific principles, and to apply those principles discovered by experiment as far as they may be able. We trust they have confidence in our ability and in our rectitude and will accept this fact. Any explanations I could give to you would be largely conjectural, and I do not think it would be wise for me to enter into any discussion of them this morning if we are to make very much further headway in this examination. But I am going to point out this: We have done a considerable amount of work, and others have done more work, at our branch experimental stations, with regard to the changes that take place in the rotting of manure; we have traced the losses which inevitably follow, and we have determined these losses under various conditions. We know very well, as everybody else knows who has done any experimental work on this important problem, that it is impossible to rot manure without some loss, even under the very best conditions. Further we undertake to say this: that on the ordinary Canadian farm, and I believe we are conservative in this, that where the manure is not at once utilized by being put into the soil, or on to the soil, the farmer is losing from one-third to two-thirds of the initial value of that manure. We have studied the various methods of rotting manure, and we have come to the conclusion that the losses are least where the manure is kept compact and moist and protected

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

from rain. Those are the three indispensable conditions. The more manure is opened up and turned, the greater will be the bacterial activity and the greater will be the loss—the loss of organic matter largely and the loss of nitrogen, because these are very serious losses in these constituents due to excessive fermentation. On the other hand, where the manure is not protected from rain, we have losses from leeching, and those losses are chiefly in potash and nitrogen. Taking it all in all, I doubt very much whether the farmer who does not spread his manure on his fields as far as may be possible when the weather and the condition of soil permit, who does not utilize his manure by getting it into the land or on to the land as soon as possible, loses from one-third to two-thirds of the plant food originally contained in that manure. If he can get his manure on to his fields while still fresh he may return to his soil seven-tenths of the plant food taken from the soil by the growth of his crops.

By the Chairman:

Q. Would there be the same, or any, loss, where the manure was stored in an air-tight receptacle?—A. Yes, there would be some loss. We have never discovered any method which will prevent all loss. The changes begin immediately after voiding, especially in the liquid or urine portion, which is highly nitrogenous, and therefore easily susceptible to decomposition. As you are well aware, this liquid portion is much more valuable than the solid part, not merely because of its higher nitrogenous content, but because its plant food is soluble and immediately available. After the urine has been in the stable for a few hours you may notice that the atmosphere smells strongly, and if you were to examine it you would find it contained ammonia, derived from the decomposition of the urine. Just as soon as the urine is voided, if the conditions are favourable, bacterial life is active and ammonia is evolved.

I do not wish to quote our work exclusively, but referring to the experiments of others who have worked more extensively than ourselves on this problem, it has been found utterly impracticable, impossible to save all the plant food which is contained in manure, no matter what system of rotting is followed. Of course, one can readily see that when manure is thrown out into the barnyards, and allowed to lie about unprotected, the losses must be very large; and I am quite sure that I am well within the limits when I say that under such conditions there is from one-third to two-thirds of its plant food lost, apart from the loss of its humus-forming material, by fermentation. So that brings us to the point that manure has no greater value than at the moment of its production: there is no doubt that its initial value represents its maximum value. Of course, I am quite prepared to admit that for certain purposes in practical farming, rotted manure is more desirable than fresh manure; but we need not discuss these special cases. On the other hand, there are soils for which fresh manure is better than rotted manure. Take for instance a heavy clay soil. But the point we want to emphasize with the farmers in this campaign is, that the manure is never of any greater value than it is at the moment of its production.

By Mr. Douglas:

Q. You are speaking of practical farming and the value of manure. Now, is it not a fact that on western lands, in the case of a very heavy black loam, manure will have the effect of preventing any growth whatever of onions and turnips?—A. I have not had experience with respect to onions or turnips, or in fact any particular or specific crop in the Northwest, but I can readily understand there are cases in which the application of manure to such soil may be a positive harm. It may be that you unduly increase the amount of available nitrogen in proportion to the mineral elements, to the phosphoric acid and potash present. What is the effect of that? It is simply that you get an excessive leaf growth without a proper development of the other parts of the plant, such as is the result of an excessive application of

APPENDIX No. 2

nitrogenous manure. It might be suitable, however, for certain crops such as cabbages, which make a large leaf growth. For other crops, such as cereals, on such a rich soil, no further nitrogen is needed for the present.

Q. Does not manure encourage bacterial growth, for instance the development of little worms that eat everything up?—A. That is true to a certain extent. Excessive amounts of nitrogen in the soil encourage or foster the development and growth of many parasites and bacterial and fungus diseases; there is no doubt about that. It not only renders the tissues themselves sappy and susceptible of attack, but it renders the conditions more favourable for the growth of its parasitic enemies. Too much nitrogen may be injurious, but there is little danger of that in Eastern Canada.

By Mr. Armstrong:

Q. I understand from your remarks that you are advising the farmers to get the manure out on the soil as quickly as possible after being produced. Now, are you not likely to increase the weed seeds that are grown on farms by not having the manure rotted?—Every farmer has got lots of weeds.—A. Yes, I know it, but it is a question of whether we are going to continue a policy merely for the sake of getting rid of weed seeds, a policy which is so terribly wasteful as rotting manure. Is there not another and better and more economic way of getting rid of the weeds on our farms? Moreover, we do not get rid of weeds altogether by rotting manure. To what extent are weed seeds destroyed in the rotting process? There has been some experimental work done in connection with that question.

Q. That is what we would like to know?—A. Yes. We find that in the interior of the manure heap, where there is a higher temperature, the vitality of the seed is destroyed, but towards the outside of the heap such is not the case. Again, many weed seeds, especially oily seeds, as mustard, are particularly resistant, and are not destroyed.

By Mr. Cash:

Q. What is the relative value of cow manure with horse manure under the same system of feeding?—A. Can we imagine a cow having the same food as a horse?

Q. Decidedly so.—A. I have not the figures with me to enable a very close comparison, but I may say this: that in so far as I know, the cow as well as the horse, and the horse as well as the cow, will void, in its solid and liquid excrement, from 70 to 80 per cent of the plant food constituents that have been present in its food. If the cow is giving milk the manure will be poorer in certain fertilizing constituents than if the cow is dry. There are many factors, such as the age and function of the animal, etc., that influence the composition of the manure under ordinary farm conditions, cattle and horses are not fed alike, and the value of the excreta are in consequence different. There is a difference in the kind and amount of food fed, and this must affect both the amount and quality of manure produced.

By Mr. Best:

Q. You are mistaken when you say that the cow and the horse are not fed almost identically the same feed?—A. Well, let us take ensilage. No one who is keeping horses for working would think of feeding each animal 50 pounds of corn ensilage per day.

Q. In many cases the cow never sees ensilage; it gets hay, straw, oats and roots?—A. That would not be economic feeding of dairy cows at the present day.

By Mr. Cash:

Q. What about feeding them both on alfalfa exclusively? We could, of course, imagine such a case, but it would not be rational feeding, of either the horse or the cow?—A. We have to take these animals as they are, and we cannot alter their con-

stitution, the anatomy or their physiological functions. For instance, let us suppose a horse drinking the same quantity of water as a cow; compare the urine of the horse with that of the cow and you will find the latter is not as rich in nitrogen; such is the nature of the case. When you come to deal with the solid excrement there is more water present in the case of the cow and consequently its percentage of plant food would be less than that found in the solid excreta of the horse. Average figures may be given, as follows:—

COMPOSITION OF HORSE AND COW MANURE.

—	Water.	Nitrogen.	Phos. acid.	Potash.
Horse, solid.	76·0	·5	·35	·3
" liquid.	89 0	1·2	.....	1·5
Cow, solid.	84·0	·3	·25	·1
" liquid.	92·0	·8	.....	1·4

MANURIAL VALUE OF HORSE AND COW MANURES.

Looking to the question of increasing the fertility of the soil, it is important that we understand the manurial value of clover. I do not know of any institution that has done the same amount of work in the laboratory and in the field with the legumes as the Experimental Farms, and all our work has been eminently satisfactory, and I think, successful. You are aware of the unique property of the legumes in that they are able to appropriate the atmospheric nitrogen. This they are not able to do of themselves but, through the agency of certain bacteria that live in tubercles, on their roots. We have been able to show that in this way they may furnish and add to the soil, when turned under, from 50 to 150 pounds of nitrogen per acre. This nitrogen is taken from the atmosphere and it is a most valuable addition to the store of plant food in the soil, vastly increasing its productiveness. Even when the crops of alfalfa and clover are cut and used for fodder still the soils will be richer in nitrogen from growing these crops, because of the nitrogen in the root system which is left in the soil, and the larger the root system the larger the manurial value to the soil. Of all farm crops these leguminous crops alone enrich rather than impoverish the soil. All other crops leave the soil poorer in nitrogen. Some soils are without these nitrogen fixing bacteria, and in these cases we have adopted the practice of inoculating the soil with cultures of these bacteria which are necessary to the growth of alfalfa or clover, or other leguminous crop. We have found, however, that in certain cases that failure in the growth of clover or alfalfa has not been due so much to the absence of the nitrogen fixing bacteria in the soil as to the unfavourable conditions of the soil, that is to say, for instance, it has been acid instead of alkaline. In such cases the application of lime or ground limestone has given very beneficial results. We have been able to show during the past ten or twenty years that we can enrich the soil to a very large extent not only in nitrogen but in humus by the growing of a legume crop systematically in the rotation. If a comparison can be made, the comparison may not be strictly accurate, very few comparisons are; we think that the growth of clover in a rotation is practically equal to a good dressing of manure of say ten tons per acre of ordinary farmyard manure. I do not wish to be considered as laying that down as a definite and absolute fact, but nevertheless by the introduction of a rotation which includes clover or other legumes in districts in which legumes can be grown luxuriously, we find there is invariably a marked increase in the fertility of the soil; and we have repeatedly found an increase in crop yield therefrom equal to that which can be obtained by the use of 5 to 10 tons of barnyard manure per acre.

APPENDIX No. 2

By the Chairman:

Q. Are all the various kinds of clover of the same value for that purpose?—A. No.

Q. For instance, is alfalfa of more value than clover?—A. Yes, we have published a special bulletin on the subject of the manurial value of clover, which is still available. Undoubtedly a larger amount of nitrogen can be appropriated by alfalfa, but second to alfalfa comes red clover; the root system of alfalfa is much heavier than of clover and therefore leaves more nitrogen and humus in the soil.

You will very readily see the importance of spreading far and wide this doctrine of the growth of leguminous crops for improving soils and for increasing their fertility. I think the better farmers now follow the practice of seeding their grain crops in rotation with clover. The value of these crops for that purpose is now, I think, fairly well established throughout the length and breadth of the land, and all that we have to do or the greater part of what we have to do now in our campaign is to inform our people as to the conditions of soil which are favourable for the growth of these legumes. At the present time we have a large number of samples of soils which have been sent in to be examined as to acidity or sourness. If the soil has a marked acid action we cannot hope for any thrifty growth of leguminous crops, the nitrogen fixing bacteria need a slightly alkaline soil, one in which there is a certain amount of available lime.

By Mr. Cruise:

Q. Is there a greater percentage of alkali in the manure from animals fed on corn ensilage than from the manure obtained from other lines of feeding; on account of the ensilage being to a certain extent sour would there be more acid?—A. No, sir, I do not think there is anything in that at all. I think I can, without any hesitation, answer that pretty firmly in the negative. The probability is that the manure would be fairly rich in potash, which is an alkali.

By Mr. Thomson (Qu'Appelle):

Q. You referred to the effect of alkali on the growth of legumes a moment ago; will it be possible to grow clover on soil that has rather an overplus of alkali? Would it be feasible to do so?—A. No, I am afraid not; it depends some upon the nature of that alkali, whether it is a white or a black. There are very few crops which will thrive when the soil is seriously impregnated with "alkali"; crops that are alkali-resistant are mangolds and beet. Other farm crops, save perhaps oats and barley, will not grow in alkali soils. You used the term "alkali" with reference to soils. Now in that connection the term has a peculiar and definite significance. The "alkali" that occurs in soils in an arid or semi-arid district is largely salt of soda and magnesia, and are detrimental to crop growth.

Q. You were speaking about the inoculating methods for supplying the soil with the necessary bacteria, and you recommended the introduction of soil in which these clovers have been grown as a method of inoculating the soil?—A. Yes. The inoculating materials which are being put upon the market are known as cultures, that is to say these bacteria which have the particular property of fixing the atmospheric nitrogen have been developed and grown in a medium, such as gelatine, and are thus put upon the market. It is probably eighteen years ago since we first experimented to ascertain the value of these cultures. We obtained them from Europe at that time, and later from the United States, and from institutions in Canada, and our experience has been that while occasionally we have obtained an increase in the growth of the legume from their use, and increased development of the tubercle on their roots, we frequently had negative results. They often have proved a failure. It seems, however, that the failure was largely due to the lack of vitality in these cultures. It appears that the cultures are very susceptible to changes in the tempera-

ture and also to sunlight. If the cultures containing these bacteria are not strictly fresh, or had been subjected to moderately high temperatures, the bacteria were dead and the cultures were practically useless. We found this condition—lack of vitality—repeatedly and consequently we could not advocate with confidence the widespread use of these cultures. We issued a bulletin some years ago and said that we could not hope that these fertilizers would be universally valuable. We thought it better to depend wherever inoculation of the soil was necessary, to do so by means of a certain quantity of soil taken from a field where the legume-clover or alfalfa, as the case might be, is growing luxuriously. We therefore advocate from 100 to 300 pounds per acre of such soil, put on as soon as possible after being taken from the field, the application being made on a damp and grey day if possible, because of the susceptibility of the bacteria to sunlight, and immediately harrowed into the ground. This as a rule is the best way. That is how the matter stands at present.

FERTILIZERS.

Now I wish to say something in regard to fertilizers, their value and function. In Canada up to the present time our knowledge respecting the value of fertilizers is largely fragmentary, incomplete, if we may so term it. The whole subject is comparatively new in Canada. We have not had the length of time to ascertain what their values may be, in any absolute sense, nor have we had the number of acres on various types of soils, with different crops, under experiment with fertilizers to afford the necessary data to arrive at final conclusions. Consequently anything I may say now I wish you to regard as tentative and provisional. Years of careful, systematic experimentation are necessary, before we can hope to speak with authority on the subject. However, we are preparing for it, and we now have experiments going on with fertilizers in widely distant points in the Dominion. These experiments are being conducted, in so far as we are able to make them, in a scientific and rational way. There have been experiments in Canada in the use of fertilizers which have been irregular and unsatisfactory. From these it is impossible to say in many instances, what profit, if any profit, has resulted from their use. From Canadian work, limited as it has been necessarily, I say that it is impossible for us, owing to the fragmentary evidence, to predict with any certainty what the return might be from any particular procedure. We can advise and suggest, but we cannot predict with confidence. There may be a failure, there may be a loss; on the other hand there may be a profit. Our correspondence on the use of fertilizers is large and we advise to the best of our knowledge. We are now attacking the question in a scientific way, on various soils, with different crops, with all manner of fertilizing constituents, alone and in mixtures, and we confidently expect in the course of time to arrive at definite conclusions. Indeed, I may say we have already arrived at some very valuable conclusions. We are disseminating information among the farmers regarding the nature and functions of fertilizing materials. But we have to study soil conditions and varying climatic conditions and many other things which affect the growth of the crop before it will be possible to predict what preparations will return a profit.

By Mr. Best:

Q. You are in a much better position to be able to judge of the qualities of this fertilizer than the average farmer?—A. With regard to the fertilizer, yes; we should be, because we can analyse it. But there are other factors to take into consideration.

Q. As far as you have gone you would not recommend it too extensively to the farmer?—A. No, we have not recommended any general use, any universal use of fertilizer. We say there are occasions when, used judiciously and rationally, we can

APPENDIX No. 2

look for a profit; but we have not advocated their general use, and I do not think we ever shall do so. Because we have taken the ground that it will never be economically, even if scientifically possible, to maintain soil fertility from the exclusive use of fertilizers, and our ground is this: that we can only use them as supplemental to, and not as a substitute for, manure. We have obtained, if you look through our records, in many instances a very fair monetary return from the use of certain combinations. It depends partly upon the condition of the soil and the crop to be grown and partly the combination of fertilizing material and the amounts that we use. For instance, we might find a monetary profit from using 300 pounds per acre of a certain fertilizer, whereas an application of 500 pounds would result in a loss. This sounds paradoxical. A farmer sometimes reasons: If a certain amount is good, more is better. Not at all. That is not the way to look at it. The point is not so much the increasing yield as the increase in the profit. We have to take into consideration the cost of the fertilizer, 300 pounds of a certain fertilizer will not cost as much as 500 pounds. Now, there might be an increase if 300 pounds were used, and there might be a greater increase if 500 pounds were applied. But the difference between the increase in yield from 300 pounds and that of 500 pounds might not equal in value the difference in the price of 300 pounds and that of 500 pounds. There are very many aspects to be considered.

By Mr. Hanna:

Q. You would not recommend them for extensive farming at all?—A. No, sir, not as a general thing.

Q. It would be economically unsound?—A. Yes. We want our men to understand the requirements of their crops, to understand something in regard to the nature of their soils, and of fertilizing materials. We want them to understand what rational farming means, namely, the return of a large proportion of the plant food which crops take from the soil being put right back into the soil, thus keeping up its plant food and its humus content. There are only two means of doing this, one producing manure and its right use, and the other the growth of clovers. This I have already explained. They have to understand that when they use fertilizers it must be as supplemental to all these rational means, rotation of crops, application of manure, proper cultivation of the soil, and so on. Then, we may hope, with a sufficiency of intelligence, to expect from the rational use of fertilizers a profitable return.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do not some of the producers of fertilizer in this country undertake to say that if you use so much you will get an increase of so many bushels, and so on?—A. I have no doubt of it. But it is a ridiculous assertion.

By Mr. Hanna:

Q. Do you not think that fertilizers ought to be standardized?—A. They are; they are analysed by the Government.

Q. I do not think so. Should they not be sold under a certain standard?—A. They are. The law is administered by the Inland Revenue Department; and there is an Act, passed some years ago, which compels every vendor or manufacturer of fertilizer to place the composition in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash upon a tag, attached to every bag of fertilizer, so that every consumer may purchase accordingly.

Q. That is not standardizing it. But do you not think the Government should have one standard as to quality?—A. I do not see any necessity for that; the composition is guaranteed by the Government analysis.

Q. How is the farmer going to know?—A. In this way: here is a brand that contains, we will say, 5 per cent of nitrogen; and here is another with 2 per cent of nitrogen. Are we to insist that all fertilizers sold shall contain 5 per cent of nitrogen?

Q. I think there ought to be one standard?—A. The requirements of crops are different; soils are different. Some crops require more potash than phosphoric acid, and on the other hand, some soils need more nitrogen than potash; some soils are deficient in phosphoric acid and so on. Now—as far as I understand your point, and I am not quite sure that I understand it—it is that fertilizer should always be of the same composition. That would not suit the requirements of all soils nor meet the requirements of all crops.

Q. But basic slag is being sold for a fertilizer. It is not a fertilizer because it does not contain all the constituents necessary for a fertilizer. Yet it is sold all over the country, and farmers are buying it, thinking it is a valuable fertilizer.—A. It is a fertilizer, because any material which contains any one, two or three of certain chemical elements, is technically known as a fertilizer.

Q. It is not a full fertilizer?—A. No, it is not a complete fertilizer. If you had a standard providing that there should be one material always containing the same percentages of certain chemicals, that is of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, then you would throw basic slag out of the market altogether. But such is not desirable; basic slag is a very valuable fertilizer.

Q. For what kind of crop?—A. For furnishing phosphoric acid in an alkaline form, it is particularly valuable for certain heavy types of clay soil, as well as for soils deficient in lime. It is valuable for cereal crops and the turnip crop.

Q. But basic slag has only phosphoric acid, and is not a fertilizer at all?—A. It is most certainly a fertilizer. There is the potash coming from Germany. You would not say that was not a fertilizer.

Q. But basic slag only contains phosphoric acid, not salts?—A. You admit that potash from Germany is a fertilizer.

Q. Yes, we have to agree to that?—A. But it only furnishes potash.

Q. True, but there is no potash in basic slag?—A. Neither is there any phosphoric acid in the German potash.

Q. They are mixed in Germany. We get manures from Germany, with all other ingredients in it?—A. Pardon me. The mixing of compounded fertilizers is done on this side of the Atlantic. If the potash salts from Germany are a fertilizer then basic slag is undoubtedly a fertilizer.

Q. What would you apply basic slag to?—A. I would consider the soil rather than the crop. If it were a soil deficient in lime, or a particularly heavy clay soil, or a muck soil, then I think that basic slag would be a very suitable form in which to apply phosphoric acid; and I would use it, as I have said, for crops which are more particularly responsive to phosphoric acid, the cereal and turnip crops. It has a useful form of phosphoric acid for certain kinds of soils. You see, we have to consider the soils as well as the crops.

Q. You would have to have a chemical examination made of your soil?—A. In some instances that is necessary. The same is true with regard to the forms of nitrogen, say with nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. That has largely to be determined by the character of the soil. Thus, if the soil contains an excess of lime then we should use sulphate of ammonia; if poor in lime then nitrate of soda. It is quite erroneous to outclass basic slag as a fertilizer. It has the same right to the title or term that nitrogen of soda or sulphate of ammonia has, or any of the potash salts.

Reverting to the matter I was discussing, we have to recognize that results with fertilizers are frequently erratic, owing to the fact that there are many factors influencing crop growth over which we practically have no control—condition of soil and weather. We have to recognize that comparatively large differences may occur

APPENDIX No. 2

in the yields in our experimental plots, and that these differences must not be necessarily attributed to differences in the fertilizer used in the experiment. In fact, we have to continue this work over many seasons, and on many classes of soils, and then averages have to be taken before we make any hard and fast deductions. If we take only a year or perhaps two years' work, the results may appear very erratic. Nevertheless, profits are to be obtained from the use of fertilizers if they have been intelligently applied. What we wish our farmers to realize is that they must not try to keep up the fertility of their soil exclusively by their use. In order to test the results of their use, the farmers should leave a strip undressed with fertilizer, and in that way obtain some comparative information for themselves. In this matter of the use of fertilizers we find that there are so many people working blindly and in the dark, and the difficulty frequently is that if a man has a dollar in his pocket he would rather spend it on fertilizers than spend his time in keeping the animals to produce the manure that his land sorely needs. The use of fertilizers is I fear at times an encouragement to laziness. The profitable use of fertilizers is a matter requiring study and we are endeavouring to spread the necessary information for such a study. Fertilizers may be, and they are, used, profitably in many instances—but we have to be more careful in connection with this campaign not to advocate anything like a universal purchase of fertilizers because I feel sure that in many instances such a doctrine would mean a loss to the farmer.

By Mr. Elliott:

Q. Supposing a man would sow 300 pounds of fertilizer every year on the same piece of ground for three years, would it have any serious effect on that land?—A. It might. On the other hand it might increase its productiveness. It would depend upon the nature of the fertilizer. We have been using the word this morning in a very general way. There are three elements which we seek to supply in fertilizers, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. A fertilizer may contain two or three of these elements, or it may contain only one; and then we have to take into account that there are many different forms of each of these. So when we speak about a possibly injurious effect, we really need to know what that fertilizer is, and then we may be able to predict its effect. If you for instance take nitrate of soda and use it exclusively year after year, the chances are that with certain types of soil, the land would be injured.

Q. What would be the effect on the soil in that case?—A. With nitrate of soda?

Q. Yes?—A. On a clay soil?

Q. Yes?—A. It would destroy the tilth; the soil would become sticky and plastic. The soil would not work as easily; it would lose its mellowness and become less favourable, from the mechanical standpoint for crop growth. Further, the tendency would be for the soil to become acid.

One word more. I have spoken of the three elements which may be present in compounded fertilizers; when all three elements are present, we term that material a complete fertilizer. Our experiments have included trials with various forms of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, singly, and in all combinations. Looking over the whole field, we conclude that in the larger number of instances where a profit has been obtained it has resulted from the application of a complete fertilizer; that is to say, from the use of a fertilizer that contained all three elements. There seem to be good reasons for such a result. My impression is that the function of the fertilizer is to raise the percentage of the very small amount of plant food that is immediately available for use. There is never a very large percentage of this immediately available plant food, and I think the function of the fertilizer is to increase it rather than to add to the total store of plant food, much of which is unavailable, in the soil. We also know this fact, that the growth of crops is limited by the percentage of plant food which is present in minimum. If there is an excess of nitrogen,

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

an excess of phosphoric acid, but only a small amount of potash, then the growth is in proportion, and is limited by that minimum percentage of potash which is present. I think that that is probably the chief reason why it is desirable and profitable in the majority of cases to apply a fertilizer which presents all three elements, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Of course there are cases in which soil conditions or special crop requirements call for nitrogen or for phosphoric acid or for potash. For such we recommend the application that seems desirable—perhaps superphosphate, perhaps nitrate of soda, and so on. But in the majority of instances we advise a complete fertilizer, for experience has taught us that with such there is the greatest expectation of a profitable return.

That is one point. The next is that the largest profits do not always result from the largest applications. That view is not generally held, especially in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where in late years fertilizer agents and others have been advocating increasing the amounts of fertilizers, particularly for the potato crop. But, as I have said, it is not a question of yields; it is a question of profits. That is what we use fertilizer for, and we have obtained the best returns, dollar for dollar, from a moderate application of fertilizer. We might say that from five hundred pounds of complete fertilizer, we have got a better monetary return than from an amount exceeding that, say from eight hundred or one thousand pounds. Some people apply as much as a ton to the acre. They have, of course, increased their yield, but frequently not profitably, and that is what the fertilizer is for. That is one of our main arguments in connection with the application of fertilizer. We want the farmers to find out the largest yield from the smallest application; we want them to know what they are putting on the soil, and to be able to compare profits and yields. This knowledge is valuable for their future guidance. We cannot say from our work that they are going to get a profitable return from very heavy applications. We are always very glad to help them, so far as may be practicable, by examining their soil, or by correspondence regarding crop requirements. We discuss the matter with them, and we endeavour to tell them whether phosphoric acid or nitrogen or potash or all three may be the most desirable, after they have informed us regarding the nature and history of their soils, the crops to be fertilized, etc.

The CHAIRMAN: The farmers throughout the country seem to think that when they send a sample of their soil you should analyse it.

Dr. SHUTT: No, we cannot promise that, but in so far as opportunity permits we examine these soils. We do not think we would be justified in analysing every sample that is sent in; in fact, I do not think we could, with a very large staff of chemists, accomplish such a task. And the results so obtained would not justify the work. Analysis of soils is a very tedious class of work, and even if we attempted it, the data would not permit of any absolute statement as to the profit to be expected from any special formula of fertilizer.

The CHAIRMAN: You think it would not be profitable?

Dr. SHUTT: Not to submit them a complete analysis. I have never advocated that, but from our experience in examining soils, with probably one or two chemical determinations, we can give them advice quite as definite as we could from analysis.

The CHAIRMAN: It seems to me a pretty hard proposition to examine soil. It is like a geologist looking at the rocks; he can tell you their nature better by analysis.

Dr. SHUTT: We must recognize that plant food in the soil is present partly in an unavailable form, and partly in an available form. We distinguish in chemistry, at all events in some degree, between that which is unavailable, and that which is immediately available. It is the latter, present invariably in very small amounts, that particularly marks a soil's fertility. These analyses entail a vast amount of very careful work.

APPENDIX No. 2

The CHAIRMAN: Still you could determine the quantities there, whether the soil were deficient in one element or the other.

Dr. SHUTT: Yes, we might find a soil rich in "total" potash, and but a very small proportion of that might be available. Judging from the analysis which merely determined the "total" potash, one would not be led to apply potash on that soil. As a matter of fact, one hundred pounds of potash salt applied per acre on such a soil would give a good return. It is a question of availability. We cannot distinguish arbitrarily and absolutely between the available and the non-available, though it is possible to do so to a certain degree. I feel that I cannot advise the Government to undertake such an expense as would be incurred by a complete analysis of every soil that might be sent in; I do not think we should be justified in the present state of our chemical knowledge in engaging in such a mammoth undertaking. We are unable to predict with certainty from chemical analysis what return would be obtained when you put on any particular fertilizer. There is no one in the world who could do that. The results of our analyses are helpful in a suggestive way, but we must appeal to the soil itself by actual trials with fertilizers.

The CHAIRMAN: Can you not determine from analysis what proportion is available?

Dr. SHUTT: Yes, to a certain degree, but it is necessary to confirm our deduction by direct fertilizer experiments.

Mr. BEST: The aim of the Experimental Farms should be to try to show the farmer how to produce the most with the least expense. That is your aim, is it not?

Dr. SHUTT: Yes, that is an excellent way of putting it.

Mr. BEST: You told us that barnyard manure is the best fertilizer you had found in your experience, and that the next best is clover. Should there not be a campaign to encourage the farmers to go in more extensively for clover if it is the next best thing to barnyard manure?

Dr. SHUTT: I think we are doing all that is possible in that direction. The Experimental Farm is not alone in conducting this campaign; it is engaged with others in this educational work. But every one I know—farm officers and others—is very well seized with the facts with regard to clover, and the matter is getting its proper proportion of attention I believe in the presentation of information to the agricultural public. I can assure you the Experimental Farm is doing its duty in that direction.

The CHAIRMAN: There seems to be an opinion in some districts where they have not been producing alfalfa clover, that the alfalfa is extremely hard on the soil. Of course I laughed when I heard that.

Mr. HANNA: It does not add to the fertility of the soil.

Dr. SHUTT: It does add nitrogen to the soil, and a large amount of humus-forming material, besides in many other ways benefiting the soil.

Mr. HANNA: It increases the nitrogen, but not potash or phosphoric acid.

Dr. SHUTT: That is right, but it does make more readily available the stores of these elements present in the soil.

Mr. HANNA: What is the relative quantity of potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen in a ton of fresh barnyard manure? Have you got the figures?

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

Dr. SHUTT: Barnyard manure is a very variable product, as I have explained, but average figures for fresh manure of good quality are, per ton nitrogen 10 pounds, phosphoric acid 6 pounds, and potash 10 pounds. Many samples are poorer; some are richer. For further details on this subject I would refer you to the bulletin on farmyard manure we published some years ago.

Committee adjourned.

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